

Thursday, April 28, 1983
Vaisakha 8, 1905 (Saka)

Eleventh Session (Seventh Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA

*Thursday, April 28, 1983/Vaisakha 8,
1905 (SAKA)*

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं एक बात पूछ लूँ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : 388 में नहीं ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मुझे ज्ञान नहीं है कि लोक सभा का अध्यक्ष बड़ा होता है या किसी स्टेट का चीफ मिनिस्टर ?

एक माननीय सदस्य . आप बड़े हैं ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मैं तो हूँ ही, हिन्दुस्तान का हर व्यक्ति बड़ा है । लेकिन चीफ मिनिस्टर बड़ा होता है या लोक सभा का अध्यक्ष ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह अपनी अकल की बात है । कोई-काई आदमी खोटे सिक्के को बड़ा सिक्का समझते हैं

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मैं तो समझता हूँ कि लोक सभा का अध्यक्ष बड़ा होता है । टाइम्स आफ इण्डिया में फिजूल लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष का घसीटा गया है । अब बार वालों को ऐसी गन्दी बातें नहीं करनी चाहिये ।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : At least the man who proclaims to be great is not great.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मैं तो अध्यक्ष के पद की बात कर रहा हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हमने फ्रीडम दे रखी है, उसका वे जैसा फायदा उठाना चाहें, उठाएं । लेकिन लिखने से पहले देख तो लें कि हकीकत क्या है, उसके बाद लिखना चाहें तो लिखें न लिखना चाहें न लिखें ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष और राष्ट्रपति के पद तो ऐसे हैं

MR. SPEAKER : It is derogatory even to think like that.

मैं तो इस को सोचना ही गलत समझता हूँ ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, attack on you in the newspapers means you are getting popular. It is a sign of your popularity.

MR. SPEAKER : I don't think. It was misapprehension on their part or misunderstanding on their part, nothing else. I don't think so. Ignorance sometimes is bliss. It might be so even for them. What can I do for that ?

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

New Bongaigaon-Gauhati Rail Link

*786. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN : DEV : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the broad gauge rail link connecting New Bongaigaon with Gauhati, conceived a decade ago, is likely to be delayed ;

(b) if so, the details of work done so far and how much of it remains incomplete ;

(c) the estimated total cost of this connecting rail link ;

(d) the special steps proposed to be undertaken to improve communication between the North Eastern region and the rest of the country ; and

(e) details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF) : (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) & (b) This project was taken up in 1974-75 and has progressed commensurate with the allotment of yearly funds except that the work was affected in 1979 and 1980, due to unrest in Assam. From January '83 onwards the continued agitation, in connection with elections in Assam State has adversely affected the progress of works, which may have an effect on the completion date. Works relating to formation, bridge works, remodelling of 12 MG yards and linking of 80 Kms. of BG track, including 4 BG yards have already been completed. The works to be completed before the introduction of BG train include remodelling of 4 MG yards, linking of 80 Kms. of track, including 9 BG yards, and modification of bridge flooring of Saraighat bridge over river Brahmaputra.

(c) The anticipated cost of the project is Rs. 65 crores.

(d) and (e) A number of schemes have been drawn up or are being surveyed for developing the railway network in N.E. Region on consideration of National Integration and for stimulating development of the region. Construction of 6 new railway lines, converging a length of 211 Kms. have been taken up at a cost of Rs. 107 crores. These new lines will bring all the States in the N.E. Region on the railway map of India. A rail-cum-road bridge across river Brahmaputra at Jogighopa along with connecting rail link on the South bank from Jogighopa/Panchratnaghat to Gauhati has recently been approved. Construction of a road bridge near Bhomoraguri (Tezpur) has also been undertaken by the Railway as a deposit work on behalf of the North Eastern Council. Two other schemes of conversion of MG lines into BG covering a total length of 789 kms. have also been approved and surveys are in progress. Besides, surveys are also in progress for construction of further new lines on sections totalling 829 Kms. Investigations are also in progress for construction of another rail-cum-road bridge near Dibrugarh.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the development of any area depends upon its communications system. Sir, railway especially is the best means of communications. Sir, seven States of the North Eastern region are suffering very much from the transport bottleneck. And this conversion of Broad-gauge line between Bongaigaon and Gauhati started in 1974 and now it is 1983, and even then the project has not been completed. Unfortunately, Sir, the history of Assam is such that whether you ask for a refinery or a railway-line or any complex, unless there is an agitation, it is never given to Assam. In this House, all Members, irrespective of their party 'ism' have time and again pressed the Government of India that the North Eastern region, which is the most neglected region, should be looked into and given a special consideration. Even Prof. Ranga, the Deputy Leader, many a time has supported it, including CPI, CPI (M), BJP, Janata Party ; everybody has supported it. In this reply, the Railway Minister-who otherwise is sympathetic towards Assam-has mentioned about it ; he has also done many things after he has taken over. In this house, he gave an assurance, when he was the Railway Minister that this line will start in October. Subsequently, one of the railway members declared that it will start in December. The same Mr. Sethi, who is now the Home Minister, the other day in this House, while replying to the Demands for Grants of the Home Ministry, said that it might start in 1984. Now, I would like to draw the attention of Shri A.B.A. Ghani Khan Choudhury to (a) and (b) parts of my question. He has very nicely avoided the question. He has said, the continued agitation in connection with elections in Assam State has adversely affected the progress of works, which may have an effect on the completion date. He did not give the completion date at all. In view of this past history, I would like to ask a pointed question. When does the Railway Ministry expect that this particular project will be completed ; secondly, whether the third line on the Saraighat bridge over the Brahmaputra has been completed ; if not when it is going to be completed ? What is the present position of the yard remodelling at Kamakhya and Gauhati stations ? When is it going to be completed ? Which is the target date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : The hon. member is unnecessarily getting anxious about it. It is in the knowledge of this House that for the development of the North Eastern Region, the government has gone all out to take interest ; and about six new lines have been taken up ; and even on this line, the progress has been steadily maintained ; but for the unfortunate situation perhaps we might have been able to go ahead further faster on this line. With regard to the project it has been very clearly mentioned in the reply like this : "Formation, bridge works, remodelling of 12 MG yards and linking of 80 kms. of BG track, including 4 BG yards have already been completed. The works to be completed before the introduction of BG train include remodelling of 4 MG yards, linking of 80 kms. of track...The track is already laid. Only we have to put up the fitting and other things.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : When will this simple thing be done ?

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : If they can help to create normal conditions, we have no problem ; it is in their hands. Our endeavour is that we are anxious to complete it as early as possible so that the escalation does not go up. We are anxious to take up other works also. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : It is a false study. It does not affected the railway line. Every day trains are moving. He has not replied to my question.

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : We have already suggested to them to run BG goods train upto Barapet road. In fact, it is open to the traffic also.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : In reply to (d) & (e), it is stated that Construction of a road bridge near Bhomoraguri (Tezpur) has also been undertaken by the Railway as a deposit work on behalf of the North Eastern Council. Two other schemes of conversion of MG lines into BG covering a total length of 789 kms have also been approved and surveys are in progress. May I know which are these two lines and what action government has taken to start them ? It is there in your reply.

In your reply you have said—

'Two other schemes of conversion of MG lines into BG covering a total length of 789 kms. have also been approved and surveys are in progress.'

I would like to know which are the areas and what are the lines.

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : In total, we have six lines on our hands ; the other two lines are . (*Interruption*)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : That is about the other lines. In your reply you have said—

'Two other schemes of conversion of MG lines into BG.'

That is there in your answer. I would like to know about them. You have not done your homework, unfortunately.

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : You kindly listen to me.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : That is in the answer.

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : Do you not allow me to speak ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : He will now allow you to speak.

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : As I have already said, we have already taken up about the other six lines for conversion from MG into Broad Gauge. They are Balicara to Balopurbon : Bayolpara and Banagarh ; Silchar and Bongaigaon ; and Lal Bazar and Baurchi and (*Interruption*)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Sir, I want your protection. There is no broad gauge line up to Silchar. How can there be a broad gauge line there ? How is the hon. Minister answering ? (*Interruption*)

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : Bayolpara, Siliguri and Dibrugarh and the others are (*Interruption*)

SHRI SONTOLH MOHAN DEV : Sir, I would only request you to record his answer. He is giving a wrong answer. Let him give the information, because he is leaving a gap of 200 kilometers, and then jumping into another area. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : They are both becoming broad based. You are both running a dialogue. I do not know what to do.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : He is giving wrong information.

MR. SPEAKER : 'Bhubaneswarji'

SHRI BHUBANESWAR BHUYAN : I would request the hon. Minister to kindly enlighten about the bridge at Bhomoraguri. When is the construction going to be taken up ? When is the survey going to be taken up ? When is the bridge across the Brahmaputra at Jogighopa likely to be taken up ?

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : About Jogighopa rail-cum-road bridge, the Ministry of Railways have recently approved it. Construction of a rail-cum-road bridge across the Brahmaputra is also going to be taken up.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR BHUYAN : I have not asked about it. I asked you about the Bhomoraguri bridge.

MR. SPEAKER : Let him answer about the first bridge and can ask him about the other later.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : The hon. Minister is not acquainted with the map of Assam even.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : These are all details. Let the hon. Minister write to the hon. Member.

MR. SPEAKER : Is it in this question ?

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : It is partly covered by this question. The construction of a road bridge across the Brahmaputra at Bhomoraguri near Tezpur is going on. So far there has been overall eight per cent progress.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to part (d) of the question. The communication of the entire North-Eastern region with the rest of India needs to be improved. If you compare the North-Eastern region with the rest of India, there is a long chain of lines connecting North Bengal, from Malda to New Bongaigaon — Malda is the constituency of the hon. Minister—and

other lines. All those lines have reached the saturation point. I would like to have a categorical reply from the hon. Minister if more trains and lines will be provided to improve the communication facilities there, or if there is a proposal to have a new line there.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : We do not have any proposal at the present moment. Our main difficulty is the constraint of funds.

MR. SPEAKER : Shrimati Krishna Sahi.

किऊल और बरहरवा के बीच रेल लाइन
को दोहरा करना

*787. श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : रेल मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने किऊल से बरहरवा तक दुहरी रेल लाइन बिछाने की योजना को मंजूरी दे दी है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस योजना में कुल कितने खर्च का अनुमान है और गत दो वर्षों के दौरान इस सम्बन्ध में कुल कितना प्रावधान किया गया है; और

(ग) इस रफ्तार से सरकार इस योजना को कब तक पूरा करेगी ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Only Kiul-Jamalpur-Bhagalpur patch doubling is an approved work.

(b) The present cost of the work is approx. Rs. 9.00 crores, and the total allotment made during the last two years i.e., 1981-82 and 1982-83 is Rs. 46 lakhs.

(c) No target has been fixed for completion of the project, as availability of funds will dictate the same. Doubling beyond Bhagalpur towards Barharwa has not been approved.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न है कि क्या सरकार ने किऊल से बरहरवा तक दुहरी रेल लाइन बिछाने की

योजना को मंजूरी दे दी है ? मंत्री महोदय का उत्तर है कि बरहरवा की ओर भागलपुर से आगे दुहरी लाइन बिछाने का काम अनुमोदित नहीं किया गया है। जहां तक मुझे सूचना है कि बरहरवा तक योजना की मंजूरी दी गई है। संभवतः टैक्नीकल या एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सैक्शन और जो कुछ इनका टैक्नीकल अप्रूवल हो सकता है, वह नहीं हुआ होगा। मुझे जानकारी है कि 6 करोड़ 80 लाख की यह योजना है और 1980-81 में स्वीकृत हुई है। इस पर 72 लाख व्यय हो चुका है और 25 लाख का प्रोविजन 1982-83 में भी किया गया है। जहां तक किऊल से साहबगंज और साहबगंज से बरहरवा तक रेलवे लाइन का सवाल है, यह सिंगल लाइन होने की वजह से आसाम की तरफ जितनी भी गाड़ियां जाती हैं उनमें 4 से 6 घंटे तक ज्यादा वक्त लग जाता है। हरेक क्रासिंग के ऊपर पैसेंजर या एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों को 4 से 6 घंटे तक रुकना पड़ता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहती हूं कि योजना की स्वीकृति हुई है या नहीं ? टैक्नीकल/सैक्शन काम का अनुमोदन किया गया है या नहीं ? इन दोनों बिन्दुओं पर सरकार से जानना चाहती हूं कि यह बात कहां तक सही है ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) : Kiul-Jamulpur-Bhagalpur doubling line has been approved by the Planning Commission. Beyond Bhagalpur nothing has been done. It has neither been approved by the Planning Commission nor has any survey been done. I do not know how the hon. Member has come to know of this. So far as the Government is concerned, there is nothing in the Planning Commission and with us.

MR. SPEAKER : That means, there is a fine imagination for a good cause.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू : मुझे खुशी है कि मंत्री महोदय ने हमें सही जानकारी दी। दूसरी बात, मैं यह जानना चाहती हूं कि फरक्का, लाल मटिया और कहलगांव थर्मल पावर स्टेशन के

लिए रेल लाइन बहुत आवश्यक है और नेशनल इन्टरेस्ट में इसको होना चाहिए। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस पर विचार करेंगे ?

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY : That does not come in this question. But for her information, this is not the railway line but merry-go system for the Farakka Super Thermal Power Station. We are not constructing it. It is the Energy Department which is constructing it. That is quite a different system altogether.

SHRI D.P. YADAV : The Ministry of Railways has become the Ministry of Assurances. In 1980-81, the Minister has assured that doubling would be completed in two to three years time and the estimated cost of the project was Rs. 6.8 crores. But hardly Rs. 40 lakhs have been spent in three years. So, the annual spending is between Rs. 13 to Rs. 14 lakhs. In how many decades are you going to complete this small patch of 80 kilometres from Kiul to Bhagalpur and again from Bhagalpur to Kahalgaon so that you can connect this merry-go-round rail from Kahalgaon to Bhagalpur.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY : This has nothing to do with the Railway Department. Merry-go-round system belongs to the Energy Department. I cannot answer their thinking and all that.

प्रो० अजीत कुमार मेहता : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि क्या यह सही है कि बिहार राज्य के अन्तर्गत रेलवे की स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं को आपेक्षित प्राथमिकता नहीं दी जाती और उन्हें घन की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर कह कर टाल दिया जाता है, जैसे समस्तीपुर-दरभंगा रेलवे लाइन का मान परिवर्तन उद्घाटन के बाद वैसे ही पड़ा है तथा छितोनी घाट पर मंथर गति से पुल का निर्माण मंथर गति से चल रहा है और आलोच्य परियोजना ने इनके लिये आपेक्षित राशि उपलब्ध कराने का नया प्रयास किया गया है और उसके क्या क्या परिणाम निकले।

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY : Sir, that question does not come

from this question but in this House I have repeatedly said that constant effort is the basic factor. The priority has been decided not by us but by the Planning Commission.

MR. SPEAKER : That is also by the loop line.

16-3-1983 को हावड़ा स्टेशन पर हुई
रेल दुर्घटना

*788. श्री वृद्धिचन्द्र जैन } : क्या
श्री माधव राव सिधिया }

रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 16 मार्च, 1983 की सुबह हावड़ा स्टेशन याड पर जो दुर्घटना हुई उनमें कितने व्यक्ति मरे और कितने घायल हुए, साथ ही रेलवे को कितनी क्षति हुई;

(ख) किस अधिकारी ने इस सम्बन्ध में जांच की, कौन-कौन व्यक्ति दोषी पाये गये और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गयी; और

(ग) मृतकों के परिवारों और घायलों को कितनी क्षतिपूर्ति राशि का भुगतान किया गया ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) The number of persons killed and injured in the train accident at Howrah station on 16.3.83, is as under :

Killed :	17
Injured :	
(i) Grievous	53
(ii) Simple	43
Total	96

Another 76 persons who suffered trivial injuries were discharged after First Aid.

The cost of damage to railway property has been estimated as Rs. 1,35,000/-.

(a) The accident was enquired into by Commissioner of Railway Safety, Eastern

Circle, Calcutta who has submitted his preliminary report. According to his provisional finding, the accident was caused by failure of Railway Staff. His final report is still awaited. Action against the staff at fault shall be taken after the receipt of the final report.

(c) Payment of cimpensation has not been made so far. Notification for appointing the Ad hoc Claims Commissioner for determining claims for compensation has been issued on 26.4.83, and payment for compensation will be arranged as and when decided by him.

A total sum of Rs. 88,250/-has been paid as ex-gratia to the victims/next of the kind of the deceased.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो प्रश्न का जवाब आया है उसमें कहा गया है कि हावड़ा में जो दुर्घटना हुई है उसमें 17 व्यक्ति मरे और 96 घायल हुए। अवसर यह दुर्घटनायें जो हैं यह रेल कर्मचारियों की गलती से होती हैं, और यह दुर्घटना भी रेल कर्मचारी की गलती से हुई। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस ऐक्सीडेंट में कौन-कौन रेल कर्मचारी जिम्मेवार हैं और उनकी क्या-क्या गलतियां थीं जिनके कारण यह दुर्घटना हुई ?

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : Sir, it seems it was the fault of the driver. After seeing the red signal the driver should normally stop and go dead slow. Even when there is a red signal, he must stop. Even if there is red signal after stopping the train... (Interruption)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने देखा कि नहीं रेड सिगनल ? आप भी मोटे होते जा रहे हैं खां साहब की तरह।

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : Sir I have also visited, he has also visited.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, what does he mean to say that he should normally stop. He should always stop.

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : You are right... (Interruptions). The driver here stopped the train. Instead of going dead

slow, he is reported to have picked up speed and there was a train ahead waiting for a platform to go. He was not able to control and he went and hit the train. So, it seems to be the fault of the driver, that can be the conclusion.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : He said the driver stopped the train and went dead slow, what does he mean ?

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जन : अध्यक्ष जी, यह जो दुर्घटना हुई वह 16-3-83 को हुई और 26-4-83 को ऐडीशनल क्लेम्स कमिशनर की नियुक्ति हुई, यानी 1 महीना 10 दिन बाद, तो इस विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ? मत व्यक्तियों के संबंधियों को कब तक कम्पेन्सेशन दे दिया जायेगा और दोषी व्यक्ति को सजा देने के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ?

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF : Sir, the Claims Commissioner is being nominated by the State Government, we made the request to them. We have not delayed in making a request. Normally the State Government takes time to nominate them. Now that they have nominated, once the claims come, we will quickly dispose of the claims.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Sir, before I ask my question, I would like to seek your indulgence. (*Interruptions*). When I saw the Parliamentary question list, I found that my name appears as No. 1, I was given a corrigendum which said that the was due to the printer's devil. Sir, that lucky devil is receiving his due from you, So, my plea also is that this poor devil should also receive his due ! Since my name was printed as No. 1 in the list, as a special case kindly allow me two Supplementaries. This is my request.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Ask him to put as (a) and (b) and allow it.

MR. SPEAKER : You are a good Parliamentarian. Why do you want to take advantage of it ? I will give you another opportunity at some other time. So don't take shelter under that umbrella.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Besides, he is not a poor devil, he is a rich devil.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Sir, investigations into the accident have shown that the condition of the rolling stock on Eastern Railway has deteriorated sharply and there have been a number of accidents due to this. The entire situation boils down to the 7-digit letter 'finance'. The hon. Minister himself has said that there is a severe paucity of funds in the budget which is contributing to lack of adequate maintenance of railway equipment and non-completion of new lines. Recently, the Third Convention of Railway Users which met at Trivandrum has again urged the establishment of a Railway Planning and Development Commission. The Convention has also urged the floating of a Railway Development loan of Rs. 1,000 crores to supplement railway finances. Both of these seem very positive proposals.

(a) I would like to know what the Government's reactions are to both these proposals, and if they are positive, what steps do they intend to take to implement them.

(b) To overcome the severe congestion of long distance and commuter trains handled at Howrah, there is urgent need for another terminal station to serve Calcutta with an overbridge across the Ganga. This project needs to be expedited. Can the Minister of Railways please tell us what steps he proposes to take in this regard ? As Mr. Jain said, human failure is generally held to be the main cause of railway accidents. The Kunzru Committee indicated a sharp fall in the morale of railway employees leading to lower efficiency and pin-pointed one of the main causes as undue interference by Members of Parliament in the Railway Administration. I would like to know what steps the Minister of Railways proposes to take so as to stop this interference in the administration of the Eastern Railway and restrict Prof. Chakraborty and his CPI (M) colleagues from indulging in their natural pastime of indiscipline exhibiting a total lack of concern for public safety.

श्री नारायण चौबे : अमृत बालभाषितं ।

(*Interruption*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You Brutus too !

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this was a suburban accident and a suburban accident is always a dangerous thing. We have to make a difference between the accident that normally occurs and the accident that occurs in the suburban area. In the suburban areas the structural deficiency has to be overcome. Unfortunately, in Calcutta there are lots of structural deficiencies. The telecommunication and signalling difficulties are there. It is not that all telecommunication/signalling is automatic. Some are automatic, some are driven by human beings. They are all mixed. It is not up to the modern standard.

The second thing is that this is very overcrowded. On Shealdah and Howrah suburban section 750 trains run and they carry about 10 lakhs of people every day.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : More than that.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : It is very correctly said by the hon. Member that both Howrah and Shealdah stations have reached the saturation point. So far as Howrah is concerned, a task force has been appointed to find out a location for another station, with the State Government. As soon as we get the proper location in consultation with the State Government, we will have another station to give relief to Howrah. With regard to Scaldah I have laid the foundation with Chief Minister of West Bengal at Vidhan Nagar. This will definitely give relief to Sealdah.

With regard to floating of loan, etc., we have to discuss the matter with the Planning Commission and Finance. If they give us their approval, certainly we will go in for it. This matter is under our and their consideration.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : What about CPM's interference in Railway Administration ?

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : Suburban train was involved in an accident. A large number of people were injured. Some of those killed in an accident belonged to my

constituency. I had occasion to meet some people who were in that particular train. They say that the engine of this particular train-Haripal Local - was defective. The same has been reported in the West Bengal Assembly by the representative MLA from that particular area. It is good that the hon. Minister is trying his best to improve the situation and is looking into the cause of such accidents. Is it a fact that another accident also was going to take place at Sheoraphily Station because of defective engine, just eight to ten days after this particular accident ? The passengers got agitated. They had ventilated their grievance at that particular station and the Railway authorities had to interfere.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : After this accident, the Minister of State and Member (Traffic) first visited the site. Then I personally visited with Member (Traffic) and other Members. We have now decided that for Bombay, Calcutta and Madras to form safety teams for suburban sections. I have ordered the administration to modernise signal and tele-communication systems. I have also ordered that there should be communication between the Guard and the Driver. Sometimes if the driver does not take proper notice of the red light, Guard can say, why are you not slowing down the train or why do you not stop the train ? So, system of communication has been established. Previously, only the driver could run the show. Now a supervisor will accompany the driver on the suburban section to check whether the driver is abiding by the safety regulations. Apart from all these, ambush check is also there. There will be checks whether the drivers and the guards are abiding by the safety regulations.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : What about defective engine of the train ?

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : Final report has not yet come. So, at the present moment I cannot say anything whether the engine was defective or not.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : I take very strong exception to the propensity of the Minister to attribute all faults emanating from accidents to railway staff ..

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA

HALDER: I was about to put that question.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. It is not like that

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I never said this. What I have said is ..

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Your colleague has said this which is creating confusion. In reply to a query, Shri Jaffer Sharief has said that seeing the red signal, the engine driver stopped the train but the train did not come to dead slow. What does he mean by saying so? (*Interruptions.*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't listen to it. Please sit down.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we cannot quarrel with the Commissioner, Railway Enquiry. Whatever the enquiry report is there, as my colleague has just said-if the report is wrong, I do not know that even if we have other information, we are bound to obey the enquiry report.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, if you want, I will place the report of the railway enquiry commission on the Table of the House. (*Interruptions.*)

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. (*Interruptions.*)

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Please allow others to speak also.

Amendments in Drugs and Cosmetics Rules

790. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal to drop the 1981 amendment to the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules requiring the drug companies to market all single ingredient drugs under generic names;

(b) if so, reasons for which such a proposal is under consideration of Government;

(c) when the final decision is likely to be taken in the matter;

(d) whether it is a fact that while amending the Rules it was assumed that brand names lead to high promotional costs and thus lead to high prices; and

(e) whether this fact would be kept in mind while taking a decision in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

On 17.1.1981 the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare issued a notification under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 requiring *inter alia* that drugs containing any of the following as single active ingredient shall be marketed only under the generic names:

1. Analgin
2. Aspirin and its salts
3. Chlorpromazine and its salts
4. Ferrous sulphate
5. Piperazine and its salts.

2. The said notification also stipulated that preparations containing any new drug as the single active ingredient should be marketed under generic names only.

3. The Delhi High Court in its judgement delivered on 13.8.82 in respect of writ petitions filed by 4 drug manufacturers have held these provisions as invalid. The Government of India have gone in appeal to the Supreme Court against the judgement of the High Court.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Sir, the Question which relates to the brand drug names is a very important one from the point of view of those who consume the drugs. The Hathi Committee in its wisdom thought that the brand name be abolished and the generic name adopted. Even the Government took a decision to abolish certain drug names and revert back to the process of generic names in respect of five drugs. After the decision of the Government, there was a writ in the High Court resulting in the setting aside of the orders of the Government.

In view of this, the people at large are suffering a lot because the generic names are not being adopted and the brand names are continued. In view of this, may I ask the hon. Minister it is a fact that the Hathi Committee has recommended that the Merchandise Act, 1958 and also the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 be suitably amended? But instead of amending the Merchandise Act, 1958, the officials of the Health Ministry—I charge them because they are in league with the drug manufacturers—only amended the rules with the result, the High Court struck down those rules.

In view of the above facts, I would like to know :

(a) Why the Act was not amended and what were the reasons for not amending the Act when the Hathi Committee has specifically recommended in this regard?

(b) Why is it that even after the Hathi Committee's recommendations, no suitable changes had been made in the Act and the Government thought it proper to go to the Supreme Court which would mean delaying the matter for many Years?

कुमारी कुमुद बेन एम. जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने कुछ कानूनी मुद्दे प्रस्तुत किए हैं। जब हाथी कमेटी एप्वाइंट हुई, तो उस कमेटी ने अपनी विसडम में एक पैरलल पैनल कान्स्टीचूट किया, जिसमें साइंटिस्ट एंड, Even the professionals were included in the Committee to go into the details. After that, they came to the conclusion that only 12 drugs which contain single ingredient should be marketed in the generic names. But then we have to take care of the consumers too. Out of the 12 drugs which are listed, some drugs do not contain life saving criterion. We, therefore selected only five drugs which have lot of life-saving value. We wanted to implement the suggestion in a phased manner. But the consumers should not be made to face any risk and, at the same time, they should get the medicines which they require. Only 5 drugs could be selected which contain single ingredient and which have lot of life-saving value. So, in the first instance we accepted these drugs in 1978 and we took a decision in 1981. After taking this decision some of the parties went to High Court. High Court gave a decision. You are also

aware of the decision. We considered the legal aspect. Now we have gone to the Supreme Court. The matter is *sub judice*. It is not possible for me to go into the legal details at present.

When we took the other decision also to give new licence to the manufacturers, they also will have to market the medicine in the generic name. They also went to the court.

Both the matters are *sub judice*. These are the general factors. It is not possible for me to give the legal factors and the final picture which is to emerge.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो जवाब दिया है, वह मेरे प्रश्न के बिलकुल विपरीत है

एक माननीय सदस्य : जवाब अच्छा है।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : सेंटिस्फैक्टरी भी नहीं है। गोल-मटोल जवाब है और इरादा यह लगता है कि जो बड़ी कम्पनियां हैं वे ब्रैंड के नाम से ड्रग्स को मार्केट करती रहें और जनता को लूटती रहें। इस जवाब से ऐसा इरादा नजर आता है। मेरा सवाल स्पेसिफिक था कि जब हाथी कमेटी ने स्पेसिफिकली यह रिकमेण्ड किया था कि ट्रेड एण्ड मार्केण्डाइज एक्ट को और कास्मेटिक्स रूलज को अमेण्ड किया जाय, क्या यह सही नहीं है कि आपने सिर्फ कास्मेटिक्स रूलज को अमेण्ड किया, ट्रेड एण्ड मार्केण्डाइज एक्ट को अमेण्ड नहीं किया, जिसके कारण यह स्थिति पैदा हो रही है कि ड्रग्स जैनेरिक नेम से नहीं आ रहे हैं ब्रैंड नेम से आ रहे हैं और उनके द्वारा देश के गरीब लोगों को लूटा जा रहा है। मंत्री महोदय ने यह कह कर टालने की कोशिश की है कि यह मामला सबजूडिस है, इसलिये हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ—हाई कोर्ट के फैसले के खिलाफ अपील में सुप्रीम कोर्ट में आप गये, सुप्रीम कोर्ट में आपके जाने की क्या जरूरत थी। जो कमियां बतलाई गई थीं उन कमियों को आप दूर कर देते और बजाय सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जाने के पालियामेंट के जरिये रूलज को अमेण्ड कर देते।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Legislative power is not subject to the rule of resjudication. You are absolutely right.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Do not evade.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : यह सारे-का-सारा काम न करने के बजाय आप ने यह रास्ता क्यों एडाप्ट किया । इसका जवाब मुझे मिलना चाहिये । उसके बाद मैं दूसरा प्रश्न पूछूंगा ।

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : We are not taking shelter under the pendency of the case in the Supreme Court. We will always do whatever we are required to do for the protection of the health of the country. We have never said that the door is closed. Let us not presume things.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं आपकी प्रोटेक्शन चाहता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसीलिए तीसरे सवाल के पूछने के लिए कहा है ।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : मैं निवेदन कर रहा हूँ । मैं अपने सवाल का स्पेसिफिक जवाब चाहता हूँ । मान लीजिए कि आज जवाब देने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं, तो इस क्वेश्चन को पोस्टपोन कर दीजिए । यह एक बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट क्वेश्चन है क्योंकि जनता की जो लूट हो रही है, उसको रोकने का सवाल है । मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय यह कह कर के अपनी जिम्मेदारी से बरी नहीं हो सकते । नहीं देखा है और कानूनी मुद्दे की वजह से कोई परेशानी है, तो देख लें और ला मिनिस्ट्री से इसको एग्जामिन करवा लें और उस समय तक के लिए इस क्वेश्चन को पोस्टपोन कर दें ।

The full reply should come. I am not satisfied. I seek your protection. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I can only answer the question but cannot make a Member understand it.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : I am glad to learn that the Minister understands much better than I do, and he can educate me. I am thankful for the remarks which he has made about me.

MR. SPEAKER. Mr. Bhole.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : I have not yet put my second question. I seek your protection. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I am asking a judge to make it amply clear. Mr. Bhole.

SHAI R.R. Bhole : I want to ask a specific question. Is the Government ready and willing to amend the Trade and Merchandise Act and withdraw the appeal before the Supreme Court ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : We will not withdraw the appeal from the Supreme Court. But the other step, Government will consider.

D.T.C. Strike Of 23 March, 1983

*793. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI :

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBBY :

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) Whether authorities and Government declared the DTC strike of 23 March, 1983 illegal ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore ;

(c) how many employees and drivers participated in the said strike ;

(d) action taken against the employees, officials and drivers who participated in said strike ;

(e) details of loss of life and property of DTC, employees, Government and Public during the strike ; and

(f) what steps the Government have taken so that such strikes do not take place in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) As per Section 22 (d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, strike in DTC on 23-3-83 was illegal.

(c) About 13000 employees including drivers participated in the said strike.

(d) No decision has been taken so far.

(e) One Conductor of Vasant Vihar Depot died of bullet injuries. The DTC suffer a loss of Rs. 5.47 lakhs in respect of property and Rs. 12,300 in respect of immovable property. No instance of loss to any private property has come to notice.

(f) The Industrial Disputes Act provides for a conciliation mechanism. A High-Level Committee has also been set up to go into the pending demands of employees. The Committee also has been asked to suggest ways and means for improving industrial relations in the Organisation.

श्री रामजी भाई मावणि : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इतनी बड़ी यह स्ट्राइक हुई है और यह जो हाई लेवल कमेटी बनाई गई है, यह कब बनाई गई है और इसके बारे में डिस्कशन और डाइ-लोग जो कर्मचारियों के साथ हुआ है, वह क्या है, यह मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं ?

श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी : अध्यक्ष जी, यह कमेटी 7 अप्रैल, 1973 को नामीनेट की गई थी ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : उस समय कौन इस महकमे के मंत्री थे ?

श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी : आई एम सौरी 7 अप्रैल, 1983 को यह हाई लेवल कमेटी एपाइन्ट की गई थी और इस कमेटी में जो मुल्तेलिफ डिमान्ड्स डी० टी० सी० के एम्प-लाईज की हैं, उनकी सारी डिमान्ड्स एग्जामिन करेगी, उसको हियर करेगी और उसके बाद वह हमको रिपोर्ट देगी ।

श्री रामजी भाई मावणि : जिन कर्मचारियों ने इसमें हिस्सा लिया और बहुत बड़ा डेमेज किया, उनके खिलाफ क्या एक्शन लिया ? अगर नहीं लिया तो अब तक क्यों नहीं लिया ?

श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी : अध्यक्ष जी, इसमें दो सवाल हैं । एक सवाल यह है कि जो ला एण्ड आर्डर की सिचुएशन क्रियेट हुई है,

उसके मामले में दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन एक्शन लेगा । मेरी इत्तिला है कि वे प्रोसीड करेंगे; लेफ्टीनेंट गवर्नर ने आलरेडी मेजिस्ट्रियल इन्क्वायरी इंस्टीच्यूट की है । एक कर्मचारी मारा गया है, उसके लिए भी मेजिस्ट्रियल इन्क्वायरी इंस्टीच्यूट की है और कानून खुद इस सब के बारे में काम करेगा ।

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : 13,000 employees were on strike and there was serious disruption of the public transport service in Delhi and it came to a standstill. Despite all the claims of the Government that the strike did not mature, the strike did mature. As he has stated, the strike was declared illegal. I am sure the people who went on strike must have given notice and also their charter of demands. I would like to know :

(a) what are the main demands for which the strike took place.

(b) The strike you declared illegal-why ? And I hear that no action was taken. I do not ask for punishment for those people who were on strike. I do not demand that, rather I demand that the strikers' demands should be met.

I would like to ask you one question. You will remember in 1981 there was a strike by the locomen on the Indian Railways and the Government then came with a heavy hand and thousands of people were retrenched and still they are suffering. I am happy this time the Government has not come with a heavy hand. Is it because the leader of the strikers is one, Mr Lalit Makkan who has been newly inducted into the Congress Party just before the Delhi Municipal Elections ? To which Party this Mr. Makkan belongs.

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : As a matter of fact this is not relevant at all—to which party the leader of any strike belongs (Interruptions) We are concerned only with the legal aspect of the strike and as I have already said, the strike was illegal because the DTC is a public utility service and according to the Industrial Disputes Act, in case of a public utility service, when all the doors are closed for conciliation and after the conciliation is over, after 7 days

they can go on strike. But they opted to go on strike before that period when the last conciliation meeting was held on 19th.

PROF SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : He says, Sir, that all the doors are closed. He should say open.

MR. SPEAKER : That is why I am keeping the Professor right here.

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : I am thankful to the Professor for correcting me.

MR. SPEAKER : That is what a professor should do.

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : So, Sir, on 19th the conciliation failed and after 19th they can go on strike, only after the expiry of 7 days' period. But they opted to go on strike before the expiry of that period. Therefore, the strike was illegal and it was declared illegal.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : What were the demands ? I asked that... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : Sir, if the hon. Member wants me to read all these, it will take time. There are 20 demands ; which I can place on the table of the House.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, from the intensity of the strike action, it is quite clear that the employees obviously felt they had some genuine grievances and demands. I am not going into that just now. But, I would like to know whether it has been brought to the attention of the Government that the Delhi Administration was an interested party in the sense that they were anxious that this strike should succeed so that the unions other than the union led by this gentleman, he says, it is not relevant as to which party he belongs but I think it is very relevant—should be discredited. The Delhi Administration was interested in seeing that the strike succeeded so that the older established unions, some of which are recognised union, should be discredited and they should not remain as popular among the workers as they were previously.

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI X. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY) : Sir, this is not correct. We were constantly in touch with the Delhi

Administration and we made all efforts to see that the passengers are not inconvenienced. But, still, it has happened. It is not correct to accuse the Delhi Administration like that. This has happened. We know that there are a number of grievances and demands made by the unions.

While these are in the process of being dealt with by the Ministry by negotiations and discussions with various Unions, this has happened. That is the reason why we have appointed a highpowered Committee go into the grievances of all the Unions—not only of this union—and, once the report comes, we will take appropriate action to see that these grievances are removed.

बांगला देश द्वारा प्रकाशित मानचित्र

*794. श्री बापूसाहिब पडलेकर } : क्या
श्री के० मालन्ना }

विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान बांगला देश द्वारा प्रकाशित मानचित्रों की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें जम्मू तथा कश्मीर और सिक्किम को भारत से अलग क्षेत्रों के रूप में दर्शाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके प्रति सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ग) इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) : The map in question in the scale 1 : 1 million has been printed by the Bangladesh Government under the direction of the Surveyor General of Bangladesh in 1982. In the inset captioned "Bangladesh and surrounding countries" 'Kashmir' is separated from India by a dotted line (as distinct from the line used for international boundary) and Sikkim separated from the rest of India in the same way as other independent countries.

As soon as the Government of India's attention was drawn to the map, the matter was taken up with the Bangladesh Government. The Bangladesh High Commissioner

in New Delhi was informed of the Government of India's objection to the erroneous depiction in the Bangladesh map of both Sikkim and Jammu and Kashmir which are integral parts of India. The Bangladesh authorities were asked to take necessary corrective action to amend the cartographic misrepresentation in their map. Our High Commissioner in Dhaka also took up the matter with the Bangladesh Government on similar lines. The Bangladesh Government have informed us that they are looking into the matter.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is really unfortunate that a friendly country like Bangladesh, to whom we have given a lot of help and still we are helping, should indulge in such a cartographic misrepresentation. In fact this looks like a cartographic misrepresentation. Now, it has been stated in the last sentence that the Bangladesh Government have informed that they are looking into the matter. This is not the first instance. Even Russia, China and Pakistan, on many occasions, had also made cartographic misrepresentation. I do not know what steps have been taken by the Government to correct the map.

Now, I would like to know whether any explanations have been given by Bangladesh Government with reference to the misrepresentation because I find for this answer that Government is not in the know of the fact of the report which has appeared in the press that Government of Bangladesh has admitted the mistake and has expressed regret. I want to know whether that is true. If that is true, how is it that Government is not still in the know of this thing till to-day.

SHRI A.A. RAHIM : Sir, we have already lodged our protest about this and we have asked for the explanations. In this case, the first map was published in 1972. At that time, we had taken up this matter with the then Government in Bangladesh and that time the reply given by them was that they had really not produced any map of their own but simply replenished the map that had been published on the basis of the survey of Pakistan Government.

That was there. This reply was in 1972. Now, we have taken up the matter with the

High Commissioner here and in Dacca also we have taken up the matter with the authorities there. They said that they would look in the matter and reply to us. Their reply has not been received so far. So, we do not want to arrive at any pre-judgement in this matter before we get a detailed reply from them.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Greek Vessel Sold as Scrap to Metal Scrap Trade Corporation

***789 SHRI SHANTUBHAI PATEL :** WILL the MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Greek ship owner sold his vessel as a scrap to the Metal Scrap Trade Corporation and sold the same vessel to a Pakistani ship breaker ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the loss suffered by India ; and

(c) the steps taken for transfer of the vessel to India ?

MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY): (a) The Greek ship owner sold the vessel to Metal Scrap Trade Corporation who in turn sold it to M/s. Ashok Steels. The ship was not sold to any Pakistani ship breaker.

(b) and (c). The ship was unauthorisedly taken by its crew members to Karachi Port. No loss has been suffered by India. The ship has been brought back to India on 26.3.1983.

Vasco-De-Gama-Miraj B.G. Rail Link

***791 SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Survey for laying the broad gauge line from Vasco-de-Gama (Goa) to Miraj has been completed ;

(b) if not, when will it be completed and reasons for delay ; and

(c) the amount sanctioned for this link ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) The field work has been completed. The project report is expected to be finalised by the end of this year.

(c) Sanction of the link will depend on the recommendation of the Survey Team subject to availability of funds and clearance by the Planning Commission.

Setting up of National Leprosy Control Commission

*792. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state at what stage is the proposal to set up a National Leprosy Control Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : The Government of India have issued a Resolution on 19th April, 1983 setting up the National Leprosy Eradication Commission.

Introduction of a Superfast Train Between Muzaffarpur and Howrah

*795. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a persistent demand for the introduction of a superfast train between Muzaffarpur and Howrah ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) Yes Sir, there has been a demand for introducing a fast train between Muzaffarpur and Howrah.

(b) Government appreciate the need for additional train but due to acute shortage of coaches, lack of terminal facilities at terminals and for want of line capacity on some of the sections enroute, it is not possible to introduce a train at present.

Reported Statement By Pak President About Return of Pakistan Occupied Areas of Jammu And Kashmir

*796. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that President of Pakistan has made a statement that under the Simla Agreement India had no right to demand the return of Pak-occupied Kashmir ;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard and what steps are being taken by the Government to settle the Kashmir issue with Pakistan Government ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that President of Pakistan has also made it clear that Pakistan has the right to raise the Kashmir issue at any time and at every international forum till it is resolved ; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) to (d) According to a report in the Pakistani Press on 26th March, 1983, President Zia-ul-Haq is reported to have told the Urdu Service of Radio Denmark that India had no right under the Simla agreement to lay its claim over the so-called 'Azad Kashmir'. President Zia is also reported to have said that it should be clear to India that Pakistan reserved its right to raise Kashmir at all international forums till it was resolved.

Government's position on Kashmir is well-known and has been stated in unequivocal terms both in the Parliament and in international forums. Juridically and constitutionally the whole of the territory of J&K is an integral part of India. It is the Government's policy to settle the issue arising out of Pakistan's illegal occupation of a part of the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir peacefully through bilateral negotiations in accordance with the Simla agreement. Government's view that raising of Kashmir at international forums by Pakistan is contrary to the Simla Agreement and

not helpful in improving relations has been conveyed to Pakistan on several occasions.

Return Of Indians To Uganda

***797. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the new Government of Uganda have recently allowed the people of Asian origin, who were expelled and whose properties were seized during Idi Amin Regime, to be rehabilitated again in Uganda ;

(b) if so, what are the number of such persons of Indian origin who are in India ; and

(c) action taken by Government to provide them assistance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM): (a) The Government of Uganda have not announced any policy to rehabilitate again in Uganda persons of Asian origin who were expelled by Idi Amin's regime. However, the new Government have enacted the Expropriated Properties Act, 1982 which seeks to pay compensation or return to the original owners their properties and business expropriated during Idi Amin's regime.

(b) According to available information about 10,000 repatriates from Uganda reached India. Of them, over 5,000 were Indian passport holders, about 3,000 UK passport holders and 800 or 900 Uganda passport holders and the rest were of undetermined nationality who were granted Emergency Certificates. Some of them are still in India, while some have left. It would not be possible to state with any degree of precision the number of such persons of Indian origin who are still in India.

(c) In June 1973, Government of India had announced a re-settlement assistance scheme for the repatriates.

Free Medical Treatment for Retired Railway Employees.

***789. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:**

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that serving Railway employees and their families are given free medical treatment in Railway hospitals ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the free medical treatment both indoor and outdoor in Railway Hospitals is denied to them on retirement ;

(c) whether it is a fact that retired Railway employees required more care and treatment due to their old age ;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to grant free medical treatment both indoor and outdoor, even on retirement ; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir, But all the railway employees on retirement have an option to join the Retired Railway Employees Contributory Health Scheme on payment of monthly nominal charges which do not exceed Rs. 10/-for any category of employees. This scheme entitles them to outdoor treatment, supply of medicines ordinarily stocked, and routine investigations free of cost. Such employees are also entitled to indoor treatment and special investigations at concessional charges in Railway Hospitals.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) No Sir. The serving railway employees and the retired railway employees cannot be equated. While the serving railway employees are required to be available to the administration round the clock and have to live at isolated places alongwith their families, the retired railway employees are free to settle down at any place of their choice and convenience. However, medical facilities extended to the retired railway employees joining the Retired Railway Employees Contributory Health Scheme have been improved progressively.

Narrow Gauge Lines Meriting Closure

***799. SHRI GRIDHAR GOMANGO :**
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the narrow gauge lines identified by his Ministry meriting closure ; and

(b) the reasons for taking this decision by Government only for those narrow gauge lines among other lines in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY): (a) and (b) As a result of a review of the financial performance of uneconomic branch lines in 1978, 23 such lines were identified as meriting closure. These included 18 Metre Gauge lines and the following five Narrow Gauge lines :—

- (i) Shantipur—Nabadwipghat
- (ii) Bangalore—Bangarapet
- (iii) Naupada—Gunpur
- (iii) Purulia—Kotshila
- & (v) Ranchi—Lohardaga.

However, none of these lines have been closed.

Procurement Of Wagons By Railway Board

*800. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Railway Board had a target of procuring 24,000 four-wheeler wagons in 1983-84 ;

(b) Whether it is a fact that the target has been reduced to 12,500 ;

(c) If so, whether it would adversely affect the viability of the wagon building industry in West Bengal ; and

(d) If so, the steps Government propose to take to help the wagon building industry in West Bengal to tide over the crisis ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAY (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The target has been fixed at 12,500 four wheelers.

(c) The share of wagon building units located in West Bengal out of the total target of 12,500 wagons in terms of four wheelers would be slightly less than the actual production achieved by these units during 1982-83. This may have only marginal adverse effect on these units.

(d) Subject to allocation of additional funds early in the current financial year, it may be possible to step up the target for production of wagons by all units including those located in West Bengal.

Reported statement by PAK President about Indian Muslims

801. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY : SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that some of the newspapers have published news to the effect that Pakistan President is reported to have stated that Indian Muslims are not feeling secure in India ;

(b) whether Government have tried to find out whether such a statement was made at all ;

(c) if so, whether Government have officially asked the Pakistan Government to give their version ; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Government immediately after getting reports of General Zia's statement asked for an authentic text from Pakistan authorities both in New Delhi and Islamabad. We were initially told that Gen. Zia has been misquoted. We were also told that on text was available of the statement. On our further queries, Pakistan authorities have told us that what General Zia actually said was "Now in this country we call ourselves Deobandis. We call ourselves Barelvies, we call ourselves Sunnis and we call ourselves Shias. 1400 years ago, during the time of the Prophet, were there any Shias or Sunnis ? It is alright if you call yourself as Makkis or Madnis, or by any other name. But, why associate with the names of cities of a country which describes itself as secular".

Visa procedure to enable Pakistanis to visit India

*802. SHRIMAT PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL

AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the simplification of visa formalities by the President of Pakistan, the Government propose to reciprocate and modify the visa procedures to enable Pakistanis to visit India ; and

(b) if so, what are the proposals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) and (b) Government is not aware of simplification of visa formalities by the Pakistan authorities apart from President Zia's reported statement that Pakistan should simplify its visa formalities for Indian nations wishing to travel to Pakistan.

It is a matter of gratification that Indian Missions in Islamabad and Karachi normally issue visas to Pakistanis on the same day the application is made. This has also been appreciated by Pakistan media and public.

Government is also actively pursuing with the Pakistan Govt. the liberalisation of visa facilities such as provision of visa for tourist groups, expansion of places and facilities for pilgrimages, and reopening of the Khokrapar-Munabao route etc.

**Unauthorised departure of the Ship
'Queen Sea' from Jamnagar**

*803. SHRI P.M. SAYEED :
SHRI B.V. DESAI :

Will the MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the unauthorised departure of the ship 'Queen Sea' from Jamnagar to Karachi on March 9, 1983 after the ship was sold to an Indian buyer ;

(b) if so, whether the enquiry revealed that Navy was alerted too late ;

(c) whether under the law Indian naval ship could have chased the offender even in international waters ;

(d) if so, whether any enquiry has been conducted in this regard ; and

(e) if so, outcome of the same and action taken against those held responsible ?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Port officer Bedi Port was informed verbally by the Indian buyer only in the late afternoon of 10th March 1983 who in turn informed Naval Officer incharge Kathiawad by telegram.

(c) Yes, provided the chase commenced within Indian territorial waters.

(d) and (e) Our information reveals that the vessel left without port clearance and that the Indian buyer had not put his crew on board which facilitated its escape from the port.

**Commercial production of Mancheswa
Railway Workshop,**

*804. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the target period of the commercial production of Mancheswar rail workshop in Orissa ;

(b) whether the starting of production in the above rail workshop has been delayed ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to expedite the work to start production before the end of the target date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHRIEF) : (a) Periodical overhaul of coaches is expected to begin during 1984-85.

(b) No.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

**Nigerian restriction on sending out foreign
Exchange**

*805. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK :

SHRI S.B. SIDNAL :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether remittances of many Indians

and other foreigners working in Nigeria have been frozen by the Nigeria Government which has recently taken steps to slow down the rate of foreign exchange out-flow ;

(c) if so, whether some Indians complained of their inability to send foreign drafts to their homes since last October ;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(d) whether any request has been made by the Indian Government to the Nigerian Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM : (a) No, Sir. According to the available information the Government of Nigeria have not frozen remittances of the foreigners including Indians.

(b) Government have not received any complaint from Indians in Nigeria.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Ship 'Bharat Seema' Operation Between Mainland and Lakshadweep.

*806. SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a ship named 'Bharat Seema' is in service between Mainland and Lakshadweep ;

(b) if so, from which country it was bought and in which year ;

(c) in which year it was built ; and

(d) whether any complaint has been received regarding the seaworthiness of the above ship.

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Norway—November 1981.

(c) 1973.

(d) No, Sir.

Facilities provided at Malda and other comparable Railway Stations

807. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) railway facilities provided or proposed for the travelling public and railway officers and others of Malda in the past seven months and expenditure estimates on each of them ; and

(b) names of other similarly important railway stations where similar facilities to the same extent have been provided or proposed in the same period ?

THE MINISTER FOR RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. (Placed in library. See No Lt 6525/83)

Railway Service Commission Policy of Advertisement for Employment in Newspapers.

8980. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the policy of the Railway Service Commission regarding publishing advertisements for employment in the newspapers ;

(b) whether the advertisement RSC/MAS-EN No. 4/82-83 has been published in English Newspapers being published from Madurai and Madras, if not, the reasons thereof ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the above advertisement was published only in Tamil Newspapers and not in English Newspapers ; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not publishing the advertisement in English newspapers ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) Advertisements of the Railway Service Commissions are

published in English/Hindi/Regional languages News papers.

(b) to (d): Indian Express and Dinamani English papers to when the advertisement was given by the Railway Service Commission, Madras did not publish, the same although Indian Express had acknowledged receipt of the Employment notice and assured publication on 16.1.1983.

Meeting on the Problem of Unemployment of Seamen at Calcutta

*8981. SHRI N.E. HORO :

SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM :

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that to solve the problem of unemployment of Seamen at Calcutta a meeting was convened by Centre ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :

(a) and (b) A meeting was convened on 22.12.82 with the representatives of Shipowners and Seafarers. Discussions were held on the Nanda Committee Report Part I and the problems in connection with their implementation.

Minister of Shipping and Transport informed the shipowners and seamen's representatives that some thinking had been done on ways to improve the employment prospects for the seamen. The Minister invited the reactions of the representatives of shipowners and seamen.

The representative of seafarers stated that only after the shipowners had consulted among themselves and finalised their position, the seafarers could finalise their stand in respect of these suggestions. He added that they would have a meeting with the shipowners representatives to discuss the issue.

The Minister of Shipping and Transport recently convened another meeting on 12.4.83 and discussed with the representatives of Seafarers and Shipowners these

problems in detail. No final decisions could however be reached. Another meeting in this regard would be held in the near future to evolve a solution.

Selection Grade to Nursery Teachers of N.D.M.C.

8982. SHRI S.S. RAMASWAMY PADAYACHI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6605 on 6 April, 1981 regarding confirmation of New Delhi Municipal Committee Nursery School Teachers and state :

(a) Whether any confirmation has since been made from April, 1981 onward ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the number of posts in Selection Grade have been increased on Teachers' Day in September, 1981 from 5,000 S. Grade to 8,000 S. Grade posts;

(c) whether it is also a fact, that prior to 1981, Selection Grade to Nursery Teachers (New Delhi Municipal Committee), was given to only those who were permanent/confirmed, but now it is given on the basis of total number of posts in a grade ; and

(d) if so, the reasons for delay in giving Selection Grade to New Delhi Municipal Committee Primary/Nursery Teachers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) According to the latest instructions of the Government, the number of Selection Grade posts are to be fixed at 20% of all the sanctioned posts as on 1.4.1981 onwards.

(c) and (d) The number of permanent posts will always be higher than the number of Selection Grade posts. Therefore, it is only natural that in N.D.M.C so far only permanent teachers have got the selection Grade. According to the latest orders, 20% of all sanctioned posts are to be converted into Selection Grade posts and the teachers are to be granted Section Grade scales on the basis of their seniority subject to fitness.

As reported by N.D.M.C., there is some dispute regarding the period of service for eligibility of a teacher in order to be able to get the Selection Grade. As soon as the issue is decided, Selection Grade scales will be awarded to the teachers.

Us Military Activities in Indian Ocean

8983. SHRI M.S.K. SATHIYENDRAN:

SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the United States is going to share some of its self-imposed military responsibilities in the Far-East and the Pacific and in this way some of the U.S. Forces deployed in the region could be diverted to India's neighbourhood in the Indian Ocean ;

(b) if so, what is the detailed report of U.S. military activities in the Indian Ocean ; and

(c) what is the reaction of the Government in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) There have been reports that Japan is increasing its defence expenditure, partly in response to U.S. insistence that it must take on a larger share of defence responsibility. Japan's defence expenditure in the year 1983-84 is budgeted at US \$11.82 billion. This represents an increase of 6.5% over last year. The Prime Minister of Japan has also been reported as stating that in order to secure maintain the ocean lines of communication, Japan's defences in the ocean should extend over several hundred miles, which would enable Japan to defend the sea lanes between Guam and Tokyo and between the strait of Taiwan and Osaka.

(b) Since the fall of the Shah of Iran, the U.S.A. has increased its military presence in the Indian Ocean. More than one carrier task force has been deployed on a regular basis and a programme for expanding and improving military facilities available to the U.S.A. in the Indian Ocean littoral is being undertaken. A Rapid Deployment Force of over 200000 men which

could be speedily moved to areas of crises, has also been established. More recently, with effect from 1st January, 1983 a Unified Command has been set up which according to U.S. sources, will have operational responsibility for South West Asia. The Rapid Deployment Force will function under this command.

(c) India has consistently opposed Great Power military presence in the Indian Ocean as it introduces new tensions and conflicts in our neighbourhood and constitutes a threat to peace and stability. India is working with other littoral and hinterland states to implement the U.N. Resolution of 1971 which calls for the establishment of a Zone of Peace in the Indian Ocean, free from the military presence of the Great Powers. At the New Delhi Summit the Non-aligned countries pledged themselves to work for convening an international conference on the Indian Ocean in 1984, as decided in the U.N. General Assembly and also called upon the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. to resume bilateral discussions for limiting their military presence in the Indian Ocean.

“मेरा गांव, मेरा जीवन” नामक बी० बी० सी० का वृत्त चित्र

8984. श्री केयूरभूषण
प्रो० रूप चन्द पाल
श्री सत्यसाधन चक्रवर्ती
श्री हन्नान मोल्लाह } : क्या

विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या “मेरा गांव, मेरा जीवन” नामक वृत्त चित्र ब्रिटिश ब्राडकास्टिंगकारपोरेशन ने बनाया है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि यह वृत्त चित्र उड़िया लेखक और कलाकार श्री प्रफुल्ल महन्ती की बहुभाषी पुस्तक पर आधारित है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या बी० बी० सी० ने उन्हें रायल्टी का भुगतान किया है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री ए० ए० रहीम (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) बी० बी० सी० का कहना है कि उनके यहां ऐसे वृत्त चित्रों पर आमतौर से रायल्टी नहीं दी जाती जो व्यवसायिक स्वरूप के न हों। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि इस सम्बन्ध में उनके और श्री मोहन्ती के बीच कोई सम्पर्क नहीं हुआ है। श्री मोहन्ती यूनाइटेड किंगडम में रहते हैं और बी० बी० सी० के न्यायमिकर्ता उनके साथ पत्र-व्यवहार करते रहे हैं।

Charter of Demands From Employees of Regional College in Bhubaneswar

8985. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received a Charter of Demands dated 6 September, 1982 from Non-Gazetted Employees Association Regional College of Education, Bhubaneswar ;

(b) the points raised in the demands ; and

(c) steps Government have taken to settle the problems ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) The secretary, Non-Gazetted Employees Association, Regional College of Education, Bhubaneswar sent the following 11 point Charter of Demands to the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) :

1. Dejure Recognition.
2. Residential Accommodation.
3. Telescopic Pay Scales (Time Scale).
4. Re-organisation in RCEs.
5. Selection Grade.
6. Revision of Scale of Pay and Change of designation of Work experience teachers as Laboratory Technician.

7. Store Keeper's Issue.

8. Case of Telephone Operators.

9. (a) Rationalization of Designation and revision of scale of pay for the literary Staff in the NCERT.

(b) Withdrawal of scale granted after rationalisation.

10. Higher Scales for Technical Posts where there is no scope of promotions.

11. Provision for promotion to higher posts from the existing qualified employees.

(c) NCERT have examined all the above demands and their comments in respect of the points raised by the Secretary, Non-Gazetted Employees Association, Regional College of Education, Bhubaneswar have already been communicated to them.

Financial Assistance to Distinguished Dancers and Musicians in Indigent Circumstances

8986. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given any financial assistance to any distinguished dramatists, dancers, and musicians (both vocal and instrumental) in indigent circumstances or their survivors during the past three years ;

(b) if so, the names thereof alongwith the nature and extent of assistance given during each year ;

(c) whether any specific amount has been earmarked for this purpose and specific figure in this regard and whether it is sufficient for this purpose ; and

(d) the procedure for selection of names for providing this assistance and the total number of persons who wanted such help during each of the three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Education and Culture implements a Scheme of financial

assistance to persons distinguished in letters, arts and such other walks of life who may be in indigent circumstances and their dependents. A statement giving names of the dramatists, dancers and musicians (both vocal and instrumental) and the amount of financial assistance approved by the Central Government each year during the last three years under the scheme is laid on the table of the house. Placed in library. see No LT 6526/83)

(c) The amount proposed for the purpose of releasing central share for financial assistance to existing beneficiaries, as also for fresh cases etc., for inclusion in the Demands of this Ministry for 1983-84 is Rs. 3.40 lakhs under Non-Plan and Rs. 3.40 lakhs under Plan.

(d) Under the scheme expenditure is shared between the Central and State Governments in the ratio of 2 : 1. Only in the case of Union Territories or in exceptional cases, cent per cent grant is given by the Central Government. The central share is released to the states for disbursement of the allowance to the recipients. Owing to the budgtary reasons, during the last more than three years, fresh cases were not considered. The number of such cases in the fields of drama, dance and music (vocal and instrumental) who applied for grant under the above scheme (but were not considered) is given below year-wise :

<i>year</i>	<i>No. of persons</i>
1980-81	13
1981-82	15
1982-83	7

Financial assistance was renewed in the cases of those recipients as per statement who had already been sanctioned financial assistance under the scheme.

As regards procedure for Selection, the proposals are first considered by the State Governments, recommendations of the State Governments are examined in the Ministry and financial assistance sanctioned under the orders of the competent authority. For those given cent per cent financial assistance from 'central quota', the proposals are duly examined through a Selection Committee

and financial assistance sanctioned under the orders of the competent authority.

Reservation for SC and ST in Organisations Getting aid from U.G.C.

8987. SHRI THAZHAI M. KARUN-ANITHI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government orders, providing reservation for S.C. and S.Ts. are not being followed in various institutions, which are getting aids and grants from the University Grants Commission ;

(b) if so, reasons therefore ; and

(c) what steps Union Government have taken to ensure strict implementation of such orders ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTERS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL):(a) and (b) The guidelines regarding the reservations for SCs and STs in admissions and appointments issued by the Ministry of Education and the University Grants Commission from time to time are required to be adopted by the appropriate authorities of the Universities and other concerned institutions for giving effect to them. In the case of State Universities which function under respective Acts of the State Legislatures, however, these Universities are also guided by the reservation policy followed by the State Governments concerned. Guidelines issued by the Ministry of Education and the U.G.C. have not yet been fully implemented by all the Universities and institutions.

(c) The University Grants Commission has been pursuing vigorously the question of effective implementation of the provisions in regard to reservations for SCs and STs in the Universities. The Vice-Chancellors have been requested to give personal attention to this matter. U.G.C. has also decided to provide assistance on a hundred per cent basis to all Universities and institutions deemed to be Universities to set up Special Cells as a measure of strengthening the implementation machinery for planning, evaluation and monitoring of all reservation orders. Recently, the Ministry

of Education has also written to Vice-Chancellors of almost all Central Universities, requesting them to implement the following decisions in regard to reservations for SCs and STs :—

ADMISSIONS :

(i) 15% of seats in all courses should be reserved for students belonging to Scheduled Casts. Similarly 7½% seats should be reserved for students belonging to Scheduled Tribes.

(ii) Candidates belonging to both these categories should be given a relaxation of 5% marks from the minimum qualifying level prescribed, if any. If seats reserved for them still remain unfilled, further relaxation should be given in order of merit among such candidates so that all the reserved seats are filled by candidates belonging to these categories.

APPOINTMENT :

(i) In appointment to all non-teaching posts, 15% of the posts should be reserved for Scheduled Castes and 7½% for Scheduled Tribes in accordance with the pattern prescribed by the Government of India. Such reservation should be applicable both for direct recruitment and for promotion.

(ii) As for teaching posts, the UGC has recommended that 15% of teaching posts to be filled in any particular year should be reserved for Scheduled Castes and 7½% for Scheduled Tribes at the level of Lecturers. There will, however, be no carry-forward of the unfilled posts from one year to the next.

Raised Platform and Platform Shed for Naya Ghaziabad Railway Station

8988. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether thousands of passengers including commuters use Naya Ghaziabad Railway Station daily ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Railway users of this station are facing difficulties in the absence of raised platforms and platform sheds ;

(c) if so, what measures are taken to construct high level platforms and also sheds at both platforms of this station ; and

(d) what is the tentative date by which both these provisions will be available at this station ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI. A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUHDURY) : (a) to (d) Naya Ghaziabad have been converted into flag station from halt station only in 1981. Average number of passengers booked from this station is about 880, with an additional 300 commuters per day. A passenger waiting hall is existing on platform No. 1. Though raised platforms provide more facility for the travelling public, generally only rail level platforms are provided at way side stations. In view of funds constraint, Railway are not having a proposal for providing raised platform and sheds on the platform for the present, but this will be given due consideration in future if availability of funds permits.

English Courses for Handicapped

8989. SHRI KESHAORAO PRADI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether courses for English and Sanskrit upto VIII in Delhi under three language formula are the same both for normal and handicapped students, especially dumb and deaf ;

(b) whether the handicapped depend much on the cramming and memories visually and cannot reproduce all the matter ;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to prescribe a separate syllabus and separate examination for the handicapped students for various classes ;

(d) whether in view of the limitations of the handicapped students, Central Board of Secondary Education also propose to prescribe a different syllabus and examinations for the handicapped students in class X and XII ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND

CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) Under the Scheme of Integrated Education for Disabled Children, the educable handicapped children are taught alongwith normal children and the courses in English and Sanskrit are the same for both. However, deaf and dumb students are exempted from the requirement of learning a third language at class VIII level.

(b) Deaf children rely more on ichonic memory but the blind children depend on echoic memory. The reproduction of material from memory is not always deficient in the handicapped as compared to their sighted counterparts ; in many cases they can perform better than the normals.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration.

(d) and (e) Syllabi, etc., are same. But, in case of deaf and dumb category of students there is, a special concession that they may at the secondary level offer either Home Science or Painting in place of one of the two languages.

Regularisation of Casual Gangmen in Eastern Railway

8990. **SHRI A.K. ROY :** Will the Minister of RAILWAY be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that Casual Gangmen who have been working for more than a decade in Eastern Railway, have not been regularised in service even though they acquired temporary status since last 5 to 10 years ;

(b) the details of the length of services of these Gangmen after they acquired the temporary status with P.W.I. wise break up in Eastern Railway ;

(c) reasons for not regularising them in service ; and

(d) policy of the Government regarding absorption of these Gangmen in regular service in Railway ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) Gangmen are regularised as and when vacancies for their absorption become available.

Health Officers Visiting Hong Kong, China to know about Acupuncture System

8991. **SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of Health Officers is visiting Hong Kong/China to get themselves informed about the science of acupuncture as being not only effective for various diseases but also cheap for poor people ; and

(b) names of officers of this team, their terms of reference and the possible date of their planned visit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOH-SINA KIDWAI) : (a) There is no such proposal under the consideration of this Ministry.

(b) Does not arise.

Steps taken to Alleviate the Trouble of Commuters of Sealdah South Section

8992. **DR. NIRMAL SINHA :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether with the rapid rate of increase of commuter-belts in Sealdah South Section, railway passengers are inconvenienced daily due to lack of accommodation in train compartments ;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to alleviate this trouble ; and

(c) the amount granted in 1983-84 budget for the alleviation of the trouble of the commuters of this section ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) : (a) Yes, the occupation of passengers in trains on this section particularly during the peak period is heavy.

(b) To ease such congestion, arrangements are being made to convert 8 bogie

rakes to 9 bogie rakes gradually on receipt of more coaches. However, introduction of additional train is not immediately possible due to paucity of Electric Multiple Unit stock and capacity constraints on the sections and terminals.

(c) An outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs has been provided in the Budget for 1983-84 for augmenting the line capacity requirements on this section.

Amount Allocated for National Highways in Kerala

8993. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of SHIPPING TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the amount allocated for National Highways in Kerala during the Sixth Plan period and the details of the work proposed to be undertaken ;

(b) whether Government of Kerala has demanded more amount in this respect ; and

(c) if so, the details of the demand and the action taken by the Government on it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) The programme drawn up for development of National Highways for the country as a whole in the Sixth Plan includes works of a total cost of Rs. 19.25 crores pertaining to Kerala as detailed in the statement laid on the table of the house (Placed in Library, See No. LT 6527-183)

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. In March 1981, the Kerala Government had asked for a total provision of Rs. 52.5 crores for the Sixth Plan but this could not be accepted due to overall financial constraints.

Demonstration by Experts of Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital, U.K. RE. Treatment of Arthritis of Knee and Hip.

8994. SHRI ANATHA RAMULU MALU :

SHRI ARJUN SETHI :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of experts of Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital, U.K. has demonstrated the latest advances in the treatment of arthritis of the knee and hip-total knee replacement-at the Ganga Ram Hospital, Delhi ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reports of our surgeons and Government's reaction in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) to (c) It is a fact that a team of Orthopaedic Surgeons sponsored by the Commonwealth Foundation visited Sir Ganga Ram Hospital from 13th March, 1983 to 16th March, 1983. Consultations were provided in 82 cases and 3 operations were performed. Similar orthopaedic surgical procedures are presently commonly adopted practices at Indian institutions like the Central Institute of Orthopaedics at the Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi.

Vigilance Officer Working in Railways

8995. SHRI RAMESHWAR NEKHRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Vigilance Officers working in Indian Railway, Zonal-Railway-wise and Grade-wise.

(b) What is the deputation period of Vigilance Officers and whether it is a fact that several Vigilance Officers are still continuing after expiry of deputation period ; and

(c) if so, why they are continuing and have not been returned to their original/parent posts.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) A statement is attached.

(b) and (c) The normal period of tenure of Vigilance Officers of the Railways is 3 years, extendable in public interest. Extension beyond 3 years requires Railway Board's approval. Out of a total of 55 Vigilance Officers, only 6 officers have been continued beyond 3 years in public interest.

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF VIGILANCE OFFICERS ON INDIAN
RAILWAYS ZONE-WISE AND GRADE-WISE

S. No. Railway Grader	Level-II 2250-2500	J.A. 1500-2000	Sr. Scale 1100-1600	Class-II 650-1200	Total	No. who have completed more than 3 years.
1. Central	1	1	2	2	6	Nil
2. Eastern	1	2	1	2	6	1
3. Northern	2	2	1	2	7	1
4. North Eastern	—	3	1	1	5	—
5. Northeast Frontier	—	2	2	1	5	—
6. Southern	2	—	2	2	6	—
7. South Central	2	1	1	1	5	—
8. South Eastern	2	—	2	2	6	—
9. Western	2	2	—	2	6	4
10. C.L.W.	—	—	1	—	1	—
11. D.L.W.	—	1	—	—	1	—
12. I.C.F.	—	—	1	—	1	—
Total	12	14	14	15	55	6

मेरठ और दिल्ली के बीच डबल रेल लाइन बिछाना

8996. श्री रामलाल राही : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मेरठ से दिल्ली तक डबल रेल लाइन बिछाने का कार्य अधूरा पड़ा है, और

(ख) यदि हां तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान चौधरी : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Railway Bulk Purchaser of Industrial Products

8997. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railways had been a bulk purchaser of Industrial products during 1981-82 ;

(b) if so, how much of the purchase was imported ; and

(c) what were the expenditures (in percentages, as well as, in amounts (on improving operations, repairs and better maintenance ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) Yes.

(b) Value of purchase through import including imported stores purchased in India during 1981-82 was Rs. 151.4 crores out of total purchase of Rs. 1,747 crores.

(c) Information regarding expenditures on improving operations, repairs and better maintenance is not maintained separately. However, total expenditure booked on operations, repair and maintenance account was approximately Rs. 2,255 crores during 1981-82.

Connecting Dumka with Railway Line

8998. SHRI SHIBU SOREN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government propose to connect Dumka by railways ;

(b) if so, by what time ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) to (c) Preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey for a new B.G. link from Deogarh to Dumka via Basukinath has been included in the Budget and the survey is in progress. A decision on the project will be taken after the survey has been completed, and Survey Report examined, subject to availability of funds and clearance by the Planning Commission.

Regularization of Persons working in Catering Department of Northern Railway

8999. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are persons working in Catering Department of Northern Railway who have completed more than 20 years of service in different categories of Class-III but have not been confirmed so far ;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor ; and

(c) when they are likely to be confirmed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) Some of the senior staff were not confirmed since there were certain disciplinary/vigilance cases pending against them. There has also been administrative delay in making confirmations in respect of others. Instructions are being issued to the Northern Railway to ensure that these confirmations are made within a period of one month.

Education to Check Growth of Population in Slum areas in Metropolitan Cities

9000. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : SHRI K. PRADHANI :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps for imparting education to check the growth of population in slum areas in the various metropolitan cities ;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and the result achieved during the year 1981-82 and 1982-83 ; and

(c) what steps are being taken to popularise this scheme in adivasi belt of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE : (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b) Yes. For popularising family planning in urban areas in general and urban slums in particular, educational and motivational programmes are organised through mass media like posters, hoardings, exhibitions, films, radio, T.V. and inter-personal communication opinion Leaders Camps are also held in slum areas. Urban Family Welfare centres run both by Government and voluntary organisations are also engaged in educating the urban masses along with delivery of family welfare services.

(c) Apart from the normal communication programmes taken up on an all India basis, certain field-based area-specific campaigns are also taken up in selected areas including the tribal belts.

Stagnation in Cadre of Assistants

9001. **SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is stagnation in the cadre of Assistants in the Ministry of Railways ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that even the Assistants recruited directly through UPSC are still working in the same grade after putting in 18-19 years of service whereas in other Ministries they have got their promotion as Section Officer after 8 years or so ; and

(c) what steps have been taken by the Government to remove the stagnation in the cadre ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) : (a) and (b) In Railway Board Secretariat Service, promotions have been made upto apart of 1964 Examination batch of direct recruit Assistants while in the

Central Secretariat Service, similar promotions have reached upto a part of 1972 Examination batch.

(c) Recently, 22 Assistants with 25 to 28 years of service in the grade have been promoted as Section Officers. Efforts are made to reduce the stagnation to the extent possible.

बैंगू को बूंदी—चित्तौड़ रेल लाइन से जोड़ना

9002. **श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बूंदी से चित्तौड़ तक की बड़ी रेल लाइन से, जिसके लिए हाल ही में सर्वेक्षण किया गया है बैंगू को नहीं जोड़ा गया है,

(ख) क्या बैंगू को इस रेल लाइन से जोड़ने का सरकार का विचार है ताकि इस क्षेत्र के लोगों को भी यह सुविधा मिल सके और उद्योगों की उन्नति हो; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) बैंगू को रेलवे लाइन से जोड़ने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Setting up of National Institute of Health and Family Welfare

9003. **SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up any National Institute of Health and Family Welfare ;

(b) if so, what are the details of the proposal ; and

(c) the decision of Government regarding its location ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b) A National Institute of Health and Family Welfare has already been set up by the Government of India on the 9th March, 1977, by the amalgamation of the two erstwhile Institutes namely, the National Institute of Family Planning and the National Institute of Health Administration and Education. It has been established as an autonomous body (registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860) and its object is to act as an apex technical institute for promoting Health and Family Welfare Planning Programme in the country through Education, Training, Services, Research and Evaluation. No separate proposal for setting up of another Institute is under consideration of the Government

(c) The National Institute of Health and Family Welfare is located at New Mehrauli Road, Munirka, New Delhi.

Separate Railway Division for Ahmedabad

9004. **SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received a memorandum demanding a separate Railway Division for Ahmedabad in view of its rapid industrial and commercial growth ; and

(b) if so, the detail thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) and (b) Yes, we have received a memorandum from Gujarat Chamber of Commerce & Industry dated 30th March, 1983. The entire question of reorganisation of Railways and creation of Divisions/Zones (including separate Division for Ahmedabad) is currently being examined by the Railway Reforms Committee. Further action in the matter will be taken on receipt of recommendations of the said Committee.

Widening of Kuzhithurai Bridge on Trivandrum Kanyakumari National Highway

9005. **SHRI N. DENNIS :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the inconvenience and difficulties caused to the passengers and traffic vehicles because of the narrowness of the existing old Kuzhithurai bridge across Kuzhithurai river on the Trivandrum Kanyakumari National Highway ; and

(b) whether Government propose to take early steps to widen the bridge or put up a new bridge to enable convenient passage for traffic vehicles and passengers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Only redecking of the existing bridge to a road width of 2 lanes as per National Highway Standards is provided in the Sixth Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 16.00 lakhs. However, as the old substructure of the bridge cannot be depended upon, the reconstruction of the entire bridge at another site alongwith the bypass to avoid congested portion of Kuzhithurai town, in lieu of replacement of superstructure only as stated above is under consideration. Subject to the availability of funds, the work may be sanctioned after land is acquired.

Chartered Train Service for the Tourist for Places of Buddhist Pilgrimages

9006. **SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to start Chartered train services for the tourists carrying them to all the places of Buddhist pilgrimages in India including Patna, Bodh Gaya, Sarnath and other centres ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and when it will be started ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K.

JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) It is proposed to operate a special tourist train between Howrah-Gaya-Varanasi-Gorakhpur - Howrah for the tourists visiting Buddhist centres.

(b) The train will have air-conditioned

accommodation for 126 tourists. It will also have a dining car and a lounge car with a prayer section and will serve as a hotel on wheels. It will be operated jointly with India Tourism Development Corporation which has been entrusted with the marketing and management of all services on board and on ground including surface transportation. It is tentatively proposed to start commercial tours between November 1983 to March 1984 on this circuit.

Amendment of Recruitment Rules for Post of Additional Director General of Archaeological Survey of India.

9007. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the recruitment rules for the post of Additional Director General of Archaeological Survey of India are being amended ; and

(b) if so, the details of the amendment made and the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) Arising out of the non-availability of suitable candidates for this post, according to the existing recruitment rules, Government is considering various alternatives of filling the post.

Provision of Aid to Private Ayurvedic Colleges of Delhi

9008. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the two private Ayurvedic Colleges of Delhi, namely, the Ahimsa Ayurvedic College, Shankar Road, and S.D. Ayurvedic College, Krishna Nagar, New Delhi have applied for grant-in-aid for the last three years through Secretariat (Medical) Delhi Administration ; and

(b) if so, reasons why these colleges have not been provided the economic aid ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE : (SHRIMATI MOHSINA

KIDWAI) : (a) and (b) A draft pattern for financial assistance to the two private Ayurvedic Colleges in Delhi was received from the Delhi Administration for approval by this Ministry. The draft pattern was examined in consultation with the Planning Commission and the Delhi Administration has been requested to furnish certain relevant information which is awaited.

Supply Made by Government Medical Store Depots

9009. SHRI K.B.S. MANI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the percentage of supply made by the Government Medical Store Depots during 1982-83 as compared to 1980-81 ;

(b) if the percentage is lower, the reasons therefore ; and

(c) the action Government have taken to improve the positions ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARY KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) The percentage of supply made by Government Medical Store Depots during 1982-83 is 60.37 as compared to 59.65 during 1980-81.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

विल्लुपुरम और पांडीचेरी के बीच विद्युत रेलगाड़ी चलाने का प्रस्ताव

9010. श्री रामविलास पासवान : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दक्षिण रेलवे के अन्तर्गत विल्लुपुरम से पांडीचेरी तक की दूरी मात्र 22 किलोमीटर है ;

(ख) क्या विल्लुपुरम और पांडीचेरी के बीच कोई विद्युत रेलगाड़ी नहीं है ;

(ग) क्या विल्लुपुरम से पांडीचेरी तक विद्युत रेलगाड़ी चलाने का सरकार का विचार है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक, और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) जी नहीं, दक्षिण रेलवे पर विष्णुपुरम से पांडीचेरी तक की दूरी 38 किलोमीटर है।

(ख) जी नहीं, विष्णुपुरम और पांडीचेरी के बीच कोई बिजली गाड़ी नहीं चलती है।

(ग) विष्णुपुरम से पांडीचेरी तक बिजली गाड़ी चलाने का अभी कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ङ) विष्णुपुरम से पांडीचेरी तक की लाइन विद्युतीकृत नहीं है। इस खंड पर यातायात कम घनत्व के कारण, इस लाइन के विद्युतीकरण की न्यून अर्थक्षमता होगी और इस पर अभी तक विचार नहीं किया गया है।

Steps to Provide Leparoscopy in Public Health Centre.

9011. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that leparoscopy is also gaining popularity in extremely backward and tribal areas ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to equip Primary Health Centre and referral hospitals and dispensaries located in tribal areas to equip these institutions with latest and up date equipment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) No separate information on the number of tubectomy operation done in extremely backward and tribal areas by various techniques is being collected. However, in some States, laparoscopic sterilisation is gaining popularity, while in some others, other techniques have more popular acceptance.

(b) Laparoscopic sterilisation is a surgical procedure that requires experience,

training and skill on the part of the surgeon. Moreover the equipment is sophisticated. It is therefore not possible to equip all the Primary Health Centres, Referral Hospitals and dispensaries with Laparoscopic equipments. However, camps are being organised by several States to organise laparoscopic operations at the PHC level to meet the local requirements.

Study Conducted by East-West Centre, Honolulu

9012. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention had been drawn to the results of a study conducted by the East-West Centre, Honolulu that triomas fuels like wood or cowdung expose women in India to bad eye-sight and cancer ;

(b) if so, what are the other details of study ; and

(c) the steps proposed to improve the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b) Government have no information concerning the study conducted by the East-West Centre, Honolulu. However, it is known that the smoke that results from burning wood and cowdung causes irritation to the eyes. This, in turn, causes secondary infection because the exposed person rub their eyes with dirty hands and clothes Government are also not aware of any report identifying smoke from fuels like wood and cowdung as a cause of cancer.

(c) Government are aware of efforts being made to develop and introduce smokeless chulhas in villages. Health education and early treatment of eye infection is being provided under the National Programme of Control of Blindness.

Steps to Popularise Solar Energy for Treatment of Serious Diseases

9013. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Solar Energy is being used for the treatment of certain serious diseases ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) what steps Government are considering to take to popularise Solar Energy in the country for the treatment of those diseases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (c) The Indian Council of Medical Research has reported that they are not aware of Solar Energy being actually used for the treatment of serious diseases.

Indigenous Drugs Found Sub-Standard During 1982-83

9014. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any test on drugs is being done by the Drug Controller of India ;

(b) if so, the number of indigenous drugs found substandard by the Drug Controller of India in the year 1982-83 ;

(c) the names of those drugs and the names of the manufacturers ;

(d) the action taken thereon ;

(e) whether any imported drug was also found substandard during the year 1982-83 ; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) to (f) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Racket Eluding Payment of Demurrage in Respect of Import Cargo in Bombay Port

9015. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bombay Port Trust Authority has discovered a big racket trying to escape from payment of demurrage in respect of import cargo ;

(b) if so, the number of such cases which have come to the notice of the Bombay Port Trust ;

(c) the total amount of demurrage involved in each of the cases detected by Bombay Port Trust ;

(d) when those cases were detected ; and

(e) the action taken against those racketeers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a), to (c) The Bombay Port Trust has recently detected one case in which there has been under recovery of demurrage charges amounting to Rs. 42,36,582 in respect of six consignments of scrap billets cleared from the Bombay Docks between 18th and 21st Oct. 1981.

(d) and (e) The case come to the notice of Bombay Port Trust in December 1982-January 1983. The Bombay Port Trust Board have initiated action for recovery of the due amount of demurrage from the parties concerned.

Hindi Teaching Classes in Foreign Countries

9016. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of India is running Hindi Teaching Classes in foreign countries through its various diplomatic missions ;

(b) if so, details of the countries and the total number of students covered ; and

(c) details of the expenditure during last three years country-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) to (c) On behalf of the Government of India, the Indian Council of Cultural Relations has been maintaining three Hindi Lecturers who teach Hindi in Surinam, Guyana and Trinidad and under its scheme of Chairs and Centres of Indian studies abroad, the ICCR has sent visiting Professors of Hindi to the University of Bucharest, Romania ; University of

Havana, Cuba ; Humboldt University, Berlin (GDR) and University of Sofia, Bulgaria. Two part-time Hindi teachers are also running Hindi classes in our High Commission in Sri Lanka.

As regards the total number of students and expenditure incurred, during the last three years, precise information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Cases Against Divisional Railway Managers of Northern Railway Pending With C.V.C and C.B.I.

9017. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to reply given in Unstarred Question No. 4353 on 24th March, 1983 regarding cases against Divisional Railway Managers of Northern Railway pending with Central Vigilance Commission and Central Bureau of Investigation and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that three complaints against two Divisional Railway Managers of the Northern Railways were directly addressed to Railway Vigilance by Member of Parliament or they were directed by Central Bureau of Investigation and Central Vigilance Commission ; and

(b) whether Railway Vigilance officials who had conducted the inquiry were Railway Officials above or below the rank and grade of Divisional Railway Managers against whom complaints had lodged ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) The source of receipt of the three complaints were :—

(1) Complaint from an M.P. to the Minister of Railways.

(2) Information received from Central Bureau of Investigation.

(3) Complaint from an M.P. to Central Vigilance Commissioner forwarded to this by the latter.

(b) In the first two cases, the Railway Vigilance official conducting the enquiry was of the same rank and grade as the officer complained against. In the third case the official conducting the enquiry was

one grade below the officer complained of against.

टुण्डला में टी० एफ० आर० में स्वीकृत पद

9018. श्री बाला साहिब पवार : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

उत्तर रेलवे के इलाहाबाद मण्डल में टुण्डला में 700-900 रु. के वेतनमान में कुल कितने टी० एफ० आर० हैं ;

(ख) क्या एक विद्युत लोको शेड के लिए टी० एफ० आर० के दो पद स्वीकृत किये जाते हैं और यदि हां, तो इलाहाबाद, कानपुर तथा मुगलसराय स्थित विद्युत लोको शेडों में दो के स्थान पर एक टी० एफ० आर० नियुक्त किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) मुख्यालय द्वारा टुण्डला लोको शेड के लिए 700-900 रु० के वेतनमान में कितने टी० एफ० आर० पद मंजूर किए गए हैं, और

(घ) टुण्डला में इस समय कितने टी० एफ० आर० काम कर रहे हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) 1

(ख) 1

(ग) 1

(घ) 1

Regularisation of Muster Roll Workers/Casual Labours in the Ministry of External Affairs

9019. SHRI NAGINA RAI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry received any order issued by Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms (Ministry of Home Affairs) in the month of August, 1979 regarding regularisation of muster roll workers/casual labours engaged by his Ministry till 20 March, 1979 ;

(b) whether these orders of D.P.A.R. had not so far been implemented by his Ministry as well as Department/Subordinate

office under his Ministry even after the lapse of more than three years, if so, the reasons therefore ;

(c) whether his Ministry propose to get this order of D.P.A.R. implemented in the Ministry as well as Department/Subordinate Office under his Ministry in the near future, if so, by when it is likely to be implemented ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) The Ministry of External Affairs has received four Office Memoranda issued by Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms on 21.3.1979, 26.7.1979, 10.10.1979 and 25.2.1980 which pertain to regularisation of casual employees/ labourers.

(b) to (d) The instructions of Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms have been implemented.

Opening of new C.G.H.S. Dispensaries and Transfer of Senior Most Physicians

9020. SHRI NARAYAN SAHU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are instructions/rules in C.G.H.S. that senior most physicians will be transferred to any new dispensary opened by C.G.H.S. any-where in India ;

(b) whether these instructions/rules have been violated during the period 1 January, 1979 to 31 December, 1982 ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and action proposed in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) No.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Assistance by USSR in Setting up of Micro eye Surgery Institute

9021. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the USSR had extended assistance to India in setting up micro eye surgery institute ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Programmes Organised by I.C.C.R. In Connection With Asian Games

9022. SHRI S.R.A.S. APPALANAIDU : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details for the cultural programmes organised by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations in connection with IX Asian Games ;

(b) the authority which sanctioned details of estimated expenditure along with amount sanctioned and the actual expenditure incurred in each case ; and

(c) how much money was collected through the sale of tickets for each programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected.

Contractor holding upto Five Bookstalls on Platform

9023. SHRI RAJNATH SONKER SHASTRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the major contractors are continuously enjoying the rights of holding unlimited bookstalls/trolleys in the platform constructed before December, 1975 ;

(b) whether the small contractor who is holding already a bookstall at a particular station is not authorised to get upto five bookstalls even on platform constructed before December, 1975 at the same station, if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) whether the Government have

received suggestion from Members of Parliament small contractor holding bookstall at a particular station, as per Government policy, should be awarded upto five bookstalls on old platforms which were constructed before December, 1975 if so what action has been taken ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) No such rights are enjoyed by any bookstall contractor. Additional stall/trolley is permitted to a major bookstall contractor only if its provision is unavoidable to meet the requirements of travelling public.

(b) From 1973 onwards, all future allotments of fresh bookstalls are exclusively reserved for unemployed graduates, their cooperatives/associations/partnerships and cooperatives of actual workers/vendors attached to bookstalls on the railways. Contractors not belonging to the above categories are not eligible for future allotments.

(c) Yes. The matter is under examination.

Import of Technical Know-How of Human Diploid Cell Anti Rabies Vaccine

9024. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have at any stage considered the import of technical know-how for the manufacture in India of Human Diploid Cell anti-Rabies Vaccine, which is at present being imported from abroad ;

(b) if so, the stage at which the matter stands at present ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the present costly French human diploid Anti-Rabies vaccine imported from abroad is made from sheep brain and has high incidence of serious neurological reaction ; and

(d) the amount of money spent by the two Central Government Hospitals in the capital for local purchase of this costly imported French Human Diploid cell vaccine in the year 1982-83 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor, have undertaken a pilot project on production of Human Diploid Cell anti-rabies vaccine with the technical know-how from W.H.O. The Project is still at preliminary stage.

(c) The French Human Diploid Anti-Rabies Vaccine is not prepared from sheep brain. It is a tissue culture vaccine. Neurological reaction from this vaccine is not likely to occur.

(d) Safdarjang Hospital, Delhi spent Rs. 19,147/- for procurement of human diploid cell vaccine during 1982-83. There has been no expenditure by Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital for this vaccine during 1982-83.

Extension of Period for Affixing Photograph on Driving Licence Without any Penalty

9025. SHRI BHOLA RAUT : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether driving licence holders were required to get their attested photograph affixed on their driving licences before 31 March, 1983 ;

(b) whether most of the licence holders have not been able to get it done due to inadequate publicity given by Delhi Administration ;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to extend the date without any penalty to help the licence holders to get their photographs affixed ; and

(d) reasons for charging Rs. 25/- as penalty for this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Keeping in mind the possibility of insufficient publicity and the non-compliance of legal requirement by a large number of driving licence holders the Central Government has already advised all State Govts./Union Territory Administrations including Delhi Administration

that for two months they should adopt very simplified procedure for revalidation/renewal of licences, with affixation of photographs. The amount of Rs. 25/- being charged by Delhi Administration is not penalty but represents fees for renewing the licence for a period of five years.

राजभाषा अधिनियम का कार्यान्वयन

9026. श्री कुंवर राम : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मंत्रालय में राजभाषा अधिनियम और राजभाषा नियम 1976 के कार्यान्वयन के लिए अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों की सूची बनाई गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यदि हिन्दी में पत्राचार करने टिप्पणी लेखन मसौदा तैयारी करने तथा धारा 3 (3) में उल्लिखित दस्तावेजों को जारी करने में कोई प्रगति हुई है तो वह कितना प्रतिशत है और यदि नहीं हुई है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनो खान चौधरी) : (क) कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों की कोई सूचना तैयार नहीं की गई है। लेकिन, रेल मंत्रालय (रेलवे बोर्ड) का कार्यालय राजभाषा नियम, 1976 के अंतर्गत एक अधिसूचित कार्यालय है और राजभाषा अधिनियम और नियमों के अनुसार हिंदी के प्रयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए अभी भी आवश्यक उपाय किए जा रहे हैं।

(ख) उपर्युक्त उपायों के फलस्वरूप, पत्र-व्यवहार, टिप्पण और राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा 3 (3) में विनिर्दिष्ट दस्तावेजों में हिंदी का प्रयोग निरंतर बढ़ रहा है। 1982 की अंतिम तिमाही के दौरान मूल पत्र-व्यवहार तथा राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा 3 (3) के अनुपालन में हिंदी का प्रयोग क्रमशः 27 और 98 प्रतिशत तक किया गया।

Diversion of Hapur and Ghaziabad Shuttles to New Delhi Via Gal.

9027. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether introduction and extension of Shamli-Saharanpur trains upto Delhi Main Railway Station has increased the availability of trains between Shahdra and Delhi Main Stations ;

(b) if so, whether Hapur Shuttle and Ghaziabad Shuttle trains would be diverted to New Delhi via GAL ;

(c) if so, the time by which those trains would be diverted to New Delhi via GAL ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Routing of trains via Goods Avoiding Line (GAL) to New Delhi is operationally not feasible.

Assessment of 10+2 System

9028. SHRI SUBHASH CHADRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any high level assessment has been made of the 10+2 system of education ;

(b) if so, its conclusions/findings ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) to (c) There has not so far been any assessment of the 10+2 system which came to be adopted on a large scale only in the recent past. However, there has been an assessment of the progress of its adoption in the Conference of Education Secretaries of States/Union Territories held during 5-6 January, 1983.

The Conference inter alia recommended : "taking note of the fact that some states have still not switched over to the +2 system, the Conference urged them to introduce the change before the 1984-85 academic session. It was recognised in this context that introduction of mere structural changes would not be enough. The switch over had to be accompanied by appropriate changes in the curriculum also".

**केन्द्रीय होम्योपैथिक अनुसंधान परिषद,
नई दिल्ली के विरुद्ध जापन**

9029. श्री विलास मुत्तेमवार : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें गत दो वर्षों में केन्द्रीय होम्योपैथिक अनुसंधान परिषद, नई दिल्ली में हो रही अनियमितताओं के विषय में कोई जापन प्राप्त हुए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये जापन उन्हें अब-कब मिले हैं और उन जापनों में क्या आरोप लगाए गए हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा इस विषय पर कोई कार्यवाही न करने पर क्षुब्ध होकर एक अधिकारी ने अपने पद से त्याग-पत्र भी दे दिया है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार उक्त परिषद में हो रही अनियमितताओं के विरुद्ध दिये गये जापनों पर

कोई कार्यवाही करेगी ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवाई): (क) से (ङ) : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Casualties due to Cholera in Orissa

9030. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government are aware that there have been a number of casualties due to cholera in certain parts of Orissa ;

(b) whether Central Government are also aware that a number of wells and tubewells were either dry or inoperative, as the water level had gone down because of scanty rain last year even tubewells were shallow and ponds in the rural areas were dry ;

(c) if so, whether any Central Government team was directed to visit and report ; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) Informations in regard to attack and deaths due to Cholera during 1982 and upto 28.2.1983 as reported by State health authorities are as under :

1982

NAME OF THE DISTRICT	ATTACK	DEATH
Balasore	26	5
Cuttack	12	3
Puri	10	2
	—	—
Total :	48	10
	—	—
1983 upto 28.2.1983		
Balasore	41	4
Cuttack Municipality	3	—
Ganjam	16	2
Puri	1	—
	—	—
Total :	61	6
	—	—

(b) to (d) During the last drought in 1982 in the State, scarcity of drinking water had been reported from a large number of places in the State. A Central Team led by the Relief Commissioner & Additional Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture visited the State in January, 1983 to study the situation. On the recommendations of this Team, Central assistance has been provided for augmenting drinking water facilities in the State.

Delhi Schools of Vocational Education

9031. SWAMI INDERVESH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether only two schools of Vocational Education have been functioning in Delhi for the last 18 years ;

(b) whether all of a sudden the scheme of Vocational Education has been abolished in Delhi leaving the fate of students and the staff in dark ; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof and whether the opinion of some expert body in this regard or of the Ministry of Education has been obtained ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) As reported by the Delhi Administration, no school for Vocational Education was established by them.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Indian Embassy Library, Washington

9032. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the reason why the Indian Embassy Library of Washington has been housed in a ground floor room and in a most disorderly manner ; and

(b) why the collection is so poor, inadequate and insufficient ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) The Indian Embassy Library in Washington has been housed in a ground floor room in the Chancery building for over a decade. This room is very convenient and suitable for the Library in view of its size and location near the Reception Hall, its accessibility to the public and its separation from rooms on other floors, where other Embassy offices are located. The library is maintained in an orderly and systematic way with the books arranged subject-wise with an index. It also has a representative collection of current Indian newspapers and journals and reading-room facilities, under the immediate supervision of a trained librarian. A large number of visitors regularly utilise the facilities provided by the library.

(b) The Library has a collection of about 11,000 books on various aspects of India, including History, Philosophy, Religion, Biography, Economics, Culture etc. It also stocks major Indian newspapers and journals. The collection continually receives additions.

दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के कर्मचारियों द्वारा देव नागरी लिपि के बिल्लों का पहनावा

9033. श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के कर्मचारियों द्वारा पहले वाले बिल्ले और उनके द्वारा प्रयोग में लाये जाने वाले अन्य संकेत देव-नागरी लिपि में होने चाहिये ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या कारण है कि दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के अधिकांश व्यक्तियों के कंधों पर बिल्ले केवल अंग्रेजी में लगे हुए पाये जा रहे हैं और दिल्ली परिवहन निगम द्वारा राजभाषा नियमों का उल्लंघन किया जा रहा है ;

(ग) दिल्ली परिवहन निगम में श्रेणीवार कितने कर्मचारी/अधिकारी कार्य कर रहे हैं ;

(घ) इनमें से ऐसे कितने अधिकारी हैं जिनके लिये बिल्ला लगाना आवश्यक है ; और

(ड) इस प्रकार कितने बिल्ले अंग्रेजी में और हिन्दी में अलग-अलग जारी किए गए हैं ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) और (ख) बसों पर नाम पट, यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिये अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी दोनों भाषाओं में लगाए जाते हैं। हिन्दी में बिल्ले लगाए जाने के लिए भी कार्रवाई शुरू की गई है।

(ग) दिल्ली परिवहन निगम में काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों/अधिकारियों की श्रेणीवार संख्या नीचे दिखाई गई है;

1.	श्रेणी iv	1109
2.	अन-स्किल्ड	1285
3.	वर्कशाप	6836
4.	लिपिक वर्गीय	2337
5.	यातायात निरीक्षण स्टाफ	1882
6.	कंडक्टर	11220
7.	ड्राइवर	9185
8.	अधिकारी	229
		34083

(घ) दिल्ली रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट अधिनियम (नियुक्ति शर्तों और सेवा विनियम) 1952 के अंतर्गत जारी किए गए स्थायी आदेशों के अनुसार अधिकारियों को बिल्ले लगाना जरूरी नहीं है।

पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश से होकर जाने वाले राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग की मरम्मत

9034. श्री भारखण्डे राय : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी क्षेत्र गोरखपुर-बरहलगंज-दोहियाघाट मऊ से होकर जाने वाले राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग का बाढ़ और वर्षा से नुकसान हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग की मरम्मत के लिये कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) जी हां। राज्य के सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग से रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई है कि 1982 की मानसून के दौरान गंगा नदी में बाढ़ और भारी वर्षा के कारण राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 29 की गोरखपुर-मऊ-वाराणसी सड़क के कुछ भाग क्षतिग्रस्त हो गये थे।

(ख) और (ग) जी हां। 1982 की मानसून के दौरान बाढ़ और वर्षा के कारण क्षतिग्रस्त सड़कों की मरम्मत के लिए 30.93 लाख रु. के अनुमान स्वीकृत किए गए थे और इन कार्यों के अगली बरसात के शुरू होने से पहले पूरे हो जाने की संभावना है। इसके अलावा, इस राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के सुधार के लिए छठी योजना में सम्मिलित 332.00 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था में से 31-3-83 तक लगभग 138.85 लाख रु० के अनुमान भी स्वीकृत किए गए हैं।

India-U.S. Exchange Notes on Tarapur

9035. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been a news items appearing in the 'National Herald' Lucknow Edition, dated 3 December, 1982 under the caption 'India, U.S. Exchange notes on Tarapur' ;

(b) if so, the details of such notes exchanged between the two countries ; and

(c) the extent to which these notes are favourable to India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) to (c) On the 30th of November, 1982 the Governments of India and the United States exchanged notes relating to the 1963 Indo-US Agreement on Tarapur, confirming the understanding about the substitution of the United States by France as a supplier of nuclear fuel for

the Tarapur Atomic Power Station within the framework of the 1963-Indo-US Agreement. Copies of the notes exchanged are reproduced in the statement I and II attached.

The exchange of notes paved the way for the future resumption of fuel supply for Tarapur Atomic Power Station through the signing of an Agreement with the Government of France. The exchange of notes thus helps to resolve the impasse created by the US failure to supply nuclear fuel for Tarapur as provided for in the 1963 Indo-US Agreement.

STATEMENT I

Text of Exchange of Notes between U.S. and India dated November 30, 1982

TEXT OF U.S. NOTE

The Embassy of the United States refers the Ministry of External Affairs to recent discussions between the representatives of the United States and Indian Governments relating to the Agreement for Cooperation between the two governments concerning the civil uses of atomic energy, signed at Washington August 6, 1983 (The "Agreement for Cooperation") and related instruments.

The Government of the United States confirms, with respect to Article 11 A of the Agreement for Cooperation, that it waives its right to have the Government of India purchase from the Government of the United States, or any entity acting on its behalf, as needed, all requirements of the Government of India for enriched uranium for use as fuel at the Tarapur Atomic Power Station. The Government of the United States also waives its right under the Agreement for Cooperation that the Tarapur Atomic Power Station be operated on no other special nuclear material than that made available by the United States. It is understood that the Government of India will in the future, unless otherwise mutually agreed by the Governments of the United States and India, obtain all its requirements for enriched uranium containing no more than twenty per cent (20 per cent) U-235 for fuel for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station from the Government of France and that the Tarapur Atomic

Power Station may be operated on such fuel.

The Government of the United States confirms that the contract referred to in Article 11A of the Agreement for Cooperation, i.e. the contract of sale of enriched uranium between the United States Atomic Energy Commission acting on behalf of the United States of America and the Government of India, signed at New Delhi May 17, 1966, as amended, shall be suspended, until otherwise agreed by the Governments of the United States and India.

The Government of the United States confirms that the Agreement for Cooperation^s the related exchanges of letters of September 16 and 17, 1974, and the Agreement between^r the International Atomic Energy Agency, theⁿ Government of India and the Governmen^e of the United States of America relating to^t safeguards provisions, signed at Vienna January 27, 1971 shall remain in effect in all other respects.

STATEMENT II

TEXT OF INDIAN NOTE

The Ministry of External Affairs refers the Embassy of the United States to recent discussions between representatives of the Indian and the United States Governments relating to the Agreement for Cooperation between the two Governments concerning the civil uses of Atomic energy, signed at Washington, August 6, 1983 (The "Agreement for Cooperation") and related instruments.

The Government of India confirms, with respect to Article 11A of the Agreement for Cooperation, that it waives its right to have the Government of the United States, or any entity acting on its behalf, sell to the Government of India, as needed, all requirements of the Government of India for enriched uranium for use as fuel at the Tarapur Atomic Power Station. It is understood that the Government of India will in the future, unless otherwise mutually agreed by the Governments of India and the United States, obtain all its requirements for enriched uranium containing no more than twenty per cent (20 per cent) U-235 for fuel for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station

from the Government of France and will operate the Tarapur Atomic Power Station on such fuel.

The Government of India confirms that the contract referred to in Article 11A of the Agreement for Cooperation, 1. = 3., the contract of sale of enriched uranium between the United States Atomic Energy Commission acting on behalf of the United States of America and the Government of India, signed at New Delhi May 17, 1966, as amended, shall be suspended, until otherwise agreed by the Governments of India and the United States.

The Government of India confirms that the Agreement for Cooperation, the related exchange of letters of September 16 and 17, 1974, and the Agreement between the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Government of India and the Government of the United States of America relating to safeguards provisions, signed at Vienna, January 27, 1971, shall remain in effect in all other respects.

निर्गुट आंदोलन के अध्यक्ष के रूप में भारत का उत्तरदायित्व

9036. श्री डूंगर सिंह : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) निर्गुट देशों के सम्मेलन की अध्यक्षता ग्रहण करने के बाद भारत का कार्यालय चलाने और अन्य क्षेत्रों में उत्तरदायित्व संबंधी व्योरा क्या है ;

(ख) इस आन्दोलन की कार्यवाहियां और सरकारी कार्य चलाने में निर्गुट सम्मेलन का क्षेत्राधिकार क्या है और इसमें भारत का योगदान क्या है ;

(ग) क्या वह निर्गुट सम्मेलन की रिपोर्ट पत्रों, भाषणों और कार्यवाही की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० ए० रहीम) : (क) और (ख) इस शिखर-सम्मेलन के मेजबान के रूप में भारत आगामी तीन वर्ष के लिए इस आंदोलन का अध्यक्ष होगा। अध्यक्ष

का यह उत्तरदायित्व होगा कि यह समय-समय पर आंदोलन के सामने आने वाले मसलों को निपटाये और विशिष्ट रूप से गुट-निरपेक्ष आंदोलन की ओर से निम्नलिखित कार्य करे :

(i) शिखर-सम्मेलन के प्रलेख, विशेष रूप से नई दिल्ली संदेश पर नाभिकीय अस्त्रों वाले राज्यों, औद्योगिक देशों तथा गुट-निरपेक्ष आंदोलन से बाहर के अन्य देशों का ध्यान दिलाया जाय ताकि इन प्रलेखों में निहित विशिष्ट सुझावों पर इन राज्यों का समर्थन और सहयोग प्राप्त किया जा सके।

(ii) सदस्य राज्य जिन मुद्दों से प्रभावित होते हैं जैसे कि समन्वय ब्यूरो की न्यूयार्क में बैठकें बुलाना और गुट-निरपेक्ष आन्दोलन की ओर से सुरक्षा परिषद की बैठकों में भाग लेना उनके बारे में इन राज्यों द्वारा किए गए विशिष्ट अनुरोधों पर भारत की कार्रवाई करनी होगी इसलिए न्यूयार्क में अन्य गुट-निरपेक्ष देशों के साथ परामर्श के बाद इस प्रकार की कार्रवाई की जाती है।

(iii) जहां तक आर्थिक पक्ष का सवाल है, आर्थिक मसलों से सम्बद्ध विभिन्न अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बैठकों में शिखर सम्मेलन के निर्णयों पर अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई की जानी है।

(vi) ईरान इराक संघर्ष के बारे में उपर्युक्त समय में अध्यक्ष द्वारा समुचित कार्रवाई की जाएगी।

(v) मध्य-पूर्व में न्यायोचित, स्थायी एवं व्यापक शांति के लिए सात सदस्यीय अरब दल के साथ काम करने के लिए भारत की अध्यक्षता में राज्याध्यक्षों के स्तर पर एक राजनीतिक समिति गठित की गई है। भारत इस समिति के निर्णय को क्रियान्वित करने के तौर-तरीकों के बारे में अन्य सदस्यों से परामर्श करेगा।

(vi) 25 से 29 अप्रैल, 1983 तक पेरिस में आयोजित नामीबिया विषयक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलनों में भाग लेने के लिये भारत को इस

आंदोलन के अध्यक्ष की हैसियत से आमंत्रित किया गया है। इन बैठकों में उपयुक्त स्तर पर प्रतिनिधि भेजा जाएगा।

(vii) शिखर सम्मेलन के दौरान की गयी पहल कदमियों के समर्थन में जनमत तैयार करने के उद्देश्य से अभी से सितम्बर 1983 तक काफी बड़े पैमाने पर सम्पर्क कार्य तथा अन्य क्रिया-कलाप पूरे करने होंगे जैसे कि जिन मुद्दों पर तत्काल कार्रवाई करनी है उनसे सम्बंधित कार्यक्रम, विशेष रूप से विकास के बारे में घन एवं वित्त सम्मेलन आयोजित करना और संयुक्त राष्ट्र में एकजुटता, समर्थन प्रदर्शित करने के लिए तथा विश्व के सामने आने वाले प्रमुख मसलों पर विचार करने के लिए सभी राज्याध्यक्षों को इस वर्ष संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा के अधिवेशन में उपस्थित होने से सम्बन्धित प्रस्ताव

(ग) राजनीतिक घोषणा, नई दिल्ली संदेश और आर्थिक-घोषणा, जिसमें विश्व-समृद्धि संबंधी सामूहिक कार्यवाही से संबद्ध घोषणा, गुट-निरपेक्ष तथा अन्य विकासशील देशों के बीच सामूहिक आत्म-निर्भरता, आर्थिक सहयोग संबंधी कार्य योजना और गुटनिरपेक्ष कार्य-योजना तथा काराकस कार्यक्रम में सामंजस्य और समन्वय के बारे में सिफारिश भी शामिल है, की प्रतियां सदन की मेज पर रखी जा चुकी है। इस सम्मेलन के अन्तिम दस्तावेजों की प्रतियां भी संसद के पुस्तकालय में रख दी गई हैं।

Teachings of Marxism in Colleges

9037. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some universities in the country have already included Marxism and allied ideas in their syllabi ; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to ask all Central Universities to include Marxist theory in their syllabi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND

CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) theory forms According to information available, Marxian part of the syllabi for courses in Economics, Political Science, History etc. in various universities.

(b) No, Sir.

Mata Sundri College

9038. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether General Government have sanctioned financial assistance for construction of building for Mata Sundari College, Delhi ;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned and also the amount so far given ;

(c) The amount spent by the College so far and whether it has been ascertained that the amount given has been correctly spent for the building ;

(d) the original estimates of the building plans and the revised estimates submitted by the college and justification for revising the estimates ;

(e) whether Government will enquire into the matter in respect of appointments of contractors from time to time and also of architects so far appointed ; and

(f) whether Government are considering to take over the college ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) to (c) The University Grants Commission had approved, in principle, the proposal of the Mata Sundri College for construction of its building in March, 1977. The Commission advised the College to submit their preliminary estimates for scrutiny by the C.P.W.D. as per the normal procedure. The College did not submit the preliminary estimates and started construction of the building without waiting for the approval of its plans and estimates by the University Grants Commission has, therefore, not sanctioned or released any grants for the building programme of the College. The question of

the College incurring any expenditure from the grants given by the Commission does not arise.

(d) The original estimates were of Rs. 66.27 lakhs. According to information available, the first contract was terminated due to non-completion of the building within the stipulated period of 18 months, and the work has been assigned to a new contractor.

(e) and (f) Do not arise.

Award to Professor of Biochemistry of A.I.I.M.S. for his work on anti-Leprosy vaccine and anti Pregnancy Vaccine.

9039. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Professor of Biochemistry at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi was given the prestigious award of Rs. one lakh for his contribution relating to control of population and leprosy ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that his work on anti-leprosy and vaccine anti-leprosy vaccine had been questioned in India ; and

(c) if so, what are the facts and justification for the award ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE : (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (c) Dr. G.P. Talwar, Professor of Bio-Chemistry and Head of the Department at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, was given the Rameshwar Dass Birla Smarak Kosh Award of Rs. one lakh for his basic work on mechanism of action of hormones in reproductive immunology and in immunology of leprosy. According to the All Institute of Medical Sciences, the work of Professor of Bio-Chemistry on vaccines has been questioned in a section of the Press. However, the Institute has also informed that they are not aware that his work has been dispute or adversely commented upon in any scientific journal either within or outside the country.

Baby Food Manufactured in India by amul and ban on Advertisement

9040. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GAN-GWAR :

SHRI T.S. NEGI :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether baby food samples marketed by CCMMF under various names have been checked by public health agencies in India during last three years and if so, details of such tests ;

(b) whether Government will institute a quality control checking system through its own Central Laboratories and to ensure that poor quality products are not sold to vulnerable group of infants and babies in attractive containers and heavy advertising contrary to WHO Code ; and

(c) whether Government will as a first step ban advertisement of baby foods on radio/TV and also take early decision on WHO Code ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE : (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Public Health Laboratories already exist in the States and Union Territories for checking the quality of foodstuffs. There is no proposal to institute another quality control system.

(c) As intimated by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, there exists Code for Commercial Broadcasting of All India Radio and Doordarshan. Advertisements are scrutinised with reference to the provisions for the Code before they are accepted by the All India Radio and Doordarshan. Based on the recommendations contained in the International Code of Marketing of Breast Milk Substitutes which was adopted by the World Health Assembly, the Ministry of Social Welfare set up a Working Group to go into the whole gamut of issues concerning the production, marketing and promotion of infant foods in the country and to work out a suitable code

which might from the basis of legislation later on. The final view on the report of the Working Group has not yet been taken. However, the Ministry of Social Welfare have started propagation of breast feeding practices through sponsored programmes on the All India Radio.

Pending cases against Aligarh Muslim University

9041. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases pending against the Aligarh Muslim University and against others by the Aligarh Muslim University before the taking over of charge by the present Vice-Chancellor of Aligarh University ; giving full details thereof ;

(b) the number of cases of all categories instituted by the Vice-Chancellor and other University authorities as also the number of cases instituted by others against the University on and from his taking over charge as Vice-Chancellor of Aligarh University ;

(c) the amount of expenditure incurred so far in each case ; and

(d) the number of cases settled, pending or otherwise stayed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE : (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) According to the information furnished by the University the number of cases pending against the University when the present Vice-Chancellor took charge was 67 and the number of cases filed by the University and which were pending on that date was 39.

(b) The number of cases instituted against the University and those instituted by the University against others after the present Vice-Chancellor took charge is 135 and 22 respectively.

(c) The University had incurred an expenditure of Rs. 3,00,111.29 on all the cases during the period from 14-7-80 to 31-3-83. The account of expenditure on each case is not separately maintained.

(d) The total number of cases settled is 77 as on 31.3.83. Out of these, 24 cases relate to the period prior to the assumption of office by the present Vice-Chancellor and the remaining 53 relate to the period after the joining of the present Vice-Chancellor, till 31-3-83.

सरकारी तथा कैम्ब्रिज स्कूलों के लिए एक समान पाठ्यक्रम

9042. श्री अरविंद नेताम : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने सरकारी तथा कैम्ब्रिज स्कूलों के पाठ्यक्रमों को एकरूपता लाने के लिए एक योजना बनाई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) से (ग) देश के स्कूलों की पाठ्यचर्या में एक रूपता लाने से संबंधित योजना तैयार करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। किसी शिक्षा बोर्ड विशेष से सम्बद्ध स्कूलों में आम-तौर से उसी बोर्ड द्वारा निर्धारित एक जैसी पाठ्यचर्या ही होती है राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण परिषद ऐसी आदर्श पाठ्यचर्या, पाठ्यक्रम और पाठ्य पुस्तकें तैयार करती है जिन्हें शिक्षा बोर्ड अपना सकते हैं। उनका अनुकूलन कर सकते हैं अथवा स्वयं अपनी पाठ्यचर्या विकसित कर सकते हैं।

Number of Eunuchs State-wise

9043. SHRI NARSING SURYA-WANSHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Eunuchs in the country State-wise ; and

(b) whether any study has been made into the Psychology and Physiology of this section of the people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE : (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) The Government have no statistics on number of Eunuchs in the country state-wise. This information is not collected during the Census operations.

(b) The Government are not aware of any study in the field of Psychology and Physiology of this category of the people.

Steps to Check unfair means in Examination

9044. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been an increase in cases of use of unfair means, copying etc. at examinations in various universities ;

(b) if so, the names of universities where from the maximum of such cases have been reported during the last two years ; and

(c) the steps taken to totally eliminate this malpractice ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) There are reports from time to time of incidents of malpractices at different centres where examinations are conducted. The precise date relating to such incidents are not collected and maintained.

(c) With a view to improving the reliability, validity and objectivity of the examination system, the University Grants Commission has been suggesting certain specific measures for consideration by the universities. These include the introduction of continuous sessional evaluation, the development of question banks, introduction of grading system and adoption of the semester system. Recently the Commission has advised all universities that beginning with the examinations during 1983-84, certain minimum programme for examination reform should be implemented. These measures are : demarcation of the subject into well-defined units ; freedom for examiners to repeat questions set in the previous examinations ; reduction in the choice for answering questions by providing for alternate questions

in each unit of syllabus ; and not holding any examination without fulfilling the requirement of a minimum number of lectures/tutorials/laboratory sessions. The Commission has also suggested that universities should make arrangements for effective security, proper supervision and invigilation, cordoning off examination centres from interference by outside elements, and stern action in all cases involving copying and use of unfair means.

Properties of Minority Hindus Confiscated by Bangladesh

9045. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that in the name of enemy properties or vested properties the minority Hindus are being harassed and many of them have lost their properties by way of confiscation by the Government of Bangladesh ; and

(b) Whether Government of India propose to take up the issue with the Bangladesh Government so that the minority Hindus in Bangladesh are not deprived of their legitimate rights to their properties ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) Such information as is presently available with us would indicate that the Government of Bangladesh have not confiscated the properties of the minority community. However, Government are aware that members of the minority community in Bangladesh have drawn the attention of the Bangladesh Government and the general public in that country to their grievances in the implementation of so-called "Enemy Property" Laws and that a number of political organisations and personalities in Bangladesh have associated themselves with the demands for repeal of the current law.

(b) The impact of the current laws on the minority community in Bangladesh is basically a question which concerns the Government and people of Bangladesh. However, there are repercussions for India and for Indian nationals in the implementation of this law and this aspect has been discussed with the Bangladesh Government

from time to time in the course of the regular, frank and friendly dialogue which we maintain with our neighbour. In the same spirit, we have been assured that in the implementation of the existing laws and regulations no occasion would be given for any sense of insecurity among the minority community in Bangladesh.

Projection of Hindi outside the Country

9046. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are satisfied with the progress of introduction, adoption and projection of Hindi outside the country through our foreign establishments ;

(b) if so, details thereof ; and

(c) if not, steps taken to expedite the process ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In accordance with the Government's policy, all efforts are made to propagate Hindi abroad. Under the Scheme 'Propagation of Hindi Abroad', Hindi books are sent to the libraries of our Missions and for distribution to recognised non-official organisations engaged in the promotion/propagation of Hindi. During the year 1982-83, books worth about Rs. 7 lakhs were supplied to these Missions.

In order to facilitate the progressive use of Hindi in our Missions/Posts abroad, 107 Hindi typewriters have been supplied wherever needed. Hindi typewriters have also been supplied to non-official organisations and educational institutions engaged in promotion of Hindi. With a view to propagate Hindi abroad three more posts of Hindi Officers have been created for our Missions in Georgetown, Paramaribo and London. This is in addition to three posts of Hindi Officers already created for Fiji, Trinidad and Mauritius.

Under the Scheme of Chairs and Centres of Indian Studies abroad, the Government have sent visiting Professors of Hindi to the University of Havana, Cuba ; Humboldt University, GDR ; University of Bucharest,

Rumania ; and University of Sofia, Bulgaria. Hindi is also being taught through the Indian Cultural Centres in Fiji, Guyana and Surinam. The Indian Council for Cultural Relations has been maintaining three posts of Hindi lecturers in Port of Spain, Georgetown and Surinam, on behalf of the Ministry of Education and Culture. Part-time Hindi teachers are also running Hindi classes in our High Commission in Sri Lanka. Hindi text books, children's books, dictionaries and linguaphone records are being supplied to our Missions for presentation to those who are learning Hindi. Under the Newspaper Exchange programme with many countries, Hindi newspapers are exchanged on regular basis. Wherever necessary, bilingual India News Letters have been published by our Missions.

Indian Missions abroad have also organised Tulsi Jayanti, Sur Jayanti, Prem Chand centenary and seminars/symposia etc. with the help of voluntary organisations in their respective countries.

About 40 foreign students are admitted every year in the Central Institute of Hindi (Delhi centre) for study of Hindi. These students are paid a monthly scholarship of Rs. 500. The Government also meets their international air passages.

(c) Does not arise.

Pilferage of wheat on Cuttack Paradip route

9047. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the large scale pilferage of wheat taking place every day in the Cuttack-Paradip passenger train ;

(b) whether Government is aware that such pilferages are taking place at Baulong and Bagdia level crossings in that Paradip-Cuttack route ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check the pilferage of wheat in that Paradip-Cuttack passenger train ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) and (b) No.

(c) Does not arise. However, to prevent any possible theft and pilferage of wheat in

this section, all food grain specials running from Paradeep to Cuttack are being escorted by RPF. CIB staff has also been detailed to move in this section, keep surveillance over anti social elements and to collect information about crime and criminals in this area with a view to nab them.

Funds for Treating Road Accident Victims

9048. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have earmarked funds for treating road accident victims.

(b) whether any institution has been set up to utilise the funds thought it ; and

(c) the details about the measures proposed to be taken for treating road accident victims ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c) Government has established a Solatium Fund of Rs. one crore for payment of solatium compensation to the victims involved in "Hit and Run" road accidents. The compensation payable is a fixed sum of Rs. 5,000/- in respect of death and Rs. 1,000/- in the case of grievous hurt. An authority known as Solatium Fund Authority has also been created under the Ministry of Shipping and Transport to administer the Fund. Solatium Fund Scheme has also been notified which provides that Sub-Divisional Officer/Tahsildar would be the Claim Inquiry Officer to whom the claim application is to be made by the dependent of the deceased victim involved in an accident. The District Collector/Deputy Commissioner has been designated as Claim Settlement Commissioner to award the claim. Through Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act 1982, provision has also been made for payment of compensation to the victims of road accidents on 'No-Fault Liability' principle. The application for claims arising out of the same are required to be referred to Motor Accidents Claims Tribunals. The compensation payable is a fixed sum of Rs. 15,000 in the case of death and Rs. 7,500 in the case of permanent disablement.

Import of Vehicles for Non-Aligned Summit

9049. SHRI T.S. NEGI :

SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government imported a large number of vehicles for Non-aligned Summit Meeting ;

(b) if so, full details thereof including their number and value ; and

(c) whether it is necessary to allot such a large number of cars for the purpose to External Affairs Ministry which may encourage gross misuse ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) and (b) A total of 45 Mercedes Benz Cars were imported for the Conference. Their cost to Government, inclusive of import price, customs duty, freight, destuffing, Port Trust Charges, clearing agency charges, etc. amounted to approximately Rs. 2,03,60,850.

(c) The 45 cars, though imported for the Conference through the agency of the Ministry of External Affairs, are not the staff cars of that Ministry.

Setting up of Ship Repairing Yard at Haldia

9050. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to set up any ship repairing yard in our country during the Sixth Plan period ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(d) whether it is a fact that Government have dropped the idea of setting up a ship repairing yard at Haldia during the Sixth Plan period ; and

(e) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) No, Sir.

However, a provision of Rs. 15.50 crores exists in the Sixth Five Year Plan for ship repair facilities in India. The 15-Year Perspective Plan for Shiprepair facilities also envisages establishment of ship repair facilities at Madras, Bombay and Visakhapatnam, Haldia etc. by 1990.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Detailed studies for different sites are being undertaken.

(d) and (e) The Ministry of Defence, Department of Defence Production who were to undertake the project at Haldia have declined to proceed with it on the ground that it was commercially not attractive. Entrusting this project to any other agency is to be considered.

CBI Probe Into Land Racket Involving Property of Bombay Port Trust.

9051. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :

SHRI K.A. RAJAN :

Will the MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the C.B.I. is probing an alleged multi-million rupee land racket with international ramifications involving property of the Bombay Port Trust ;

(b) if so, what are the main features of the allegations ;

(c) whether the C.B.I. in quiry has been completed ;

(d) if so, what are its findings ; and

(e) what is the action taken against those found guilty ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :

(a) and (b) : It had come to the notice of the Government that certain individuals were claiming to have secured allotment of a plot measuring 39,846 sq. meters belonging to the Bombay Port Trust, on a long term lease of 99 years for the construction of a Five-Star Hotel. Documents have been forged by them to indicate that the land in question was being made available on lease.

However, no such proposal for allotment of land on a long term lease for the construction of a hotel had been considered by the Bombay Port Trust or the Ministry of Shipping and Transport ; neither was there any correspondence about this matter between the Bombay Port Trust and the Ministry of Shipping and Transport ; nor between them and any private firm or individual. Prima facie it appeared a case of forgery and cheating. The C.B.I. was therefore entrusted with the case.

(c) No. •

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Measures Introduced to Improve the Living Condition of Women

9052. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) have any welfare and development measures for women been introduced to improve their living conditions and social resources ; and

(b) if so, what are their details and how far success has been achieved therein and what further measures are proposed to consolidate the achievements ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KUAL) : (a) and (b) The Sixth Five Year Plan includes for the first time a separate chapter on "Women and Development". It lays down comprehensively the strategies, priorities and programmes to be taken up in the sectors of education health, and family welfare, employment and training, legislation and social welfare. Specific action programmes and schemes have been taken up and others are being identified which would improve the living conditions of women, increase their access to and control over material and social resources and to remove legal, social and other constraints to enable women to enable women to make use of the rights and new opportunities, becoming available to them. A number of programmes are being implemented by different Ministries/ Departments of the Government of India for

improving women's education, training in skills and schemes for employment etc. These programmes are being implemented on continuing basis. These includes :

1. Functional Literacy for Adult Women in Integrated Child Development Services Blocks.

2. Central Schemes of working Women's Hostels alongwith Day-Care Centres for Children of Working Women.

3. Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for setting up Women's Training Centres/Institutes for Rehabilitation of Women in distress.

4. Socio-Economic Programmes of Central Social Welfare Board.

5. Condensed Courses and Vocational Training Programmes.

6. Training of Rural Women in Public Cooperation.

7. Creches for Children for Working and Ailing Mother implemented by Central Social Welfare Board.

8. Grant-in-Aid programme of Central Social Welfare Board through Voluntary Welfare Organisations providing services of :

- (i) Short Stay-Home for Women in difficulties.
- (ii) Family Counselling including pre-marital and marriages Counselling Services.
- (iii) Maternity Centres in Backward Border and hill areas
- (iv) Training in Arts and Crafts Activities and institutions conducting classes for training in other crafts.
- (v) Home Help Services.
- (vi) Family Welfare Services.
- (vii) Recreational Services and Libraries for Women.

9. Training of traditional birth attendants (Dais).

The Ministry of Social Welfare is also implementing a new programme of assistance for setting up Employment and Income-

Generating Training-cum-Employment-cum-Production Units for Women for the training and employment of women by Public Undertaking/Corporations in the current financial year. 13 Projects have been sanctioned during 1982-83 under this scheme.

The Ministry of Rural Development has also recently started implementing a pilot scheme in selected 50 backward Districts in different States as a component of IRD programme. Through special efforts and necessary inputs the scheme seeks to enable rural women to participate more effectively in the Rural Development Programme in general and IRD programme in particular. Approved plan outlay for the scheme is Rs. 15.60 crores which is to be shared equally by the Central and State Governments. In addition the UNICEF will support the Government efforts by providing assistance in cash and equipment to the extent of 9 millions dollars during the plan period.

The Department of Science and Technology is implementing a grant-in-aid scheme "Science and Technology for women. Its objectives are : application of science and technology to benefit women and to ensure contribution of women in the Development of Science and Technology. This scheme has a budget allocation of Rs. 1 crore during the Sixth Plan.

Stoppage of Himgiri Express at Bareilly Junction

9053. SHRI R.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bareilly Junction is a very important station and the headquarter of Rohilkhand Division ;

(b) whether this railway stations is the connecting station to Nainital Almora, Pithoragarh, Aligarh, Agra, Delhi and Lucknow ;

(c) whether Himgiri Express, both up and down, does not stop there ; and

(d) whether Government propose to consider the stoppage of Himgiri Express, both up and down, at Bareilly Junction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) to (c) : Yes.

(d) No. Bareilly is already connected with Howrah and Jammu by direct trains. 173/174 Howrah-Jammu Tawi Himgiri Express is scheduled to stop at very important stations only. Stoppage of this train at Bareilly would invite similar demands from other stations of comparable importance. Provision of stoppages in this manner would considerably decelerate this train which is not desirable.

Release of Sangeet Bharti Building Grant

9054. SHRI D.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sangeet Bharati made an application on 20 March, 1982 for the release of the final instalment of a building grant sanctioned to them earlier ;

(b) whether same future information asked for by the Department of Culture on 5 April, 1982 was furnished by the Sangeet Bharti on 19 April, 1982 ;

(c) whether Government's decision to release or not to release the grant has not been conveyed to them ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE. (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) Yes ; Sir.

(c) and (d) Final instalment of Rs 8995/- has since been sanctioned and the Sangeet Bharti informed of it.

भारतीय मिशनो में रिक्त पड़े पद

9055. श्री राम अग्रवध : क्या श्री माधव राव सिधिया :

विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न भारतीय दूतावासों, उच्च आयोगों और कोन्सुलेटों में रिक्त पड़े पदों का ह्योरा क्या है और ये पद कब से रिक्त पड़े हैं ; और

(ख) इन पदों को न भरे जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० ए० रहीम) : (क) और (ख) इस समय विदेश स्थित भारतीय मिशनो में मंत्रालय के रिक्त पदों के बारे में विस्तृत विवरण सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है। [प्रणालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या एल टी 6528/83]

Scheme for Expansion of Mental Health Programme

9056. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have introduced any scheme for the expansion of mental health programme ;

(b) if so, when implementation of that centrally sponsored scheme started ;

(c) which areas have been identified for expansion on priority ; and

(d) the details of the programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (d) There is no centrally sponsored programme in the area of mental health. However, the Central Council for Health has recommended in August 1982 that Mental Health must form an integral part of all national policies and programmes in the field of Health Education and Social Welfare. Follow-up action on this recommendation is under way.

उज्जैन, रतनाम, नागदा, देवास और इन्दौर स्टेशनों पर सुविधाएं

9057. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उज्जैन, रतनाम, नागदा, देवास तथा इन्दौर से वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान यात्री याता-यात तथा अन्य माध्यमों से रेलवे को पृथक-पृथक कुल कितनी-कितनी आय हुई, और

(ख) वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान उपरोक्त स्टेशनों पर यात्रियों की सुविधा हेतु उपलब्ध कराई गई अतिरिक्त सुविधाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) विवरण एक संलग्न है।

(ख) विवरण दो संलग्न है।

विवरण-एक

1982-83 के दौरान पश्चिम रेलवे के उज्जैन, रतलाम, नागदा, देवास और इन्दौर रेलवे स्टेशनों पर यात्री यातायात और इन स्रोतों से अर्जित कुल आय इस प्रकार है :

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

स्टेशनों का नाम	यात्री आय	अन्य स्रोत से
उज्जैन	1.06	0.61
रतलाम बड़ी लाइन/ मीटर लाइन	2.24	1.03
नागदा	0.50	0.24
देवास	0.13	0.68
इन्दौर बड़ी लाइन/ मीटर लाइन	2.73	3.16

विवरण-दो

वर्ष 1982-83 की अवधि में उज्जैन, रतलाम, नागदा, देवास और इन्दौर स्टेशनों पर यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए निम्नलिखित अतिरिक्त सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की गयी—

उज्जैन :

- सार्वजनिक उद्घोषणा प्रणाली में 6 प्वाइंटों की वृद्धि।
- मुख्य प्लेटफार्म और विज्ञान कक्ष में बिजली दीवार घड़ी की व्यवस्था।
- स्टेशन अधीक्षक/स्टेशन मास्टर को मुहैया किए गए सार्वजनिक फोन पर पूछताछ का उत्तर देने वाले कर्मचारियों की संतोषप्रद सेवा के लिये निगरानी संबंधी सुविधा।
- आरक्षण कार्यालय के ढांचे में परिवर्तन।
- प्लेटफार्म नं. 1 और 4 पर जल शीतकों की व्यवस्था।
- यात्री आरक्षण और विश्रामगृह की जगह के लिए बिजली चासित संसूचक।

रतलाम

- सार्वजनिक उद्घोषणा प्रणाली में 8 प्वाइंटों की वृद्धि।
- मुख्य प्लेटफार्म और विश्रामकक्ष में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक अंक वाली घड़ी की व्यवस्था।
- स्टेशन अधीक्षक/स्टेशन मास्टर को मुहैया किए गए सार्वजनिक फोन पर पूछताछ का उत्तर देने वाले कर्मचारियों की संतोषप्रद सेवा के लिए निगरानी संबंधी सुविधा।
- प्रथम श्रेणी के यात्रियों के लिए अतिरिक्त प्रतीक्षालय।
- वातानुकूलित विश्राम गृह।
- प्लेटफार्म पर 15 बेंचों की व्यवस्था।
- प्लेटफार्म नं. 4 पर चाय स्टाल का नवीकरण।
- दीप्तमान गाड़ी सूचना पट्ट एवं आरक्षण पट्ट की व्यवस्था।

- (ix) आरक्षण कार्यालय के ढांचे में परिवर्तन ।
 (x) प्लेटफार्म नं. 4 पर जल शीतकों की व्यवस्था ।

नागदा :

- (i) प्लेटफार्म न 2 पर एक जल शीतक की व्यवस्था ।
 (ii) सार्वजनिक उद्घोषणा प्रणाली का कार्य प्रगति पर है ।

देवास :

- (i) प्लेटफार्म पर एक जल शीतक की व्यवस्था ।

इन्दौर :

- (i) सार्वजनिक उद्घोषणा प्रणाली में 10 अधिक प्वाइंटों का लगाया जाना ।
 (ii) मुख्य प्लेटफार्म और विज्ञापकक्ष में बिजली चालित अंकावली घड़ी की व्यवस्था
 (iii) स्टेशन अधीक्षक/स्टेशन मास्टर को मुहैया किए गए सार्वजनिक फोन पर पूछताछ का उत्तर देने वाले कर्म-चारियों की संतोषप्रद सेवा के लिए निगरानी संबंधी सुविधा ।
 (iv) यात्रा प्लेटफार्म नं. 2, 3 और 4 की छत का विस्तार ।
 (v) प्लेटफार्म पर अतिरिक्त बेंचों की व्यवस्था ।
 (vi) गाड़ी एवं आरक्षण अवस्था दर्शानेवाले रंगीन सूचना पट्ट की व्यवस्था
 (vii) आरक्षण और बुकिंग काउंटर का मुख्य गलियारे में बढ़ाना ।
 (viii) रेल उपयोगकर्त्ताओं की सुविधा के लिए अल्पाहार का प्रथम तल से भूतल पर स्थानांतरण ।

- (ix) प्लेटफार्म नं. 2 और 3 पर जल शीतक की व्यवस्था ।

- (x) विश्राम गृह के लिए विद्युत चालित आरक्षण पट्ट ।

Visit to India by czech women's team

9058. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state : "

(a) whether it is a fact that a Czech women's team recently visited India ;

(b) if so, the number of delegates the names and status of the leader and other Members thereof ;

(c) the sponsors for the visit of the delegation, the names of persons in India whom the delegates had met and outcome of talks ; and

(d) how much expenditure was incurred on the function and how it was met ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) Yes, Sir. A Czech Women's team visited India at the invitation of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations.

(b) The number of delegates was three. Names and status are.

(1) Mrs. Kabreheslova, President of the Czech Women's Committee and a member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of CPCZ;

(2) Mrs. Ditvajova, President of the Slovak Women Committee ; and

(3) Mrs. Mickova, Head of the International Department of the Czechoslovak Women's Committee.

(c) A copy of the programme is attached.

(d) A sum of Rs. 7,544/-has been spent on the visit which is met from the ICCR budget allocation "Incoming Visitors (Non-Performing)".

STATEMENT

LOCAL PROGRAMME FOR MRS. KABREHESLOVA, PRESIDENT
CZECHOSLOVAKIA WOMEN'S COMMITTEE

(WITH TWO OTHER MEMBER S)

23.1.1983	1650 hrs.	Arrival from Bombay IC-187 Proceed to Akbar Hotel.
24.1.1983	0730 hrs.	Leave for Agra by Car and return late evening.
25.1.1983	1030 hrs.	Visit NFIW Office
	After-noon	local sight seeing of Delhi
	1500 hrs.	Public meeting at Vithal Bhai Patel House.
	1930 hrs.	Sound & Light show at Ret Fort
26.1.1983	Morning	Witness Republic Day Parade
	1600	Presidents' At home.
27.1.1983	1130 hrs.	Visit Blue Bells School
	1300 hrs.	Lunch for Czech Embassy
	Evening	Witness Programme of Folk Dances
	2000 hrs.	Dinner by N.F.I.W.
28.1.1983		Departure for Bombay.

**Absorption of Coolies in regular aservice
of Railways.**

9059. SHRI DEEN BANDHU VERMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total number of coolies in all nine Zones ;

(b) whether Government propose to absorb them in regular services of railways ; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) : (a) There are no Coolies on the Railways. There are, however, Licensed Porters working on the nine Zonal Railways whose number is 38,829.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

(c) Licensed by the Railways to work at station premises the railways porters are expected to earn their wages directly from the passengers for the services rendered to them. In view of this it will not be appropriate to absorb them as Railway employees.

**Programme of mental Health Research under-
taken by Indian council of Medical Research**

9061. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Council of Medical Research has undertaken a programme on mental health research in the country ;

(b) if so, whether the national programme under study by his Ministry will also go through on mental health research ;

(c) whether the council has decided to take such research in all States with the help of the State Government ; and

(d) by when the research council will submit its report to the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE : (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (d) The Indian Council of Medical Research has been funding research in Medical Sciences including Mental Health. The Indian Council of Medical Research has recently initiated as expended programme for research in mental health. At present national task force projects, ad-hoc projects and research fellowship pro-

grammes are going on in twelve States and Union Territories of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chandigarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

**Average expenditure for Sanchi Circle
of Archaeological Deptt.**

9062. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the average budgeted expenditure for Sanchi Circle of Central Archaeological department in Madhya Pradesh towards, salary wages, repairs, maintenance of important monuments ; and

(b) monument-wise, details of each centre under this circle ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHIELA KAUL) : (a) The annual average budgeted expenditure for Sanchi sub-circle of the Central Circle of the Archaeological Survey of India as worked out from the expenditure figures for the last five years towards salary, wages, repairs, and maintenance of monuments is Rs. 2,93,931/-.

(b) Monumen-wise details are as follows:

NAME OF MONUMENT,	AMOUNT
BUDDHIST MONUMENT, SANCHI	Rs. 1,15,055
GROUP OF CAVES, UDAIGIRI	Rs. 43,248
BIJAMANDAL MOSQUE, VIDISHA	Rs. 7,697
ANCIENT SITE, BESNAGAR	Rs. 12,487
LOHANGI HILL CAPITAL, VIDISHA	Rs. 3,241
GROUP OF MONUMENTS, BADOH PATHARI	Rs. 27,987
GROUP OF MONUMENTS GYARASPUR	Rs. 39,735
UDAYESHWAR OF NILKA- NTHESHWARA MAHADEVA TEMPLE, UDAIPUR (VIDISHA)	Rs. 44,481

**Pak Resident's Suggestion for Inspection
of each others nuclear Installations**

9063. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the President of Pakistan has suggested a proposal for joint-inspection of the Nuclear installation of the two countries ; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) Government are aware that Pakistan President Gen. Zia-Ul-Haq has from time to time made references to this effect.

(b) Government of India have, on a number of occasions, reiterated their policy that India wishes to use nuclear energies only for peaceful purpose.

Any proposal for joint inspection of India's nuclear installations would, in addition to being unnecessary in view of this policy, also detract from our principled stand that any safeguard on the use of nuclear energy should be non-discriminatory and have universal applicability.

**जनवरी-फरवरी, 1980 की परीक्षा में
बड़े अम्त्यथियों की नियुक्ति**

9064. श्री राम किकर : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इलाहाबाद रेल सेवा आयोग ने जनवरी-फरवरी, 1980 में गार्ड्स, सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर, सिगनलर, वी०, सी०, जी० सी० तथा अन्य पदों के लिए विज्ञापन निकासा था और इन पदों के लिखित परीक्षा फरवरी, 1981 में ली गई थी तथा साक्षात्कार जून, 1982 से 7 अगस्त, 1982 तक हुये थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या अब तक कोई नियुक्ति नहीं की गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इसका पूरा विवरण क्या है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) रेल सेवा आयोग, इलाहाबाद द्वारा जनवरी-फरवरी, 1980 में गाड़ों, सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर्स आदि के पदों के लिए कोई विज्ञापन नहीं दिया गया था।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Evaluation of N.C.E.R.T. Text Books

9065. SHRI B.D. SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have at any time, made a critical evaluation of the text books brought out by NCERT with regard to their production quality price, quality of language and contents and also to know to what extent these text books fulfil the national needs ;

(b) if so, when and with what results ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve the alround quality of the textbooks brought out by NCERT in consonance with the changing needs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) to (c) NCERT prepares textbooks with the help of experts, senior headmasters and experienced teachers. These are reviewed at various stages by groups consisting of subject specialists, pedagogues and practising teachers who are aware of the linguistic abilities of children for whom these books are meant. Books are also revised from time to time so that their content remains up-to-date in consonance with the changing needs.

In keeping with the objectives of the Government NCERT got its language and history textbooks evaluated from the standpoint of national integration. The reports of experts who evaluated these textbooks will be kept in view while preparing revised editions.

The pricing policy was examined in great detail by the Finance Committee and Executive Committee of NCERT and streamlined.

बरेली-कासगंज रेल लाइन पर मालगाड़ियों की वरीयता दिये जाने के कारण विलंब से पहुंचने वाली यात्री गाड़ियों की संख्या

9066. श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में बरेली-कासगंज रेल लाइन पर 1982 के दौरान एवं फरवरी, 83 तक कितनी माल गाड़ियों को यात्री गाड़ियों की अपेक्षा वरीयता दी गई है और कितनी यात्री गाड़ियां इसके कारण प्रभावित हुईं ;

(ख) इस अवधि के दौरान कितनी यात्री गाड़ियां माल गाड़ियों को वरीयता दिये जाने के कारण बरेली और कासगंज के बीच एक घंटे से अधिक विलंब से पहुंची ; और

(ग) क्या रेल अधिकारियों की ओर से ऐसा कोई निर्देश था कि माल गाड़ियों को वरीयता देने तथा उसके गुजरने देने की दृष्टि से यात्री गाड़ी में विलंब होने दिया जाये ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के बरेली-कासगंज खंड पर 1.1.82 से 24-2-1983 तक की अवधि में 42 माल गाड़ियों को सवारी गाड़ियों के मुकाबले प्राथमिकता दी गयी और इस कारण 12 सवारी गाड़ियां प्रभावित हुईं।

(ख) इस अवधि में माल गाड़ियों को सवारी गाड़ियों से प्राथमिकता देने के फलस्वरूप बरेली और कासगंज के बीच 5 सवारी गाड़ियों को एक घंटा से अधिक रुकना पड़ा।

(ग) ऐसे कोई अनुदेश नहीं हैं कि सवारी गाड़ियों की तुलना में माल गाड़ियों को प्राथमिकता दी जाय।

More workshop for manufacturing railway wagons

9067. SHRI SOMJI BHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government is planning to set up a few more

workshops for manufacturing Railway wagons under the 6th Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, how many units are manufacturing with their manufacturing capacity and how many units are under planning, with its production capacity ; and

(c) whether there is any plan to start such unit at Dahod, Western Railway ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) : (a) No.

(b) There are at present 10 wagon building units with a total annual installed capacity of 26,040 four wheeler units of wagons. Of those 6 are under Public Sector and 4 are in the Private Sector. In addition, wagons are also manufactured in 3 Railway Workshops with a total installed capacity of 2000 units. No new unit is being planned.

(c) No.

Proposal to increase the number of sailings from Calcutta port to Jeddah and Dammam

9068. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) how many sailings are offered at present from the Calcutta Port to Jeddah and Dammam ;

(b) whether the said number of sailings are adequate ;

(c) whether Government have any proposal to increase the number of sailings in the near future ;

(d) if so, details thereof ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) During the period January 1982 to March 1983 40 and 26 sailings were provided from Calcutta to Jeddah and to Dammam, respectively.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Sailings are provided by shipping

lines on the basis of shipping space requirements. This is a matter sorted out at commercial level.

Conversion of metre gauge lines Assam

9069. SHRI BHUBANESWAR BHU-YAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any plan for the conversion of the existing metre gauge railway lines of Assam into the broad gauge railway lines ;

(b) if so, whether the proposed plan contains a proposal for the construction of another road-cum-rail bridge over the river Brahmaputra ; and

(c) if so, details thereof indicating the time limit of the construction of the bridge and of the conversion of the existing metre gauge railway lines into broad gauge on priority basis, section-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) : (a) The conversion of M.G. line from Gauhati to Dibrugarh via Tinsukia and connected branch lines into B.G., is an approved work. The final location survey for this work in progress.

(b) No.

(c) The question of taking up the work and fixing target date for the proposed gauge conversion work will arise only after the final location engineering-cum-traffic survey is completed and report finalised, and submitted by the Railway.

Madhya Pradesh Children not attending Schools

9070. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in Madhya Pradesh State the number of children (in age group 5 to 11) who are not going to school is one of the largest in the country ;

(b) when was the All India Educational Survey has undertaken in this regard and the number of such non-school going boys and girls in Madhya Pradesh State ; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) The Fourth All India Educational Survey conducted in 1978-79, with 30 September 1978 as the reference date, showed that Madhya Pradesh was one of the States which had a large number of children in the age group 6-11 years who were not enrolled in schools. Their number, sex-wise, was as under :

BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
14,54,269	24,01,405	38,55,674

(c) As part of a strategy to achieve Universalisation of elementary education with particular reference to the New Twenty Point Programme, a national campaign was organised during 1982. In the guidelines issued to the States for the campaign, one of the points of major thrust was to organise a drive to increase enrolment. It is proposed to repeat the campaign in 1983.

According to the VI Plan, Universalisation of Elementary Education for the children of 6-14 age group is to be achieved by 1990. By the end of VI Plan, i.e., 1980-85, 95 per cent children in the age group 6-11 are to be covered. The remaining children in this age group are to be covered by the year 1990. In order to achieve the goal of universalisation of elementary education which involves both enrolment and retention, various measures have been taken/envisaged. A settlement indicating these measures is attached.

STATEMENT

- (i) 'Elementary education' has been included in the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) and has been accorded a high priority in Education under the Plan. It also forms an integral part of the new twenty point programme of the Government.
- (ii) Opening of primary and middle schools within easy walking distance covering the needs of all habitations.
- (iii) Intensifying the utilisation of existing schooling facilities.

- (iv) Conversion of single-teacher schools into two-teacher schools.
- (v) Improvement of physical facilities of primary and middle schools.
- (vi) Providing non-formal part-time education on an extensive scale.
- (vii) Appointment of woman-teachers on a larger scale and provision of creches/pre-schools as adjuncts to primary and middle schools.
- (viii) Improvement of teacher competence through application of better standards of educational qualification and in-service training.
- (ix) Special attention to girls and to target groups like scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, landless labourers and slum-dwellers.
- (x) Adequate provision of incentives like free textbooks and stationery, free uniforms particularly for girls, attendance scholarships particularly for girls and mid-day-meals.
- (xi) Improvement of quality of education through decentralisation of curricular making them relevant to the needs, life situations and environments of children in diverse social, economic, cultural and geographical conditions.
- (xii) Introduction of ungraded school system and elimination of stagnation so that every child shall complete one class each year and will be promoted to the next higher class till he completes class VIII, but with adequate safeguards by way of periodical assessment and evaluation and on continuing basis.
- (xiii) Provision of multiple-point entry into any class in the elementary stage.
- (xiv) Concentrated efforts in the nine educationally backward States, augmented by special Central assistance for non-formal programme in these States, and also in backward areas/pockets in each State.
- (xv) Monitoring of attendance in primary and middle schools.
- (xvi) Strengthening of the supervisory machinery and decentralisation of administration of Elementary Education down to the block-level.

(xvii) Parental education to overcome their apathy towards the education of children especially girls and setting up of school committees in all schools particularly in the rural and backward areas.

(xviii) Creator use of mass media for elementary education including teacher training.

(xix) Constitution of the National Committee on Elementary Education to guide the implementation of the programme of Universalisation in nine educationally backward States and setting up of State Task Forces for Elementary Education, in these States.

(xx) Central paper assistance to all States/ Union Territories for the production of teaching and learning materials for non-formal education programme for elementary age-group children.

दिल्ली-अहमदाबाद, दिल्ली-जोधपुर और
जोधपुर-अहमदाबाद सुपरफास्ट रेलों
के प्रथम दिन की आय

9071. श्री विरदाराम फुलवारिया : क्या
रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली-अहमदाबाद, दिल्ली-जोधपुर
और जोधपुर-अहमदाबाद सुपर फास्ट रेलों के
प्रथम दिन सरकार को हुई आय का व्योरा क्या
है; और

(ख) इन सुपर फास्ट रेलों के विभिन्न
हाल्ट पर प्रथम श्रेणी और द्वितीय श्रेणी का
कितना कोटा निर्धारित किया गया है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान
चौधरी) : (क) दिल्ली-अहमदाबाद, दिल्ली-
जोधपुर और जोधपुर-अहमदाबाद सुपरफास्ट
गाड़ियों की अप और डाउन दिशा में पहले दिन
टिकटों की बिक्री से कुल आमदनी क्रमशः
36,677.00 रुपये 32,607.00 रुपये और
32,869.50 रुपये थी।

(ख) विभिन्न मध्यवर्ती स्टेशनों के लिए
आवंटित पहले और दूसरे दर्जे की शायिकाओं
का कोटा इस प्रकार से है :

गाड़ी नं.	स्टेशन का नाम	आवंटित कोटा	
		ii शायिकाएं	शायिकाएं
505 अप दिल्ली-अहमदाबाद सुपर फास्ट एक्सप्रेस	जयपुर	4	40
	अजमेर	2	20
	आबू रोड	2	28
506 डाउन अहमदाबाद-दिल्ली सुपर फास्ट एक्सप्रेस	जयपुर	—	10
	अजमेर	2	12
	आबू रोड	2	28
509 अप दिल्ली-जोधपुर सुपर फास्ट एक्सप्रेस	जयपुर	2	12
	जयपुर	2	28
510 डाउन जोधपुर-दिल्ली सुपर फास्ट एक्सप्रेस	जयपुर	2	28
507 अप जोधपुर-अहमदाबाद सुपर फास्ट एक्सप्रेस	पाली मारवाड़	2	25
	आबू रोड	2	20

Performance of National Malaria Eradication Programme in Orissa

9072. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that National Malaria Eradication Programme is under implementation in certain States ;

(b) if so, the names of such States ;

(c) whether the State of Orissa has also been covered and if so, when ; and

(d) the number and names of the districts in which it has been introduced and the details regarding its performance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

Year	Incidence of Malaria
1978	3,74,591
1979	3,10,952
1980	2,81,047
1981	2,93,057
1982	2,40,393

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b) The National Malaria Eradication Programme is under implementation in all the States and Union Territories since 1958.

(c) and (d) Orissa State is under this Programme since its inception. Consequent upon the implementation of the Modified Plan of Operation with effect from 1.4.1977, the National Malaria Eradication Programme Units have been reorganised in conformity with the boundary of the revenue districts. All the districts in Orissa State are covered under the Programme. Epidemiological situation of Orissa for the last 5 years is as follows :

P. falciparum cases	Deaths
2,70,245	—
2,25,582	41
2,11,555	42
2,32,004	51
1,97,774	43

Strike notice by A-I Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers' Association

9073. SHRI BABURAO PRANJAPE :
SHRI AJIT BAG :
SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers' Association has given a notice to the Ministry to resume their peaceful agitation from 19 April, 1983 ; and

(b) if so, what are their demands and what is the stand of Government vis-a-vis these demands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) The All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers Association (AIKVTa) had informed that a one day 'dharna' would be observed on the 19th April, 1983, to register protest against non-fulfilment of their "six-point demands",

contained in a Memorandum submitted to the Prime Minister on the 7th January, 1983. The demands of the AIKVTa are as follows :

- (i) (a) *De jure* recognition of AIKVTa.
- (b) Representation of AIKVTa on the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and its Board of Governors.
- (ii) Formation of Joint Consultative Machinery at all levels.
- (iii) A meaningful revision of pay-scales.
- (iv) Grant of time-bound selection grades to all the categories of teachers after eight years.
- (v) (a) Increase in internal promotion quota to 75%.
- (b) Provision for three promotion to all the categories in their career.
- (vi) (a) Restoration of March-May'82 salaries.
- (b) Formation of a rational transfer policy.

Consideration of demands of employees is a continuous process in every organisation.

Many of the demands made by the employees of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan have been considered by the Sangathan in the past and accepted to the extent possible. Some of the demands are under consideration.

Raja Ram Mohan Roy National Educational Resources Centre Merged With C.S.L;

9074. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Raja Ram Mohan Roy National Educational Resources Centre is totally different in functioning from the C.S.L ;

(b) if so, the reasons for merger with the C.S.L ;

(c) whether the staff of the Centre have been affected due to merger with C.S.L. particularly their promotional avenues ; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to ensure their future prospects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) Both the Raja Ram Mohan Roy National Educational Resources Centre and the Central Secretariat Library provide library services. While the Raja Ram Mohan Roy National Educational Resources Centre acts, *inter alia*, as an information-cum-research centre to help develop indigenous book production and to encourage Indian authorship at university level books, the Central Secretariat Library provides the library services of the normal type. The Raja Ram Mohan Roy National Educational Resources Centre does not function as a lending library although research and reference facilities are provided on request.

(b) There is no proposal to merge the two institutions. However, it has been decided that posts in the two institutions having comparable job requirements should be put in a common cadre and recruitment thereto governed under the same recruitment rules.

(c) and (d) The Step to put the

identical posts in the two institutions in one cadre will provide more promotional avenues to the concerned staff and would also ensure better management of services provided by them.

Providing stoppage of Link Express and Madras, Bokaro Train at Narla Road and Rupra Road stations

9075. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the South Eastern Railway has conducted traffic and passenger survey of Narla Road and Rupra Road railway stations of Waltair division ;

(b) if so, the details of the survey report during the years 1981-1982 ;

(c) whether there was a demand from the public of these areas for stoppage of Link Express and Madras-Bokaro trains at Narla Road and Rupra Road stations on the basis of the traffic survey and of passengers amenities ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the authority for providing stoppage of these trains there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (b) No passenger survey was conducted at Narla Road and Rupra Road stations during 1981 and 1982. However, a traffic assessment was made during January, 1980 which showed that on an average there was an originating traffic of 198 passengers per day at Narla Road and 80 passengers per day at Rupra Road stations.

(c) and (d) Yes. While 89/90 Madras Bokaro Steel City Express already stops at Narla Road, the quantum of long distance traffic at this station and at Rupra Road does not justify provision of stoppages of additional trains.

News Item Captioned Presenting a Forged Telegram to Railways—A Racket worth Crores of Rupees of Coal Wagons have been seized’.

9076. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to news published in Gujarat Samachar (Ahmedabad-Gujarat) dated 14 March, 1983 (page 12 & 7) under caption 'presenting a forged telegram to Railways—a Racket worth crores of Rupees of coal wagons has been seized' ;

(b) if so, whether coal wagons received at Kankaria Yard meant for certain parties were delivered to another party by production of a forged telegram ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ;

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto ;

(e) How many Railway officials and employees have been involved therein ;

(f) whether the Railways have received any reports from C.B.I. and other vigilance agencies in this regard ; and

(g) if so, details thereof and the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) :
(a) and (b) Yes.

(c) In a case registered by the Central Bureau of Investigation the First Information Report indicates that 23 coal wagons which were received at Kankaria (Ahmedabad) on 26.3.82, consigned to several parties, were placed for unloading on the same day. A party, who were not the consignee for any of the wagons, managed to obtain delivery of 4 wagons out of the above lot allegedly in connivance with two railway officials.

(d) to (g) The Government are seriously concerned about such occurrences. The railway officials whose involvement in the wrongful delivery is suspected, have been transferred. The case is under investigation by Superintendent of police, Special police Establishment, Central Bureau of Investigation, Ahmedabad. Appropriate action, as called for, against the railway officials will be taken on receipt of C.B.I.'s final report.

Carriage Repair Workshop Between Renigunta and Tirupati.

9077. **SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU :**
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh State Government handed over the land to the Central Railway to construct carriage repair workshop between Renigunta and Tirupati ;

(b) if so, its extent ;

(c) whether the levelling of the land has been completed ; and

(d) if so, when the construction of major structures are going to be taken up ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b) The Andhra Pradesh State Government has already handed over 319.10 acres of land for construction of Carriage Repair Workshop near Tirupati to the South-Contral Railway. 31.56 acres of land still remain to be handed over. However, construction work has already started on the land that has been made available to the Railways.

(c) 90% of levelling has been completed.

(d) Compound wall has already been built. Construction of offices, basic training centre and some staff quarters is in progress. Tenders have been floated during the current month for construction of main structures which will be started by about June, 1983.

Visit of Belgium Foreign Minister

9078. **DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :**
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Foreign Minister of Belgium visited India recently ; and

(b) if so, the outcome of talks held ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**
(SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) Yes Sir, the Foreign Minister of Belgium, Mr. Leo Tindemans paid an official visit to India from 15 to 19 January, 1983.

(b) The talks covered the broad ambit of Indo-Belgian bilateral relations and cooperation in economic, commercial, scientific and other fields. There was also an exchange of views on the global, political and economic situation and on major international issues.

Know How of Electronic Device Developed by W.H.O. Which Indicates Daily Level of Fertility

9079. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the know how of an electronic device developed by World Health Organisation which indicates the daily level of fertility and infertility of women ;

(b) if so, details of that recent development ; and

(c) to what extent it will be helpful in devising women's fertility ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b) The WHO has supported the research for developing an automatic electronic thermometer which does away with the need to plot and interpret daily temperature recordings and graphs, and does facilitate the use of basal body temperature method of the natural family planning. According to the WHO report, little progress has been made in 1982 due to lack of such types of devices for testing.

(c) These devices, if they are cheap and easily available, would enable a woman to know the safe period as a method for natural family planning, when they would be avoiding sexual activities in the period around ovulation which is most susceptible for pregnancy.

Solution of Nicaragua Situation

9080. SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Nicaragua situation came for debate at the Security Council meeting during the last week of March this year ;

(b) if so, whether our representative to the United Nations suggested a solution for peace in Central America ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF 'EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Our Acting Permanent Representative to the United Nations made a statement in the Security Council on 25th March, 1983 on the subject of a complaint before the Council by Nicaragua. In his statement he said that "the possibility of a wider conflict in the region looms large on the horizon. The Council has been urged to assume the responsibility entrusted to it under the UN Charter and to prevent any further intensification of activities likely to result in breach of peace. The objectives and principles of Non-alignment clearly lay down that every State has a right to pursue its own political and social system and to determine the destiny of its own people without any hindrance, interference or intervention. Nicaragua has a rightful expectation that by discharging its functions under the UN Charter, the Council will help at preserving its independence and territorial integrity". He also went on to say that "the Heads of State/Government of Non-aligned countries meeting in New Delhi between March 7-12, 1983, had occasion to address themselves to Latin American issues. They noted that the final communique issued by the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of Non-aligned countries in Managua in January 1983, once again confirmed the universal applicability of the principles and policies of Non-alignment and took note with great concern of the continuing tension in the region. They went on to assert that the processes of change in Central America could not be attributed to or explained by an East-West ideological confrontation. Denouncing the new and increasing threat and acts of intimidation and the growing seriousness and increased number of acts of aggression against Nicaragua, particularly the violation of its airspace and territorial waters, utilisation of the territory of foreign countries in and outside the region as bases for aggression and the training of counter-revolutionary forces, and the commission of terrorist acts and sabotage which had resulted in considerable loss of life and property, they considered these as part of a deliberate plan to harass and destabilise Nicaragua. They expressed the view that the cessation of military manoeuvres or demonstration of force will reduce

tension and facilitate the necessary dialogue for the achievement of political and negotiated solutions to the problems of the region”.

Target for setting up of primary health centres and sub-centres during sixth plan

9081. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the target fixed for setting up Primary Health Sub-Centres in the country during the Sixth Plan Period ;

(b) the number of the Sub-Centres set up in 1980, 1981 and 1982 ;

(c) whether the target would be reached; and

(d) if not, the factors responsible for that ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE : (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) A target of establishing 40,000 Sub-Centres has been fixed during the Sixth Plan Period.

(b) During the financial years 1980-81 and 1981-82, 3202 and 5229 Sub-Centres respectively have been set up in the country. According to the provisional figures another 6592 Sub-Centres have been established during 1982-83.

(b) As a larger number of A.N.Ms would be coming out of training centres in 1983-1984 and 1984-1985, it is expected that targets fixed will be fully achieved by the end of 6th Plan.

(d) Does not arise.

Absorption of employees of coach repair shop at Shoranpur.

9082. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3134 on 17 March, 1983 regarding coach repairing shop at Shoranur and state :

(a) whether all the present employees in coach repair shop at Shoranur, Kerala have been absorbed ; and

(b) if not, what alternative arrangement has been made to absorb the workers ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) : (a) All surplus staff of Shoranur have been absorbed.

(b) Does not arise.

New Methods to prevent Accidents

9083. SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Railways have devised several new methods where electric multiple units are operated in order to prevent accidents ;

(b) if so, full details thereof ; and

(c) to what extent the accidents can be avoided through the implementation of the new devices ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) : (a) and (b) Some of the new methods/devices introduced recently to prevent accidents involving electrical multiple unit trains include installation of flasher lights at either end to warn trains following or coming from the opposite direction in case of need ; specifying a fixed distance between the two trains running in the same direction in Automatic Signalling Sections and reduction in the maximum speed permissible for a train after passing an Automatic Signal at 'ON'. In addition a red light has been installed on an experimental basis in the motorman's cab of some EMU trains. This is to be actuated by the motorman when he passes an Automatic Signal as on to serve as a reminder to the motorman. The device is being further refined.

(c) The existing rules are adequate to ensure safety. The device is being installed only as an aid to help the staff in observing rules;

Assessment regarding additional requirement of road transport

9084. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment to find out the additional requirement of road transport both for passenger traffic by connecting the remote areas and also carrying goods from one part of the country to another during the remaining part of the plan period ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government are aware that financial stringency is hampering the growth of road transport in our country ; and

(d) whether Government propose to lay down the norms whereby the State Road Transport Authorities should give the benefit of road transport to rural people even when it is not remunerative and also improve the present financial allocation so that both the Government and private sector agencies expand the road transport to achieve the above objectives ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (d) The assessment of requirements of passenger Road Transport is a continuous process and forms a part of annual state plan discussions, where requirements of finances and the additionality of physical in-puts are taken into account. Rs. 1125.55 crores are provided for in the States Sector in the Sixth Plan for road transport development. Special transport needs of rural and hilly areas are also kept in view for making financial allocations.

For facilitating inter-state Goods Transport and meeting the additional demands, the requirements of number of National Permits and zonal permits are periodically assessed and revised. The total allocation as of today is 24,900 national permits and 22,196 zonal permits. According to the RBI's policy, all genuine needs of bank finances for purchase of chassis are being met by the banking sector.

रेबीज से हुई मौतें और इसके इलाज के लिये इंजेक्शनों की कमी

9085. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले वर्ष रेबीज से कितने व्यक्ति मरे और क्या यह सच है कि अधिकांश मौतें इस बीमारी के इलाज के लिये अपेक्षित इंजेक्शनों की कमी के कारण हुई हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी कमी को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (कुमारी कुमद बेन एम. जोशी) : (क) मंत्रालय में उपलब्ध अन्तरिम रिपोर्ट के अनुसार वर्ष 1982 के दौरान अलक (रेबीज) से 570 मौतें हुई बतलाई गई हैं। परन्तु इस बीमारी के इलाज के लिये अपेक्षित इंजेक्शनों की कमी के बारे में कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं है।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Survey of Yerraguntla-Nandyala Railway Line

9086 : SHRI K. OBUL REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Yerraguntla-Nandyala railway line will be taken up for survey ;

(b) how much money has been sanctioned for survey work ;

(c) has the survey work begun, if not, when the Government will begin the survey work ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 9.56 lakhs.

(c) Yes, the work has commenced.

पुस्तकें प्रकाशित करने के लिये लेखकों की सहायता

9087. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार लेखकों को स्थानीय और क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में उनके द्वारा लिखी गई

पुस्तकों को प्रकाशित करने के लिये कोई सहायता देती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार स्थानीय और क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में लेखन की और उन भाषाओं में लिखी गई उन महान-कृतियों को प्रकाशित करने के लिये, जिनका घन के अभाव में प्रकाशन नहीं हुआ है, बढ़ावा देने की योजना बनाने का है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) से (घ) “भारतीय भाषाओं की प्रोन्नति के लिए स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को सहायता” की योजना के अन्तर्गत स्वैच्छिक संगठनों/ शैक्षिक संस्थाओं को हिन्दी और संस्कृत के अलावा अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं, जैसा कि भारत के संविधान की अनुसूची i/iii में निर्धारित किया गया है तथा भारत में प्रयुक्त जन-जाति भाषाओं सहित अन्यमान्यता प्राप्त भाषाओं के प्रसार और विकास के लिए वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है। योजना में लेखकों को क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में पुस्तकें प्रकाशित करने के लिए भी सहायता की व्यवस्था है। योजना में सन्दर्भ पुस्तकों, विश्वकोशों, शब्दकोशों, ज्ञान की पुस्तकों, ग्रन्थ सूचियों, चयनिकाओं लोकप्रिय पुस्तकों, पुरानी पांडुलिपियों आदि को तैयार करना तथा उन्हें प्रकाशित करना शामिल है।

इस योजना के अन्तर्गत, संगठनों/संस्थाओं/ लेखकों को इन पुस्तकों के प्रकाशन पर होने वाले अनुमोदित व्यय के 50% तक की सहायता दी जाती है तथा शेष 50% व्यय उनके द्वारा अपने ही स्रोतों से वहन किया जाता है। संगठनों/संस्थाओं/ लेखकों से प्राप्त पांडुलिपियों की भाषा और विषय विशेषज्ञों द्वारा पहले जांच की जाती है और तत्पश्चात् इस प्रयोजनार्थ गठित अनुदान समिति की सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा इनको स्वीकार किया जाता है।

Central University at Pondicherry

9488. SHRI ERA ANBARASU :

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish a Central University at Pondicherry ;

(b) if so, when ; and

(c) whether Government would permit the Government of Pondicherry to set up university there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No decision has so far been taken about the time by which the university would be established.

(c) No such proposal is under the consideration of the Government.

Diversion of National Highway No. 17

9089. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Highway No. 17 has been diverted ;

(b) whether the citizens of Sawantwadi, District Ratnagiri (Maharashtra) have represented to the Government for its passing through the city of Sawantwadi ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Presumably the Member is having in mind the alignment of the National Highway No. 17 in Maharashtra between Zarap and Patradevi via Sawantwadi. This is a missing link at present and its permanent alignment had been approved in 1981 along Zarap-Namali-Malgaon-Sherla-Banda-Patradevi route. This alignment duly serves the city of Sawantwadi en-route.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Chinese Claim to Arunachal Pradesh

9090. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :
SHRI TRILOK CHAND :
SHRI JAGPAL SINGH :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
PROF. P.J. KURIEN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Chinese have claimed sovereignty over Arunachal Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The official spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Office while replying to a question on the Dalai Lama's visit to Arunachal Pradesh, inter alia, reiterated the Chinese claim to Arunachal Pradesh. A statement rejecting the Chinese claim to Arunachal Pradesh was made to the press by our Foreign Secretary.

We have rejected Chinese claim of sovereignty over Arunachal Pradesh in the past also, the state being indisputably an integral part of India.

अहमदाबाद-दिल्ली लाइन पर इफको कारखाने के निकट उपरिपुल

9091. श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(ख) पश्चिम रेलवे में अहमदाबाद-दिल्ली रेलवे लाइन पर कलोल और रुईतसेरथा रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच इफको कारखाने के निकट रेलवे फाटक पर उपरिपुल का निर्माण कब तक होने की संभावना है :

(ख) क्या निकट ही इफको कारखाने के होने के कारण सड़क यातायात में बहुत वृद्धि हुई है और अहमदाबाद कलोल लाइन पर भारी

रेल यातायात के कारण इस महत्वपूर्ण अहमदाबाद आबू रोड-जयपुर-दिल्ली रोड पर घंटों तक यातायात अवरुद्ध रहता है :

(ग) क्या इस स्थान पर एक उपरिपुल का निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव है :

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक : और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० वी० ए० गनी खान चौधरी) (क) से (ङ) गुजरात सरकार के अनुरोध और लागत पर कलोल-सैज-सारथा रोड स्टेशन के बीच राजकीय राजमार्ग पर एक विशेष दर्जे के समपार सं० 233-ए की व्यवस्था की गयी थी। इस समपार का रख-रखाव राज्य सरकार की लागत पर किया जा रहा है। वर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार, इस समपार के बदले डायरी सड़क पुल की व्यवस्था केवल निक्षेप शर्तों के आधार पर राज्य सरकार की लागत पर की जा सकती है। राज्य सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में ठोस प्रस्ताव प्रायोजित किये जाने तथा प्रस्तावित ऊपरी सड़क पुल का समस्त लागत वहन करने की जिम्मेवारी लेने पर रेलों द्वारा इस मामले पर आगे कार्रवाई की जायेगी।

Medical facilities extended in Mayurbhanj district of Orissa under Centrally Sponsored Schemes

9092. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the medical aid extended to the tribal districts in Orissa during the Sixth Plan period so far ;

(b) the details of the various medical aid extended to tribals in Mayurbhanj district of Orissa under the different Centrally sponsored schemes ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of Lok Sabha.

रेल द्वारा पेय जल की दुलाई

9093. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मद्रास शहर में पेयजल पहुंचाने में रेलवे द्वारा किए गए सहरानीय काम को देखते हुए अन्य राज्यों में पानी का संकट होने की स्थिति में वहां भी रेलगाड़ियों द्वारा पेय जल पहुंचाया जायेगा; और

(ख) मद्रास शहर का पानी पहुंचाने में कितना व्यय आया है और इसका व्यय कौन वहन करेगा और उस पर अब तक कितना व्यय किया गया है और कितना पानी पहुंचाया गया है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) रेल, मद्रास शहर में अत्यधिक सतत सुखाग्रस्त स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए पानी पहुंचा रही है क्योंकि कुछ टंकी माल डिब्बे बेकार पड़े हुए हैं। रेलों के पास देश के सभी भागों में और सदैव पेय जल पहुंचाने के साधन नहीं होते।

(ख) पेयजल पहुंचाने की लागत रेलवे द्वारा वहन की जाती है। व्यय के संबंध में सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी। 20-4-83 तक लगभग 37.5 लाख गैलन पानी पहुंचाया गया है।

भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण में रिक्त पद

9094. श्री निहाल सिंह } : क्या शिक्षा
श्री राम सिंह शाक्य }

और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण में श्रेणी तीन और चार के कितने पद रिक्त पड़े हैं; और ये पद कब से रिक्त पड़े हुए हैं ;

(ख) इन पदों को अंक तक न भरने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) उन संग्रहालयों के नाम क्या है जहां चतुर्थ श्रेणी के 40 पद रिक्त पड़े हैं ; और

(घ) चतुर्थ श्रेणी के रिक्त पदों को कब तक भरने की संभावना है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) :

(क) फिलहाल 506 "ग" वर्ग के पद रिक्त हैं। वर्ग "घ" के कर्मचारियों से संबंधित सूचना संपूर्ण भारत में फैले हुए कार्यालयों से एकत्र की जा रही है।

(ख) भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण के कार्यालय संपूर्ण भारत में फैले हुए हैं। सर्वेक्षण में कार्यरत "ग" वर्ग के कर्मचारियों की 50 से अधिक श्रेणियां हैं। "ग" वर्ग की प्रत्येक श्रेणी के लिए भिन्न भिन्न भर्ती नियम हैं जिनमें भर्ती के लिए विभिन्न तरीकों यथा पदोन्नति, सीधी भर्ती आदि की व्यवस्था होती है। इसके अतिरिक्त सीधी भर्ती के अंतर्गत आने वाले "ग" वर्ग के पदों का कोटा कर्मचारी चयन आयोग, केन्द्रीय रोजगार कार्यालय और स्थानीय रोजगार कार्यालयों से भरा जाता है। पदों के रिक्त होने और उनके लिए योग्य अभ्यर्थियों की नियुक्ति होने तक कुछ समय लग जाता है।

(ग) : कालीबंगन, मत्तेनचेरि, बादामी, ऐहोल, हाम्पी, नागार्जुन कोण्डा और सांची के संग्रहालयों में 38 "घ" वर्ग के पद रिक्त हैं।

(घ) संग्रहालयों में वर्ग "घ" के रिक्त पदों को जिन मायंदर्शनों के अनुसार भरा जाएगा उन्हें अन्तिम रूप दिया जा चुका है और संबंधित प्राधिकारियों को संसूचित किया जा चुका है।

Wrong Computation of Overtime

9095. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Northern Railway Adjudicator Department has ordered deduction of one hour nine minutes per leave from overtime ;

(b) whether such deductions are made in all Railways ;

(c) if not, reasons why the Northern Railway is implementing it ; and

(d) action to be taken in this matter as overtime comes under Payment of Wages Act ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF) : (a) to (d) The matter is under examination.

Beas-Goindwal Sahib Rail Link

9096. SHRI R.L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief Minister, Punjab wrote to his Ministry as far back as 9 December, 1981 stressing the need for construction of a rail link from Beas to Goindwal Sahib and in addition offered to provide some inputs towards early construction in order to facilitate its commissioning within the Sixth Five Year Plan period itself ;

(b) whether the preliminary commercial survey of this proposed line has since been completed ; and

(c) if so, the stage at which this matter stands at present and what efforts are being made to meet the needs of the new industrial units which are coming up at Goindwal ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) and (b) Yes.

(c) The Chief Minister of Punjab has been advised of the Railway's inability to accommodate this proposal as the work is not justified on financial considerations and on operational grounds.

Complaints about Balloting for Haj Seats in some States

9097. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry has received complaints regarding the procedure of balloting of seats in some State capitals for Haj pilgrimage ;

(b) if so, State from where the complaints have come ; and

(c) whether Government are considering to set up a high level Committee at the central level for the allotment of seats to the Haj pilgrims going through sea passage ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) Yes, Sir. Complaints were received during Haj 1981. No such complaints were received during Haj 1982.

(b) Uttar Pradesh (in 1981).

(c) No, Sir. Since 1981, various State Haj Committees have been permitted to invite applications from intending pilgrims, and to hold 'qurrah' for selecting them. This decentralisation of 'qurrah' work has proved both successful and satisfactory. The demand, in fact, is for further extending this procedure to the remaining States which are in a position to undertake this work.

भारतीय दूतावासों द्वारा हिंदी का प्रयोग

9098. श्री जितेन्द्र प्रसाद : क्या विदेश मंत्रो विदेशों में भारतीय दूतावासों द्वारा हिन्दी के प्रयोग के बारे में 18 मार्च, 1982 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4169 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी कामकाज में हिन्दी के प्रयोग के संबंध में दूतावासों को जारी किए गए अनुदेशों की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जाएगी ;

(ख) उन दूतावासों के नाम क्या हैं जो सरकारी कामकाज हिन्दी में नहीं कर रहे हैं ;

(ग) उन दूतावासों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें हिन्दी को बढ़ावा देने के लिए राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन प्रकोष्ठ हैं ; और

(घ) हिन्दी के प्रयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए दूतावासों में तैनात किए गए कर्मचारियों का ब्योरा क्या है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० ए० रहीम) : (क) सरकारी कामकाज में हिन्दी

के प्रयोग के बारे में विदेश स्थित भारतीय मिशनों को समय-समय पर अनुदेश जारी किए गए हैं। मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी कुछ महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेशों की प्रतियां सभा पटल पर रखी जाती हैं। (ग्रन्थालय में रखी गईं। देखिए संख्या एल टी 6529/83)

(ख) चूंकि हमारे सभी मिशनों को सहायक

साहित्य, देवनागरी टाइपराइटर, चार्ट, शब्दकोश भेज दिए गए हैं इसलिए इनमें से अधिकांश मिशन न्यूनाधिक मात्रा में हिन्दी का इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं।

(ग) और (घ) यद्यपि हमारे मिशनों में अलग से राज भाषा कार्यान्वयन सेल नहीं हैं लेकिन हमारे कई मिशनों में हिन्दी के कुछ पद हैं जिनका ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :

पद का नाम	वेतनमान	मिशन का नाम
हिन्दी अधिकारी	रु. 1100-1600	पोर्टोर्लुई, सूवा और
हिन्दी अधिकारी	रु. 650-1200	पोर्ट ऑफ स्पेन, जार्जटाउन, लंदन
हिन्दी अनुवादक	रु. 550-900	और पारामारिबो, काठमांडू

Legislation on Indian Council of Para-Medical Rehabilitation Profession

9099. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4268 on 17 December, 1981 regarding legislation on Indian Council of Paramedical Rehabilitation profession and state :

(a) what are the reasons given by States of Maharashtra and Kerala for not agreeing to the proposed council ;

(b) whether All India Occupational Therapists Association and Indian Association of Physiotherapists have been consulted and will be consulted before taking final decision in this regard ; and

(c) when Government proposed to bring the legislation on Indian Council Act of Paramedical Rehabilitation Profession ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) A statement is attached.

(b) and (c) The proposed legislation would be brought forward when a decision to this effect is taken and the procedural and other requirements therefore are completed. The views of these two Associations would be taken into account.

STATEMENT

Under the Government of Kerala, posts of Physiotherapists are available only under the National Leprosy Control Programme. Considering the need to set up Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation Units, the Government of Kerala have created posts for major district hospitals as a phased programme and simultaneously a job oriented training has been organised for the Leprosy Therapists. It is, therefore, according to Government of Kerala, pre-mature to set up a separate Council for Physiotherapy and Occupational Therapy when the number is only a handful.

2. The view of the Govt. of Maharashtra is that the Physiotherapists and Occupational Therapists cannot independently carry out the practice like qualified Doctors. They have to work under the guidance of medical doctors or specialists for treatment of patients. They cannot therefore, be called as professional practitioners. In addition there are other para-medical personnel like Nurses, Technicians, Non Medical bio-chemists and Micro biologists. Therefore, if any such Council has to be established for professional practitioners, it should be regulated under a State Act and not under a Central Act. The Govt. of Maharashtra is, therefore, not in favour of recommending the establishment of Indian Council for Para Medical and Rehabilitation Profession.

दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के बस ड्राइवर्स
द्वारा यातायात-नियमों का उल्लंघन

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या नौवहन और
परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली यातायात पुलिस ने
दिल्ली परिवहन की बसों का यातायात नियमों
के उल्लंघन करने के कारण चालान किया है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान,
वर्ष-वार दिल्ली परिवहन निगम को जुर्माने की

कितनी रकम का भुगतान करना पड़ा है,

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान दिल्ली
परिवहन निगम की बसों से संबद्ध कितनी दुर्घट-
नाएं हुईं तथा उनमें वर्ष-वार कितने व्यक्ति मारे
गए और घायल हुए, और

(घ) इनमें से प्रत्येक वर्ष में दिल्ली परि-
वहन निगम ने मुआवजे की कितनी धनराशि
का भुगतान किया ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य
मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) हां ।

(ख)	वर्ष	भुगतान की गयी राशि रुपये		
	1980	5,670-00		
	1981	3,810-00		
	1982	3,585-00		

(ग)	वर्ष	दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या ।	जरूमी व्यक्ति	मृत व्यक्ति
	1980	3042	1026	152
	1981	3901	1467	176
	1982	4725	1869	218

(घ)	वर्ष	भुगतान की गयी राशि रुपये	
	1980	20,14,784	
	1981	18,51,706	
	1982	20,42,412	

ट्रेवलिंग एजेंटों की मांग

9101. श्री तारिक अनवर : क्या रेल मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ट्रेवल एजेंटों ने सरकार से उन्हें
मान्यता प्रदान करने की मांग की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ट्रेवल एजेंटों द्वारा
प्रस्तुत की गई मांगों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार उनकी मांगों पर विचार
कर रही है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनकी मांग पर कब तक
विचार कर लिया जाएगा ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान
चौधरी) : (क) और (ख) रेलों के आरक्षित
टिकटों की खरीद और आपूर्ति का कारोबार
करने के लिए कुछ व्यक्तियों, जो ट्रेवलर्स सर्विस
एजेंट के रूप में कार्य करने का दावा करते हैं,
ने अपने को प्राधिकृत करने के लिए अभ्यावेदन
प्रस्तुत किये हैं ।

(ग) और (घ) अग्रावेदकों को उत्तर दे दिया गया है कि उन्हें मान्यता तभी दी जा सकेगी जब वे रेलवे पर्यटक एजेंट नियुक्ति नियम—1980 के प्रावधानों को पूरा करेंगे।

Small Shipping Companies alleged discrimination by Andaman Administration

9102. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report in the Financial Express of 3 February, 1983 wherein it is stated that the small shipping companies have alleged discrimination by the Andaman Administration ;

(b) if so, the reasons for preferment of the Shipping Corporation of India (SCI) vis-a-vis the smaller shipping companies ; and

(c) how the Government propose to eradicate this feeling of discrimination in detail ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) The Shipping Corporation of India is running passenger and cargo services from the Mainland to A&N Islands at the direction of the Government and in the event of its incurring losses in its overall operations, 80% of the losses suffered by it on the Main and A&N sector are reimbursed to it by the A&N Administration. In order to cut down its losses the A&N Administration has decided that, as far as possible, Government cargo should be carried in SCI's vessels. This policy is being followed by the A&N Administration since 1962.

Introduction of Diesel Hauled Services between Hasnabad and Sealdah

9103. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether lakhs of daily passengers, vegetable vendors etc. are being put to serious inconvenience due to lack of even a single direct train service between Hasnabad and Sealdah stations on the Eastern Railway ; and

(b) whether pending electrification of this Suburban Section at least a few diesel hauled services will be operated through from Hasnabad to Sealdah Junction, and vice versa for the benefit of the daily commuters to Calcutta ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) No. They all are travelling by changing over to Electric suburban train at Barasat.

(b) No.

ITIs and Polytechnics for Women

9104. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how many Indian Technical Institutions and Polytechnics are there in the country, (State-wise), exclusively for women ;

(b) what subjects are taught in these institutions ;

(c) how many Indian Technical Institutions are there for both men and women (State-wise) ;

(d) what subjects are taught in those institutions ; and

(e) what were the total enrolment of women in 1980, 1981 and 1982 in (a) and (c) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the table of the house. (Placed in Library. See No. Lt. 6530/83).

(e) The information is not readily available.

Land acquired by Visakhapatnam Port Trust

9105. SHRI K.A. SWAMI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the total extent of land acquired by the Visakhapatnam Port Trust from the Government and peasant parties from time to time ;

(b) the total extent of land so acquired from the peasants, with details thereof

acquired from each one of them and the respective dates ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the unutilised lands were given to the original owners on the basis of annual leases ;

(d) if so, the particulars of the lessees, with the extent of lands so leased out to them ; and

(e) whether it is a fact that such peasant lessees raised food crops like paddy in these lands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) 10,372.92 acres.

(b) A total extent of 1040.66 acres of land was acquired from 238 farmers. This pertains to the years 1922 to 1924 when the land was originally acquired. The records being very old and voluminous, it is rather difficult to furnish the detailed information.

(c) Yes. Unutilised lands were given to some of the original owners and subsequently to their legal heirs on annual leases till 1975.

(d) The particulars of the leases are given in the enclosed statement.

(e) Yes.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of the lessee	Extent of land leased out by the Visakhapatnam Port Trust.
1.	Sh. S. Sanyasi	1.85 Acres
2.	Sh. Somulamas	0.97 "
3.	Sh. Aki Reddy Ramana	1.20 "
4.	Sh. B. Kannaiya	1.37 "
5.	Sh. A. Satyanarayana	0.58 "
6.	Sh. Pilla Ramullama	54.11 "
7.	Sh. D. Appa Rao	2.64 "
8.	Sh. B. Ramunaidu	3.65 "
9.	Sh. A. Konda Babu	0.91 "
10.	Sh. S. Ramanaidu	0.80 "
11.	Sh. Dadi Ramu Naidu	2.00 "
12.	Sh. Somi Naidu	0.80 "
13.	Sh. B. Atchanna	1.90 "
14.	Sh. A. Simbachalum	1.92 "
15.	Sh. Dadi Kunchi Naidu	4.06 "
16.	Sh. P. Somullamme	2.00 "

17.	Sh. B. Kondayya	1.25 "
18.	Sh. Gangamma	1.38 "
19.	Sh. Somi Naidu	1.94 "
20.	Sh. Muthu Naidu	0.80 "
21.	Sh. Narayan Rao	1.46 "
22.	Sh. Dadi Appa Rao	2.44 "
23.	Sh. D. Appanne	1.55 "
24.	Sh. Veeramma	1.12 "
25.	Sh. B. Apparao	3.46 "
26.	Sh. K. Devulu	2.54 "
27.	Sh. P. Gangamma	0.56 "
28.	Sh. R. Devula	0.25 "
29.	Sh. B. Appanna	0.70 "
30.	Sh. B. Jakkayya	0.70 "
31.	Sh. Achaiyamma	1.04 "
32.	Sh. Polipilli	0.60 "
33.	Sh. Madhavalu	1.86 "
34.	Sh. Somulamma	2.00 "
35.	Sh. Kanchamma	1.25 "
36.	Sh. Chainna Rao	0.69 "
37.	Konda Babu	0.69 "

Demand for Introduction of an Express train between Purulia and Howrah

9106. SHRI BASUDEV ACHARIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that mass rally was organised by different democratic organisations in Adra on 31 December, 1982 demanding improvement of Railway services and construction of railway line and introduction of an Express train from Purulia to Howrah ;

(b) whether Government have received any memorandum in this regard ;

(c) if so, details thereof ; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) Details of Rally on 31.12.1982 are not available. However, there were several representations.

(b) Yes, during Minister of Railways' visit to Purulia in 28.12.82 this demand was placed before him.

(c) The public of Purulia represented about the need for an Express train between Purulia and Howrah.

(d) It is not feasible at present to introduce an Express train between Purulia and

Howrah due to certain operational constraints like lack of terminal facilities at Purulia, paucity of coaching stock and diesel locomotives.

दक्षिण एशियाई देशों की बैठक

9107. श्री त्रिलोक चन्द }
श्री जगपाल सिंह }

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि हाल में ढाका में आयोजित सात दक्षिण एशियाई राष्ट्रों के विदेश मंत्रियों की बैठक में भारत द्वारा कौन से प्रमुख विषय उठाए गए थे ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० ए० रहीम) : इस बैठक का मुख्य उद्देश्य क्षेत्रीय सहयोग के लिए सुसम्बद्ध कार्य-योजना तैयार करना और दक्षिण एशिया के देशों के विदेश मंत्रियों की बैठक को व्यवस्था को अंतिम रूप देना था। विदेश सचिवों ने सहयोग के लिए आठ सहमत क्षेत्रों में सुसम्बद्ध कार्य-योजना को स्वीकार किया जिन्हें विदेश मंत्रियों द्वारा अनुमोदित किया जाएगा और वे इस बात पर भी सहमत हुए कि विदेश मंत्रियों की बैठक नई दिल्ली में अगस्त, 1983 के प्रथम सप्ताह में बुलाई जाए।

इसके अतिरिक्त इस बैठक में भारत के विदेश सचिव ने अपने वक्तव्य में, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, निम्नलिखित बातें भी कहीं :—

(क) दक्षिण एशियाई क्षेत्रीय सहयोग के सम्बन्ध तथा इसकी प्रगति के मूल्यांकन के लिए विदेश सचिवों की समिति को स्थायी समिति बनाया जाये।

(ख) सहयोग के नए क्षेत्रों का पता लगाने के लिए दो महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों में, जैसे कि पर्यटन के विभिन्न पहलुओं और व्यापार तथा उद्योग में सहयोग अध्ययन किया जाना चाहिए।

(ग) भारत निकट भविष्य में खेल, कला एवं संस्कृति से संबंधित अध्ययन दल की पहली बैठक आयोजित करेगा।

(घ) भारत जिस प्रकार के क्षेत्रीय सहयोग के बारे में सोचता है वह न तो अन्तर्मुखी है और न ही एकान्तिक। दक्षिण एशियाई क्षेत्रीय सहयोग की क्षमता के पूर्ण उपयोग से ही हम अन्य क्षेत्रों के साथ व्यापारिक, आर्थिक एवं औद्योगिक आदान-प्रदानों में सहयोग का अधिकतम लाभ उठा सकेंगे।

सरजू नदी पर माझी पुल

9108. प्रो० सत्यदेव सिंह : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सारन (बिहार) तथा बलिया (उत्तर प्रदेश) को जोड़ने के लिए माझी (छपरा) के निकट सरजू नदी पर एक पुल बनाने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है;

(ख) यदि हां तो इस संबंध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ग) सरकार इसका निर्माण कार्य कब तक शुरू करेगी ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) से (ग) हां। अब तक आंशिक रूप से सिर्फ मृदा परीक्षण किया गया है। अब इस पुल की लागत 4.50 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़कर 7.40 करोड़ रुपये हो गयी है। अभी निश्चय नहीं हो पाया है कि इस वृद्धि को किस प्रकार पूरा किया जाएगा। इसलिए इस बारे में निर्णय होने पर ही वास्तविक निर्माण कार्य शुरू हो सकेगा।

सूरतगढ़ जाने वाले यात्री डिब्बों को भटिंडा से वापस सूरतगढ़ भेजने के प्रबन्ध

9109. श्री कुम्भा राम आर्य क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले छः महीनों में भटिंडा से होकर सूरतगढ़ जाने वाले यात्री डिब्बों को भटिंडा-सूरतगढ़ रेलगाड़ी में कितनी बार नहीं जोड़ा जा सका ;

(ख) इसके भटिंडा आने के बाद सूरतगढ़ भेजने के लिए प्रबन्ध न करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या यात्रियों की कठिनाइयों को देखते हुए, सरकार उक्त यात्री डिब्बों को सूरतगढ़ तक भेजने के लिए कोई प्रबन्ध कर रही है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) से (ग) 5/37 पंजाब मेल/87 एक्सप्रेस द्वारा दिल्ली और सूरतगढ़ के बीच दो सवारी डिब्बे चलते हैं। पिछले छः महीनों के दौरान अर्थात् दिसम्बर, 1982 से फरवरी, 1983 तक केवल 13 बार 5 पंजाब मेल के देरी से चलने के कारण सूरतगढ़ जाने वाले सवारी डिब्बों को भटिंडा में 87 अप एक्सप्रेस के साथ नहीं जोड़ा जा सका था। 87 अप एक्सप्रेस को भटिंडा में अधिक देरी तक रोकें रखना सम्भव नहीं था क्योंकि यदि ऐसा किया जाता, तो यह गाड़ी हनुमानगढ़ और सूरतगढ़ में मेल नहीं ले पाती। इन सवारी डिब्बों को अगली उपलब्ध गाड़ी से भेजना व्यावहारिक नहीं है।

N.D.M.C. Nursery Teachers Seniority

9110. SHRI S.S. RAMASWAMY PADAYACHI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6605 on 6 April, 1981 regarding confirmation of New Delhi Municipal Corporation Nursery School Teachers and state :

(a) whether disputes in regard to seniority lists of Nursery teachers have since been resolved ; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) Unstarred Question No. 6605 pertains to Nursery School Teachers of the New Delhi Municipal Committee and not of Municipal Corporation, Delhi. As reported by the N.D.M.C.,

the seniority list has since been finalised.

(b) Does not arise.

सिडनी के चिकित्सा विशेषज्ञों द्वारा
हृदय रोगों के उपचार के लिये
नए तरीके की खोज

9111. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

क्या सिडनी विश्वविद्यालय के चिकित्सा विभाग के चिकित्सा विशेषज्ञों ने हृदय रोगों के उपचार के लिये तरीके की खोज की है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरे क्या हैं, और

(ग) सरकार की उस पर प्रतिक्रिया है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (कुमारी कुमुद बेन एम० जोशी) : (क) हृदय गति रुकने के कारण हृदय क्षति कहाँ पर और कितनी हुई है, इसके सही निदान के लिए उनकी सिडनी विश्व विद्यालय में शुरू किए गए अनुसंधान के बारे में सरकार को जानकारी है।

(ख) और (ग) इस मंत्रालय में उपलब्ध रिपोर्ट से पता चलता है कि : अनुसंधान कार्य अभी प्रारम्भिक स्तर पर ही है।

Electrification of New Delhi-Meerut Track

9112. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) steps being taken to electrify New Delhi Meerut track ; and

(b) if there is no proposal the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) and (b) The track between New Delhi and Gaziabad has already been electrified. With the present traffic density on Gaziabad-Meerut section the electrification of this section will have low viability and as such this section has not yet been envisaged for electrification.

Revised pay scale of commercial claims and rates in sectors.

9113. SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government have sanctioned and circulated to all the General Managers, Indian Railways the provision of revised scale of pay Rs. 840-1040 (RS) for Commercial Claims and Rates Inspector w.e.f. 16 February, 1979 ;

(b) Whether the above scale of pay was provided to Commercial Claims and Rates Inspectors including Research Development Inspectors over all Zonal Railways except over Northern Railway ;

(c) whether Public Accounts Committee in 16 Report pertaining to year 1980-81 in para 1-15 had observed that enough and serious attention had not been paid to make the Marketing and Sales Organisation on the Railway effective and that the Ministry of Railways had accepted the said recommendations ;

(d) if so, whether there is any proposal to provide revised scale of pay Rs. 840-1040 (RS) over Northern Railway to Research and Development Inspectors with retrospective effect i.e. from 16 February, 1979 ; and

(e) if not, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) and (b) Commercial Inspectors, Claims Inspectors and Rates Inspectors on the Railways have been allotted the grade of Rs. 840-1040 to the extent of 10% of the posts in scale Rs. 700-900. Research and Development Inspectors have been allotted the scale of Rs. 700-900 and 550-750.

(c) The observations of the Public Accounts Committee as contained in paragraph 1.15 of its 16th Report (7th Lok Sabha) 1980-81, on the subject "Marketing and Sales Organisation" is reproduced below :—

"1.15. The Committee are unhappy to know that the Railways, for want of adequate organisation for Marketing research, have not been able to draw up as yet an overall plan and marketing strategy for attracting more high rated traffic. This only goes to prove that enough and serious attention has not been paid to make the Marketing and Sales Organisations on the Railways effective. What is required is an organisation with grass root contracts with Trade and Industry so that by understanding their problems it could help attract as much as possible of the high rated traffic, specially where there has been diversion to road over long and uneconomical distances. The Committee recommend that necessary steps in this regard may be taken."

(d) The observation of the Public Accounts Committee do not specifically repate to the question of pay scales of Research and Development Inspectors in the Marketing and Sales Organisation.

(e) The 3rd Pay Commission which had gone into in great details the nature of duties and responsibilities, Qualifications required, recruitment conditions avenues of promotions etc. for various categories of staff, did not recommend the allotment of the grade of Rs. 840-1040 to Research and Development Inspectors. The Anomalies Committee.

Colleges included in list of constituent Colleges

9114. SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Mahakavi Kalidas Smarak Mahavidyala, Trimohan-Chandoena and Kalidas Vidyapati Science College, Uchaisha under Mithila University, Darbhanga, have been included in the list of "Constituent Colleges teaching upto Bachelor's Degree" under section 2 (f) of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 and are fit to receive Central assistance in terms of the rules framed under section 12-A of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 ;

(b) whether they are in backward rural area ; and

(c) what development grants have been or are proposed to be given to these colleges ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The University Grants Commission has no information whether or not these colleges are in backward/rural arease. For the purpose of identification of the location of a college, the Commission has decided that a rural area should be an area covered by a Community development block and not by a corporation, municipality or a notified area. The criteria for determining the backwardness of areas in which colleges are located have not so far been finalised.

(c) No development grants have been paid to these two colleges so far. They can apply to the Commission for such development grants as would be admissible to them as per the VI Plan guidelines for assistance to colleges.

Works declared as 'project'

9115. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the works declared as 'Projects' in Open Line under permanet way Inspectors at Dhanbad, Gomoh, Parasnath, Hazaribagh Road, Gujhandih, Katrasgarh, Bermo, Chandrapura, Patratu and Lathehar of Dhanbad Division and Kaloobathan, Barakar, Asansol and Andal of Asansol Division of Eastern Railway ;

(b) the particulars of the amounts sanctioned for each project mentioning the time limit for completion of the works of each project under the said P.W.Is. in 1976, 1977 and 1978 ; and

(c) the details of the project and non-project works done by the Casual Gangmen under the said P.W.Is. from 1976 to 1978 ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Allowing Delhi-Aligarh Commuters to Travel in Mail Trains

9116. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether commuters residing in Delhi and working in Aligarh are not allowed to travel by Kalka Mail in the morning from Delhi to Aligarh or back from Aligarh to Delhi in a Mail train ;

(b) what alternative arrangements for such commuters are being made to facilitate their daily attendance in their offices in Aligarh in time and returning back to Delhi at a reasonable time ;

(c) whether till such arrangements are made, they will be allowed to travel in some convenient Mail trains ; and

(d) if so, by which trains ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) : (a) There is a distance restriction of 480 Kms. for Kalka Mail and, therefore, second class ticket holders are not allowed to travel by this train between New Delhi and Aligarh except against a quota of 10 berths set aside for travel ex. Aligarh.

(b) It is not feasible to provide trains in addition to the existing trains to cater to the commuter traffic in question in view of resource constraints with the Railways.

(c) No ; relaxation in distance restriction will result in inconvenience to long distance passengers.

(d) Does not arise.

Doubling of line in Sealdah South Section

9117. DR. NIRMAL SINHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what amount had been granted in the previous five years Budget for the improvement of travelling conditions of the passengers in Sealdah South Section;

(b) whether for running more trains in Sealdah South Section there is any proposal of doubling the lines from Baruipur to Diamond Harbour from Baruipur to Lakshmikantapur and from Sonarpur to Canning; and

(c) if not, whether alternative proposals are there to equip immediately all these stations so that UP and Down trains can cross each other by suitable signal arrangement and double track arrangements?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUHDURY) : (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) No.

(c) No proposal as such exists at present.

Stipendary Aid to SC/ST Students

9118. DR. NIRMAL SINHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the present methods of stipendary aid to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from post madhyamik stage have provided facilities for rich sections of the students who could bear the educational expenses up to madhyamik stage;

(b) whether Government have taken any steps for finding any way to provide financial assistance to the students of the weaker section of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to have their education upto madhyamik standard at least;

(c) if so, details thereof; and

(d) if not, how much time Government propose to take to provide facilities to the students of weaker section of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to have their minimum education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND

SOCIAL WELFARE : (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) The scheme of post-matric scholarship is operated by Ministry of Home Affairs based on 'means test' which stipulates that only those students whose family income from all sources is less than the prescribed ceiling of Rs. 1000 per month eligible for the award of scholarship.

(b) to (d) While Education Departments provide free education upto 8th Class to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in all States, Harijan/Social Welfare, Tribal Welfare and Education Departments of the States operate, in addition, various schemes of incentives/stipendary aid for the educational development of SC/ST students at the pre-matric stage. These cover a large number of students. Comprehensive measures have been envisaged and undertaken to realise the goal of universalisation of elementary education by 1990.

Sections of Communities Averse to Family Planning

9119. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are certain sections of different communities who are not in favour of accepting the Family Welfare Programmes; and

(b) if so, the details regarding such sections and the policy adopted by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) No. All Segments of the Indian Society belonging to different religions, as per the information available, are participating in Family Planning Programme.

(b) Does not arise.

Construction of Trivendrum Bypass

9120. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the construction of Trivendrum Bypass is included in the Sixth Plan; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, sir.

(b) Land acquisition for the portion from Kazhakuttam to Kovalam (First Stage) of the Trivendrum—Nayyathinkara byepass has already been sanctioned for Rs. 205.07 lakhs in January, 1978 with Government of India's share Rs. 168.414 lakhs. Land acquisition for the remaining portion is proposed to be taken up upon the finalisation of the alignment for which action is being taken. Meanwhile, a provision of Rs. 81.55 lakhs has been made in the Sixth Plan (1980-85 for road formation and CD works for a part length of the bypass.

Conversion of Guntur-macherla Line

9121. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the work relating to conversion of Guntur-Macherla metre gauge railway line into broad gauge has been taken up ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding its completion ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOU DHURY) : (a) Yes.

(b) Due to severe constraint of funds, no target date has been fixed for the project.

Value of Indents received by Government Medical Store Depot, Madras

9122. SHRI THAZHAI M. KARUNANITHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) what is value of indents received from the indentors by Government Medical Store Depot, Madras during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 ;

(b) the value of indents complied with during the above years and year-wise details thereof ;

(c) the details of sales made during the above years, year-wise ;

(d) the amount recovered from the indentors during the above years ; and

(e) if amount recovered is less, what action has been taken to improve the recovery of the sales made ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) to (c) The details are as under : -

Year	Value of indents received	Value of indents complied with	Value of sales made
(Figures in lakhs of Rupees)			
1980-81	380	270	270
1981-82	256	182	182
1982-83	240	105*	105*

*(Upto October, 1982)

(d) The information is as under :—

Year	Amount recovered from Indentors (Rs. in lakhs)
1980-81	390
1981-82	220
1982-83	143 (upto Feb., 1983)

(e) For recovery of outstanding dues from Indentors, notices are issued and Heads of Departments concerned are requested for expediting the settlement. Local institutions etc. are also contacted personally for quick settlement of dues.

Post lying vacant during 1978-79 to 1982-83 in the Ministry and Medical Store Depots

9123. SHRI THAZHAI M. KARUNANITHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the posts that have been kept vacant during 1978-79 to 1982-83 in Ministry of Health and Family Welfare as well as in the subordinate offices including Medical Store Depots and details of duration for which these were kept vacant ;

(b) how many were/are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ;

(c) the reason for keeping these posts vacant for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and appointments made on ad-hoc basis against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:) (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Functioning of Bio-lab attached to Medical Store Depot, Madras

9124. SHRI THAZHAI M. KARUNANITHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that "Bio-Lab" attached to the Medical Store Depot, Madras is not functioning satisfactorily ;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been conducted in this regard, and if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the expenditures incurred towards salary, repair of residential quarters etc. to the officers of the "Bio-Lab" during the last three years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE : (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The expenditure incurred on salary, repair of residential quarters of the Director and Assistant Director is as under :

Salaries

Year	Amount
1980-81	Rs 49,600
1981-82	Rs 79,500
1982-83	Rs 1,31,000

An expenditure of about Rs 30,000 has been incurred on repairs of residential quarters apart from the expenditure on annual maintenance.

Separate Rosters for SC/ST for direct Recruitment in Government Medical Store Depot, Madras

9125. SHRI THAZHAI M. KARUNANITHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that despite the lapse of many years of issue of specific

instructions, no separate rosters for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes direct recruitments have so far been followed in Government Medical Store, Depot ;

(b) if so, persons responsible for the delay ; and

(c) if separate rosters have already been prepared how these have been approved by the Liaison Officer of Government Medical Store Depot, Madras ?

DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Rosters prepared are being sent regularly for inspection by Liaison Officer of the Depot.

Additional Offices of Railway Public Service Commissions

9126. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have set up additional offices of the various Zonal Railway Public Service Commission during the financial year 1982-83;

(b) if so, the names of the places where such Commissions have been set up along with the composition thereof and the jurisdiction of each Commission;

(c) whether these Commissions have started functioning along with the date w.e.f. which they have started functioning; and

Additional Offices of Railway Public Service Commissions

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. KHAN GHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) Yes.

(b) A statement indicating the places and present jurisdiction of new Service Commissions is attached. Each Service Commission comprises of one Chairman, One Member Secretary. One Asstt. Secretary and some non-gazetted staff.

(c) and (d) : All the newly approved Railway Service Commissions are in the process of being set up and will start functioning as soon as set up.

Statement

Location of the Commision	Jurisdiction	
Ahmedabad	Vadodara	Division
	Rajkot	—do—
	Bhavnagar	—do—
Ajmer	Ratlam	—do—
	Kota	—do—
	Jaipur	—do—
	Ajmer	—do—
	Jodhpur	—do—
Chandigarh	Headquarters	Northern Railway
	Bikaner	Division
	Delhi	—do—
	D.C.W., Patiala.	
Jammu & Srinagar	Ferozepur	Division
Bhubaneswar	Khurda Road	—do—
	Waltair	—do—
	Chakradharpur	—do—
Trivandrum	Palghat	—do—
	Trivandrum	—do—
Bhopal	Jabalpur	—do—
	Jhansi	—do—
	Bilaspur	—do—
	Nagpur	—do—

Additional Zones and Divisions of Railways.

9127. PROF. NARAYAN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway Reforms Committee have recommended any changes in the administrative set up including the creation of additional zones and divisions in the country;

(b) if so, the details about the changes recommended and the names of the new zones and divisions recommended;

(c) the likely date by which the recommendations would be implemented and the new zones/divisions created ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURI) : (a) The report on administrative set-up including the creation of additional zones and divisions is still awaited.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Composition of I.C.C.R.

9128. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the composition of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations—the General Council and the Governing Body has since been finalised;

(b) if so, the exact composition as at present and the date w.e.f. which it has been constituted;

(c) if not, the likely date by which the two bodies of the I.C.C.R. would be constituted; and

(d) a brief outline of the functioning of these two bodies during the past three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The exact composition of the General Assembly and the Governing Body of the ICCR are given in Annexure 'A' and 'B' respectively laid on the table of the House. (Placed in library, See No Lt 6531/83). The General Assembly was constituted on 3rd Nov., 1982 and the Governing Body on 15th December, 1982.

(c) Does not apply in view of reply to (b) above.

(d) The information is given in the Annexure-C laid on the table of the House. (Placed in library. See Not 6531/83)

Separate Cell for High Valuation CT aims Cases

9129. SHRI RAMESHWAR NEEKHRA. Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a separate cell is functioning in claims sections on zonal railways for high valuation claim cases and manned by specific staff for a long time;

(b) the reason for such a high valuation cell and whether staff of all claim section can be put to work in rotation especially in Western Railway;

(c) whether it is a fact that when this cell was formed the monetary value was Rs. 2,000 for obtaining finance concurrence and now the limit of finance concurrence is Rs. 15,000 if so, reasons why monetary value of this cell also cannot be raised to Rs. 15,000; and

(d) Whether the railway administration give any special benefits to staff working in high valuation cell; if not, reasons therefor and total number of commercial inspectors attached to this cell?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) A separate cell is functioning in the Claims offices of the Central, Northern, Southern and Western Railways to deal with high valuation claims

cases. The cell is manned by suitable staff of the Claims Office.

(b) With a view to ensuring prompt and proper disposal of claims cases of high valuation, the cell has been organised by posting suitable experienced staff.

(c) No. Monetary value of compensation claims cases requiring financial concurrence is not the sole determining factor for dealing with compensation claims in the cell.

(d) The question of giving any special benefit to the staff working in this cell does not arise as it is a part of normal work. Only on the Northern Railway two Claims Inspectors have been attached to this cell.

Tarpaulins for Transporting Foodgrains

9130. SHRI RAMESHWAR NEEKHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways are transporting foodgrains, cement, fertiliser commodities in open wagons covered with tarpaulins but consequently a sizeable quantity of commodity is damaged;

(b) the amounts spent by railways for procuring Tarpaulins during the last five years and the amount suffered by railways due to loss of Tarpaulins; and

(c) whether it is a fact that directive of Railway Ministry dated 4 January, 1969 for setting up separate cell has not been implemented on Zonal Railways, if so, reasons why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) (a) Normally, commodities like foodgrains, cement, fertilisers are carried in covered wagons. In fair weather, however, to optimise the use of rolling stock open wagons are also used, in a limited way, to transport these commodities. Open wagons when used for transport of these commodities are covered with tarpaulins. Damages by wet occur only in a few cases and the quantity damaged is negligible in relation to the total quantity moved.

(b) The amount spent by Railways on procurement of tarpaulins during last five years is Rs. 3,66,80,250 approximately and

the amount suffered by Railways due to loss of tarpaulins is Rs. 4,47,000 approximately.

(c) No. Such cells exist on all Zonal Railways except on N.F. Railway, where commodities like foodgrains, fertilisers and cement are loaded in covered wagons.

Categories of Commercial Inspectors

9131. Shri RAMESHWAR NEEKHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) various categories of Commercial Inspectors on Indian Railways, with grade and scale ; and

(b) which grade of Inspectors fall under the category of Supervisor staff quoting relevant authority of Labour Act Rules on yard stick ?

MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SARI A.B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) Commercial Inspectors on the Railways are available with the following grades and scales of pay :—

Commercial Inspectors (Grade I)	Rs. 840-1040/Rs. 700-900
Commercial Inspectors (Grade II)	Rs. 550-750
Commercial Inspectors (Grade III)	Rs. 455-700
Commercial Inspectors (Grade IV)	Rs. 425-640

(b) According to the provisions of Rule 5(2) of the Railway Servants (Hours of Employment) Rules, 1961, a railway servant is classified as 'Supervisory' on the ground that he holds a position of responsibility, is employed on duties mainly of a supervisory character and is, from the nature of his work and position comparatively free to adjust his hours of duty or work during such hours. Keeping in view the above criteria, Commercial Inspectors in the above grades have been classified as 'Supervisory'.

Jumbo Rakes in N. F. Railway

9132. SHRI RAMESHWAR NEEKHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) how many jumbo rakes were worked by Indian Railway during 1981-82 to various stations on Northeast Frontier Railway as inward traffic and to which stations stating number of rakes received at such stations;

(b) how many jumbo rakes were utilised for loading at stations on N.F. Railway during the above period and if run empty on return journey, reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that over five thousand indents for supply of wagons at various stations on N.F. Railway were cancelled/withdrawn because the railways failed to supply empty wagons owing to jumbo rakes working policy; and

(d) what remedial steps were taken to supply empty wagons against pending indents and reasons for keeping indents pending till withdrawn ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) During the year 1981-82, 632 Jumbo Rakes were worked to various destinations on N.F. Railway as following :—Joghighopa—154, Falakata—1, New Alipurduar—6, New Bongaigaon—189, Salakati—1, New Coochbehar.—20, New Jalpaiguri—136, Malda Town—39, Bengdubi—6, Katihar—17, Rangapani—19, Aluebari Rd/Dalkhola—3 and Samsi—2.

(b) 176 Jumbo Rakes were utilised for back loading from stations on N.F. Railway during 1981-82 and the rest were sent empty for utilisation by Eastern Railway as there was no offering of suitable traffic for Jumbo Rakes.

(c) Yes. The demand was for piecemeal wagons at various stations. Jumbo rakes of special type covered wagons cannot be broken for piecemeal supply. Demand was therefore met to the extent of availability of wagons. It was also affected by agitations and disruptive activities in that area leading to congestion.

(d) The railway wagons are supplied according to the priority for any particular commodity as per the preferential Traffic Schedule and its turn according to the oldest date of registration. All efforts are made to supply suitable type of wagons against the pending demands and the same are allowed

to remain pending with the hope that the Railway would be able to meet the demands in reasonable time. Suitable action is always taken for clearance of demands by making available suitable types of wagons as quickly as possible.

जल मार्गों का विकास

9133. श्री केयूर भूषण : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में जल मार्गों के विकास की कोई योजना केन्द्र सरकार के विचाराधीन है,

(ख) जल मार्गों के विकास के प्रयोजन के लिए सर्वेक्षण हेतु प्रस्तावित नदियों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर रहमान अंसारी) : (क) से (ग) राष्ट्रीय जलमार्ग के रूप में घोषित करने के लिये दस जलमार्गों का पता लगाया गया है, ये जलमार्ग हैं :—

(i) गंगा-भागीरथी हुगली नदी व उसकी सहायक नदियों (ii) ब्रह्म पुत्र (iii) सुंदरबन (iv) नर्मदा (v) महानदी (vi) तापी (vii) गोदावरी (viii) कृष्णा (ix) मंडोवी, गोवा में जुबारी नदी और कंबरजुवा केनाल (x) केरल में पश्चिम तट केनाल । इनमें से, इलाहाबाद और हल्दिया के बीच गंगा-भागीरथी-हुगली नदी खण्ड को केन्द्रीय अधिनियम (1982 का अधिनियम सं० 49) के तहत राष्ट्रीय जलमार्ग घोषित किया गया है ।

जलमार्गों में जलीय और स्थलीय सर्वेक्षण करने के लिए 193 लाख रुपये लागत की एक योजना की मंजूरी दी गई है । गंगा और सुंदरबन क्षेत्र के जलीय सर्वेक्षण हो रहा है । ब्रह्म पुत्र में भी इस प्रकार के सर्वेक्षण करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

रायपुर और बिलासपुर रेलवे स्टेशन का विकास

9134. श्री केयूर भूषण : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में रायपुर और बिलासपुर रेलवे स्टेशनों के विकास की कोई योजना है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) और (ख) रायपुर—2.8 लाख रुपये की कुल लागत से रायपुर स्टेशन पर अतिरिक्त सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिए निम्नलिखित छोटे-मोटे निर्माण कार्य अनुमोदित किये गये हैं :—

- (1) 2 विश्राम गृह
- (2) दूसरे दर्जे के प्रतीक्षालय का विस्तार
- (3) बेहतर प्रतीक्षालय और विश्राम गृह की सुविधाएं
- (4) एक डारमिटरी की व्यवस्था ।

बिलासपुर :—बिलासपुर स्टेशन भवन के ढांचे में परिवर्तन के काम को 20.33 लाख रुपये की लागत से 1983-84 के बजट में अनुमोदित कर दिया गया है । यह प्रस्ताव किया गया है कि पुरानी इमारत का आंशिक पुनः निर्माण करने के साथ-साथ वर्तमान स्टेशन इमारत में एक दोमजिले सौध का निर्माण किया जाये, जिसके भूतल में पहले दर्जे के बुकिंग और आरक्षण कार्यालयों, पूछ-ताछ काउन्टर, बुक स्टाल और उद्घोषणा कक्ष की और पहली मंजिल पर ऊंचे दर्जे के यात्रियों के लिए प्रतीक्षा कक्षों की व्यवस्था होगी ।

**रायपुर में बैंगन मरम्मत
वर्कशाप का विकास**

9135. श्री केयूर भूषण : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रायपुर, मध्य प्रदेश में बैंगन मरम्मत वर्कशाप के विकास हेतु कोई योजना है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या स्थानीय लोगों को प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए उस बैंगन मरम्मत वर्कशाप के अंतर्गत एक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव भी है;

(घ) क्या इस प्रस्तावित प्रशिक्षण संस्थान के लिए भवन का निर्माण किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है, और

(ङ) इन योजनाओं के कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) यह योजना 8.58 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से माल-डिब्बों की आवधिक ओवरहाल क्षमता को 30 चौपहिया यूनिट प्रति कार्य दिवस से बढ़ाकर 55 चौपहिया यूनिट प्रति कार्य दिवस करने के लिए है।

(ग) और (घ) एकट अप्रेंटिस्सों को प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए पहले से ही एक प्राथमिक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र मौजूद है लेकिन 1977 से जबकि एकट अप्रेंटिस्सों का प्रशिक्षण समाप्त कर दिया गया था वैकल्पिक काम के लिए इसका उपयोग किया जा रहा है। प्रस्तावित विस्तार परियोजना में प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए प्राथमिक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र के लिए पर्याप्त सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था मौजूद है। इस प्राथमिक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र में व्यवसाय सैद्धान्तिक कक्षाओं के लिए 260 वर्ग मीटर, माडल कक्ष के लिए 100 वर्ग मीटर

प्राथमिक प्रशिक्षण वर्कशाप के लिए 365 वर्ग इंच के क्षेत्र मौजूद हैं।

(ङ) विस्तार परियोजना की स्वीकृति के पश्चात् इस काम का पूरा होना धन राशि की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करेगा।

Grant to Asiatic Society, Calcutta

9136. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV :
SHRI AJIT BAG :
SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Centre had given the Asiatic Society, Calcutta a monetary grant recently to tide over its difficulty ; and

(b) If so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A grant of Rs. 3.96 lakhs has been released to the Asiatic Society, Calcutta during 1982-83.

Visit of Chinese Goodwill Mission

9137. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a high level 11 Member Chinese Goodwill Delegation recently visited India and called on the Prime Minister ;

(b) if so, whether it carried any message from the ruling Party in China ; and

(c) what was the outcome of discussions held ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM) : (a) Yes Sir. An 11 member Chinese delegation visited India between March 30 and April 12, 1983 at the invitation of the India-China Society. The delegation called on the Prime Minister.

(b) No specific message from the Chinese Government or ruling party was carried by the delegation.

(c) This was not a delagation of official as no official discussions were held. However, cultural, social and economic relations between India and China came up for discussion in various non-official forums during this good-will visit.

Proposal for a new bridge across Pazhyar River

9138. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the inconveniences and difficulties caused to passengers and traffic vehicles due to passengers and traffic vehicles due to the narrowness of the old bridge across "Pazhyar" river at Suchindrum on the Trivandrum Kanyakumari National Highway ; and

(b) whether there are proposals under the consideration of the Government to put up a new wide and regular bridge there so as to enable the smooth passage of traffic vehicles and passengers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT : (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Construction of a new bridge as per National Highway Standards has been provided for in the Sixth Plan at an estimated cost of Rs 4.00 lakhs. Investigations are being made for a suitable location of the bridge to bypass built-up and congested areas of Nagareoil and Suchindrum towns where the old bridge exists.

Proposal to run Madras Metropolitan Electric Train services between Beach Station at Tambaram on Broad gauge

9139. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Madras Metropolitan Electric Train Services running from Beach Station to Tambaram is to be run on broad gauge ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Investigation into the Health of School Children below 10 years

9140. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any investigation into the health of school children below the age of ten have ever been undertaken in this country by State Governments or by Central Government in recent years, and

(b) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) Some State Governments and Union Territories are implementing programmes of School Health Services with the object of providing school health services with supporting health education to the students of primary classes in rural areas. The Central Government monitor the progress of coverage under the programmes through the Central Health Education Bureau. Recently an Incentive Pilot Project on School Health Services has been launched by the Government of India in 17 States and three Union Territories to provide School Health Services alongwith supportive health education to 2.5 Lakh children of primary classes in rural schools.

(b) The major problems among the school going children as revealed from reports of States/U.Ts. include malnutrition, anaemia, bad teeth and gums, tonsillitis, eye diseases and skin diseases.

Administrative Reforms in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

9141. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan had entrusted Indian

Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi a work-study to suggest administrative reforms in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan;

(b) if so, whether the Institute has since submitted its report;

(c) if so, the details of recommendations made in the reports; and

(d) whether Government have decided to implement the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Value of Production Made in Pharmaceutical Factory, Madras During 1980-81 to 1982-83

9142. SHRI K.B.S. MANI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) value of production made in the Pharmaceutical Factory of the Madras Depot during 1980-81 to 1982-83 and item-wise and year-wise details thereof ;

(b) value of raw materials purchased during the above years; and

(c) whether any difficulty is being experienced for increasing the production and if so, details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

मंत्रालय के विभिन्न विभागों में कार्यरत अनुसूचित जातियों एवं अनुसूचित जन जातियों के कर्मचारियों की संख्या

9143. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मंत्रालय के विभिन्न विभागों में श्रेणीवार कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है,

(ख) उसमें से प्रत्येक श्रेणी में अनुसूचित जाति एवं जनजाति के कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है और प्रत्येक श्रेणी में उनका प्रतिशत क्या है;

(ग) क्या अनुसूचित जाति एवं जनजाति का आरक्षित कोटा प्रत्येक श्रेणी में पूरा हो गया है;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार अनुसूचित जाति एवं जनजाति के बकाये कोटे की पूर्ति हेतु क्या विशेष कार्यवाही कर रही है,

(ङ) क्या सरकार ऐसे पदाधिकारियों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करती है जो अनुसूचित जाति एवं जनजाति के योग्य उम्मीदवार उपलब्ध होने पर भी जानबूझ कर उनकी नियुक्ति नहीं करते हैं, और

(च) यदि हां तो अभी तक कितने अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कौन सी कार्यवाही की गयी है;

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) से (च) अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

विभिन्न विभागों में कर्मचारियों की श्रेणी-वार संख्या और उनमें अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति के व्यक्ति

9144. श्री रामविलास पासवान : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मंत्रालय के विभिन्न विभागों में श्रेणीवार कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है,

(ख) उसमें से प्रत्येक श्रेणी में अनुसूचित जाति एवं जनजाति के कर्मचारियों की संख्या

कितनी है और प्रत्येक श्रेणी में उनका प्रतिशत क्या है;

(ग) क्या अनुसूचित जाति एवं जनजाति का आरक्षित कोटा प्रत्येक श्रेणी में पूरा हो गया है;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार अनुसूचित जाति एवं जनजाति के बकाये कोटे की पूर्ति हेतु क्या विशेष कार्यवाही कर रही है;

(ङ) क्या सरकार ऐसे पदाधिकारियों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करती है जो अनुसूचित जाति

एवं जनजाति के योग्य उम्मीदवार उपलब्ध होने पर भी जानबूझ कर उनकी नियुक्ति नहीं करते हैं; और

(च) यदि हां, तो अभी तक कितने अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कौन-सी कार्यवाही की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवाई) : (क) और (ख)

कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या	अनुसूचित जातियों के कर्मचारियों की संख्या	प्रतिशत	अनुसूचित जन जातियों के कर्मचारियों की संख्या	प्रतिशत
‘क’ वर्ग	115	13	2	1.74%
‘ख’ वर्ग	436	46	7	1.6%
‘ग’ वर्ग	1022	128	13	1.27%
‘घ’ वर्ग	275	44	5	1.82%

(ग) और (घ) आरक्षित रिक्तियों को भरने के बारे में धार्मिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग द्वारा जारी किये गये उन अनुदेश/आदेशों का पालन किया जा रहा है जो आरक्षण विषयक पुस्तिका में दिये गये हैं।

(ङ) और (च) ऐसा कोई मामला नहीं हुआ है।

रेल मंत्रालय में अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति के कर्मचारी

9145. श्री रामविलास पासवान : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मंत्रालय के विभिन्न विभागों में श्रेणीवार कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) उसमें से प्रत्येक श्रेणी में अनुसूचित जाति एवं जन जाति के कर्मचारियों की संख्या

कितनी है और प्रत्येक श्रेणी में उनका प्रतिशत क्या है;

(ग) क्या अनुसूचित जाति एवं जन जाति का आरक्षित कोटा प्रत्येक श्रेणी में पूरा हो गया है;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार अनुसूचित जाति एवं जन जाति के बकाये कोटे की पूर्ति हेतु क्या विशेष कार्यवाही कर रही है;

(ङ) क्या सरकार ऐसे पदाधिकारियों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करती है जो अनुसूचित जाति एवं जन जाति के योग्य उम्मीदवार उपलब्ध होने पर भी जानबूझकर उनकी नियुक्ति नहीं करते हैं, और

(च) यदि हां, तो अभी तक कितने अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कौन-सी कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) और (ख) 31-3-82 को भारतीय रेलों पर कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या तथा रेल सेवाओं में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जन जाति के विभिन्न ग्रुपों के कर्मचारियों की संख्या और उनका प्रतिशत नीचे दिया गया है :—

	जोड़	अ० जा०	प्रतिशत	अ० ज० जा०	प्रतिशत
ग्रुप ए	5413	504	9.31	106	1.97
ग्रुप बी	5516	744	13.5	167	3.03
ग्रुप सी	722732	86650	11.9	19572	2.68
ग्रुप डी	765101	138456	15.5	42758	5.59
(सफाई वालों को छोड़कर)					
ग्रुप डी	52477	45235	86.2	1045	1.99
(सफाईवाले)					

(ग) और (घ) अभी नहीं। फिर भी भर्ती और पदोन्नति कोटियों में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जन जातियों की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं और समय-समय पर त्वरित कार्यक्रम भी चलाये जा रहे हैं।

(ङ) और (च) इस आशय के अनुदेश जारी कर दिये गये हैं कि नियोक्ता प्राधिकारियों को सरकारी सेवाओं में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जन जाति के कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधित्व से सम्बन्धित आरक्षण तथा अन्य नियमों के कड़ाई से पालन करने की आवश्यकता पर जोर देना चाहिए और चूक होने वाले मामलों पर कार्रवाई की जानी चाहिए। आरक्षण नियमों का अनुपालन न करने वाले किसी भी अधिकारी के सम्बन्ध में अभी तक कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गयी है।

**Appointment of Doctors in Administration/
Administrative Set up of C.G.H.S.
Ignoring Seniority**

9146. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that doctors working in the Administration/Administrative set up of C.G.H.S. are not taken on these posts on seniority basis;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these posts are being held by the doctors of allopathic system of medicine; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not allowing doctors/physicians from any other systems of medicines ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE : (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) to (c) The medical administrative posts of C.G.H.S., viz., Director, Deputy Director, Assistant Director General, Deputy Assistant Director and Chief Medical Officers are included in C.G.H.S. and, as such appointments are made from this Cadre. Posts of Medical Officer-in-charge of Allopathic, Homoeopathic and Indian System of Medicine dispensaries/ units are manned by Physicians of the respective systems.

Details of Physicians of CGHS who are Continuing in the Same Dispensary After Completion of Three Years

9147. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any policy in Central Government Health Scheme to transfer Physicians after completion of three years in a dispensary ;

(b) whether this policy has not been followed during 1 April, 1980 to March, 1983 and

they were transferred without completion of three years of service at a dispensary;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) action Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) to (d) In the matter of posting of CGHS doctors the general policy and principles of the Government are followed. Postings and done transfers are done keeping in view the exigencies of the situation and the requirements of public interest.

हिन्दी माध्यम का विकल्प वाले प्रशिक्षण कोर्स

9148. श्री रामवतार शास्त्री : क्या नौ-वहन और परिवहन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मन्त्रालय/विभाग तथा मन्त्रालय विभाग के संबंध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में इस समय कुल कितने और कौन-कौन से प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र चल रहे हैं,

(ख) इन प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों में कुल कितने प्रशिक्षण कोर्स चलाए जा रहे हैं,

(ग) उनमें से कितने प्रशिक्षण कोर्सों में हिन्दी माध्यम का विकल्प दिया गया है,

(घ) क्या इन प्रशिक्षण कोर्सों की परीक्षाओं में भी हिन्दी माध्यम का विकल्प दिया गया है, और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो ऐसा विकल्प कब तक देने का विचार है;

नौवहन और परिवहन मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री (जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) 7 (सात)

1. लाइट कीपर्स प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, कलकत्ता
2. प्रशिक्षण पोत "मद्रा" कलकत्ता

3. प्रशिक्षण पोत "मेखला", विशाखा-पत्तनम्

4. प्रशिक्षण पोत "नवलक्षी", नवलक्षी

5. प्रशिक्षण पोत "राजेन्द्र" बम्बई

6. डी० एम० ई० टी०, कलकत्ता/बम्बई

7. लाल बहादुर शास्त्री नौटिकल और इन्जनीयरिंग कालेज, बम्बई।

(ख) 8 (आठ)

(ग) 3 (तीन)

(घ) आठ पाठ्यक्रमों में से तीन पाठ्यक्रमों में हिन्दी का विकल्प उपलब्ध है। इस पाठ्यक्रम के पूरा हो जाने के उपरांत परीक्षा नहीं होती है। अन्य पाठ्यक्रमों में हिन्दी माध्यम के विकल्प के रूप में नहीं है।

(ङ) ये पाठ्यक्रम तकनीकी प्रकृति के होते हैं और इनकी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वैधता होती है। इस लिए फिलहाल यह संभव नहीं है कि हिन्दी माध्यम का विकल्प दिया जाय। इन अधिकारियों को मास्टर, मैट्स, इन्जनीयरिंग इत्यादि के रूप में सर्टिफिकेट आफ कंपीटेंसी प्रदान किये जाते हैं। इनकी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वैधता है और समुद्री विषय पर अंग्रेजी एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय भाषा के रूप में स्वीकृत है।

विभागीय परीक्षाओं में हिन्दी माध्यम का विकल्प दिया जाना

9149. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मन्त्रालय/विभाग और उसके सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों में सन् 1982 में कितनी विभागीय परीक्षाएं ली गई,

(ख) क्या ऐसी विभागीय परीक्षाओं में हिन्दी माध्यम का विकल्प दिया गया और यदि हां, तो कितनी परीक्षाओं में;

(ग) उपर्युक्त सभी विभागीय परीक्षाओं में

परीक्षार्थियों को हिन्दी माध्यम से बैठने की अनुमति कब से दी जाएगी, और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में समुचित व्यवस्था करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं,

नौवहन और परिवहन मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) कुछ नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं होता।

(ग) जब कभी परीक्षाएं विभागीय होंगी।

(घ) इस प्रकार की परीक्षाओं को अवसर आने पर हिन्दी के माध्यम से करने की संभावना पर विचार किया जाएगा।

Jobless Doctors and Provision of Job for them

9150. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of jobless doctors in the country as on 31 March, 1983;

(b) the total number of jobless doctors in the country as on 31 March, 1981 and 31 March, 1982;

(c) how many doctors are produced by the country every year and how many are provided jobs every year; and

(d) what efforts are being made by the Government to provide jobs to all the doctors and utilise their talent as only the most talented students are given admission to medical course ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE : (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b) The precise number of unemployed medical graduates in the country as on 31st March, 1983 is not available. However, the number of medical

graduates on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges in the country as on 31st December, 1982 was 18,499. It will not be correct to presume that they are unemployed.

(c) and (d) Approximately 13,000 medical graduates pass out every year.

Public Health is on the State List and it is therefore, basically for the State Governments to evolve suitable employment schemes for utilising the services of the available stock of doctors.

A considerable step-up in the job opportunities for medical graduates is expected in the wake of the implementation of the various Plan Schemes in the Health and Family Welfare sector, during the Sixth Five Year Plan. The Nationalised banks also offer loans for enabling doctors to establish clinics/Nursing Homes in the rural areas.

Allocation/Utilisation of funds for rural areas for 1982-83 and progress made

9151. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the sums allotted for the programme of Health and Family Welfare for rural areas for the year 1982-83 and the total amount utilized during the said period, Statewise ;

(b) the progress made so far in this regard ; and

(c) the details of the programme proposed to be taken up during 1983-84 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (c) So far as the Central Sector is concerned, the allocation for main schemes/programmes for the rural areas in health and family welfare for the year 1982-83 and 1983-84 is given below : —

Health	Revised Plan allocation for the year 1982-83	Plan allocation for the year 1983-84
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
1.	2.	3.
1. Training and Employment of Multipurpose Workers	366.80	316.19
2. Training and Employment of Multipurpose Workers (M)	11.00	30.00
3. Training of Specialists and para-medical workers	10.00	40.00
4. Training of Community Health Officers	1.56	13.42
FAMILY WELFARE		
1. Rural Family Welfare Centres and sub-centres	6084.89	6300.00
2. Establishment of additional sub-centres	915.11	1860.00
3. Construction of Building for Rural Family Welfare Centres	556.00	500.00
4. Training of A.N.Ms., L.H.Vs. and Dais.	852.63	1020.00
5. Health Guide Scheme	3600.00	4050.00

The States are expected to have utilised the allocation for the year 1982-83.

दिल्ली की रिंग रेल सेवा के लिए
110 गाड़ियां चलाने का प्रस्ताव

9152. श्री पीयूष तिरकी :

श्री हरिहर सोरन :

क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे ने दिल्ली की रिंग रेल सेवा के लिए प्रतिदिन 110 गाड़ियां चलाने का प्रस्ताव किया है,

यदि हां, तो अभी प्रतिदिन कितनी गाड़ियां चलायी जाती हैं, और

महीना और बेचे गये टिकटों
वर्ष की संख्या

मासिक सीजन
टिकटों की सं०

विशेष सम्मिलित रूप से जोड़
सीजन डी०टी० सी०/मासिक

टिकटें सीजन टिकट

(एशियाड) (एशियाड)

(ग) रिंग रेल सेवा के आरम्भ किये जाने से लेकर अब तक इस सेवा के लिए टिकटों की बिक्री का माहवार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) दिल्ली रिंग रेलवे पर 12 यात्री गाड़ियां — जिनमें से 6 क्लाक वाइज और 6 एन्टी क्लाकवाइज दिशा में चलायी जा रही हैं ।

(ग) टिकटों की बिक्री के सम्बन्ध में महीने-वार ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

अगस्त 82	42153	328	—	—	42481
सित० 82	57807	343		—	58150

अक्त०	82	63325	568	—	—	63893
नव०	82	107721	465	122	15	108323
दिस०	82	64711	486	—	—	65197
जन०	83	40883	648	—	—	41531
फर०	83	37355	633	—	—	37988
जोड़		413955	3471	122	15	417563

Running of C.G.H.S. Dispensaries in Government quarters and Expenditure thereof

9153. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of dispensaries have been opened by C.G.H.S. in Government quarters ;

(b) if so, the number of Government quarters occupied by the C.G.H.S. for the purpose alongwith names of colonies and type of each accommodation occupied ;

(c) what is the yearly amount being paid to Directorate of Estates alongwith monthly rent of each quarter in each colony; and

(d) what steps Government propose to

take to reduce such avoidable expenditure by C. G. H. S. either by constructing their own dispensary buildings or otherwise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE : KUMARI KUMUD BEN M.

JOSHI (a) and (b) There are 38 dispensaries/units which are located in the government quarters details of which are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) No rent is paid by C.G.H.S. for these quarters.

(d) Although no expenditure is involved in locating the dispensaries in Government quarters, yet buildings for dispensaries are constructed subject to availability of land and funds.

Statement

Statement showing the name of the C.G.H.S. Dispensaries functioning in quarters allotted by the Directorate of Estates in Delhi/New Delhi.

S.No.	Name of the dispensary	Type	No. of quarters
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Andrews Ganj	E	2
2.	Central Secretariat	Part of Office building	
3.	Chanakyapuri	E	2
4.	Chitra Gupta Road (Aram Bagh area)	C	3
5.	Constitution House	Part of building	
6.	Dev Nagar	C	4
7.	Gole Market	B	6
8.	Lodi Road II	C	4
9.	Minto Road	D	2
10.	Nauroji Nagar	B	4
11.	Netaji Nagar	D	3
12.	Pandara Road	E	2
13.	Pahar Ganj	B	4
14.	President Estate	Part of the building	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
15.	R.K. Puram I	D	4
16.	R.K. Puram V	D	2
17.	R.K. Puram VI	D	4
18.	Sarojini Nagar II	C	4
19.	Sarojini Nagar Market	C	5
20.	South Avenue	M.Ps flats	2
21.	Telegraph Lane	E	1
22.	Timar Pur	D	2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
23.	Sadiq Nagar	C	3
24.	M.B. Road	C	3
25.	Kasturba Nagar	A	9
26.	Gole Market II (To be started)	C	3
27.	V.B. Patel House	Part of building	
28.	Dev Nagar	C	2
29.	Gole Market	C	4
30.	Kidwai Nagar	E	2
31.	North Avenue	M.Ps flats	1
32.	M.B. Road	C	3
33.	R.K. Puram	D	2
34.	Dev Nagar	E	1
35.	Gole Market	C	5
36.	R.K. Puram	D	2
37.	Sarojini Nagar	C	2
38.	Timar Pur	Home op. Unit Timarpur	

**AD-HOC Appointment of Staff who were
Transferred From DDA to Delhi
Administration**

9154. SHRI NAGINA RAI:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) The reasons why even after having put in more than 12 years service in D.D.A. dispensaries set up under the Jhuggi Jhonpri Scheme and since transferred to the Delhi Administration as from 1 April, 1979 the medical, para-medical and ministerial staff are still made to serve as on ad-hoc basis ;

(b) whether it is a fact that their counterparts serving in the Employees State Insurance Corporation, Ministry of Labour and Employment have been made permanent after putting in just one year service as a result of the judgment of the Delhi High Court delivered on a Writ Petition filed by them; and

(c) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken to eliminate disparity among public servants ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) It has been reported by Delhi Administration that the service conditions of staff transferred along with the D.D.A. dispensaries were required to be regularised in consultation with the DDA on the basis of terms and conditions offered by them.

(b) The Delhi High Court had held that medical doctors who had served one year under their order of appointment in the E.S.I. Corporation and were then continued by the Corporation beyond that period will have to be deemed to be regularly appointed from them the date of their initial appointment. The E.S.I. Corporation is taking necessary steps to implement the judgement of the High Court.

(c) As reported by Delhi Administration, the terms and conditions of staff have been finalised and a decision is expected to be taken shortly.

Secretary General's Reaction to Assam Situation

9155. Shri AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Secretary General of United Nations has expressed great sorrow over the happening in Assam during the recent elections held there for Assam Assembly and Lok Sabha; and

(b) If so, the details thereof and reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM): (a) and (b) In the wake of the reports appearing in the Western Press in February 1983 regarding clashes in Assam involving loss of life, the spokesman of the Secretary General of the United Nations was asked, at a Press briefing, about it. The Secretary General's spokesman stated that "The Secretary General is very sorry at the loss of lives in Assam and he very much hopes that harmony will soon prevail",

In reply to another question on whether the United Nations intended to give any assistance to alleviate the situation in Assam, the UN official spokesman replied: "No, the UN does not intend to do anything since it is an internal matter for India".

It is thus apparent that the comments of the Secretary General's spokesman were not made in the context of the issue of holding elections in Assam. The Spokesman also made it amply clear that the Secretary General considered this as an internal matter for India. The Secretary General had the occasion to visit India during the Conference of the Non-Aligned Heads of State/Government held in March, 1983. During his stay here, he did not refer to the situation in Assam.

Pending Proposals of State Governments to Open Separate Unani Wings in the Existing Hospitals

9156. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR Will the Minister of HEALTH AND

FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has any proposal pending under Government's consideration to take up the matter with the States/Union territories to provide separate Unani wings in the existing hospital/dispensaries for further action in the matter;

(b) if so, since when;

(c) whether the matter has so far been taken up with all the States/Union territories;

(d) if so, the names of States/Union territories with whom the proposal has been taken up so far;

(e) what were the comments of each of the State/Union territories in the matter and when they were received by his Ministry; and

(f) what further action had been taken by his Ministry in the matter so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) to (f) There is no such proposal pending in this Ministry.

Non-Availability of Specialists in CGHS Polyclinics

9157. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government Health Scheme authorities have established two polyclinics;

(b) if so, what are the names of the polyclinics;

(c) whether the specialists meant for these polyclinics are available to the patients there everyday;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether these posts were created on the basis of work load of Safdarjang Hospital; and

(f) if not, why are they carrying out the routine work of Safdarjang Hospital (Central)

Government Health Scheme) on most of their duty days and not of the polyclinics for which they are meant?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH THE FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b) Two CGHS Polyclinics are functioning at Kasturba Nagar and Pusa Road.

(c) to (f) Posts of Specialists for Polyclinics are sanctioned keeping in view the overall requirements of the CGHS beneficiaries for Specialist consultation with a view to reducing the pressure on the hospitals. The deployment of these Specialists at Polyclinics, Dispensaries and Hospitals is so scheduled as to make their services available to the maximum number of beneficiaries.

नेपाल से भारतीयों का निष्कासन

9158. श्री केयूर भूषण : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नेपाल में बसे भारतीय मूल के लोगों को बड़ी संख्या में निष्कासित किया जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इनकी संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) इस संबंध में भारत सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(घ) इन्हें नेपाल से निष्कासित किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० ए० रहीम) : (क) से (घ) जी नहीं। सरकार को नेपाल से भारतीय मूल के व्यक्तियों के निष्कासन की रिपोर्टें तो मिली हैं लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में कोई प्रामाणिक सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। फिर भी स्थिति पर हम कड़ी नजर रख रहे हैं।

Conversion of Pratapnagar-Chhota Udepur and Chhuchhapura-Tanakhia N.G. Line

9159. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that up-dating of traffic survey for the conversion of Pratapnagar-Chhota Udepur and Chhuchhapura-Tanakhia N.G. line into B.G. on the Vado-dara Division of the Western Railway was carried out by the Chief Engineer, some time ago;

(b) Whether it is a fact that a representation was submitted to Chief Engineer when he visited Baroda for the purpose!

(c) whether it is a fact that Chief Engineer has already submitted his report to the Railway Board;

(d) whether the said report has been sent to the State Government for its comments as the survey was carried out as a state work;

(e) if so, whether State Government comments have been received as the conversion project was linked with the implementation of Narmada River Project; and

(f) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) : (a) to (f) Preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic Surveys for the conversion of Pratapnagar-Chhota Udepur and Chhuchhapura-Tanakhia N.G. lines into B.G. have been carried out at the cost of the Gujarat State Government. The surveys have been completed and the survey reports have also been submitted to the State Government. The State Government have not communicated any comments on the survey report.

Indo-U.S. Cooperation

9160. SHRI P. M. SAYEED :
SHRI B. V. DESAI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that U.S. has shown its keenness to widen its cooperation with India;

(b) whether it is a fact that in the month of November, 1982 the Deputy Assistant Secretary of United States has stated the same in the statement which was published in the Times of India dated 8 November, 1982 ;

(c) if so, whether according to the statement the U. S. Government has shown in its willingness to implement all the decisions that have been taken during the Prime Minister of India's visit to U. S., ;

(c) if so, to what extent the decisions taken during the talks have so far been implemented ;

(e) what are the other items that are to be implemented so far ; and

(f) to what extent U. S. relations with India have improved since then ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM) : (a) During a speech at a function organised by the Association of Indians in America, the United States' Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Howard Schaeffer is report to have stated that as a result of the Prime Minister Smt. Gandhi's visit to the United States, there was a better appreciation of Indian policies in the United States.

(b) to (f) It is the assessment of the Government of India that in the period following the Prime Minister's visit, there appear to have been some positive developments in the Indo-US relations. The long outstanding problem of fuel supply for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station has been resolved. In the field of science and technology, a joint policy group has been established to accelerate cooperation between the two countries in areas of high priority. In the field of Commerce and trade, a mission of the overseas Private Investment Cooperation visited India in March, 1983 to examine at first hand investment opportunities in this country. In the United States, a series of business seminars are being organised by the Indian Embassy in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Commerce to highlight possibilities of bilateral Indo-US trade. It may be said that on the whole there has been significant forward movement in the growth of our bilateral relationship as a result of the Prime Minister's visit.

Mysterious Disease in Dakshina Kannada District in Karnataka

9161. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the mysterious disease in Dakshina Kannada District in Karnataka has been diagnosed as Kyansure Forest Disease (KFD) which was first reported and diagnosed some 20 years back ; and

(b) whether any research has been going on for development of a vaccine and treatment for this disease by ICMR Institutes and if so, the details thereof and how much expenditure has been incurred on this research and with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) Yes.

(b) Following the recent outbreak of this disease in Dakshina Kannada District of Karnataka, the staff of the National Institute of Virology, an Institute under Indian Council of Medical Research, visited the affected area and conducted detailed investigations, as a result of which the disease was diagnosed as K. F. D. The Government of Karnataka is considering setting up and K.F.D. Vaccine manufacturing unit at Shimoga in consultation with National Institute of Virology, Pune.

The National Institute of Virology has annual funds of the order of Rs. 117.00 lakhs per year, a portion of which goes to continuing research on Kyasanure Forest Disease.

Mobile Creches for Working Mothers' Children, Telegraph line, New Delhi

9162. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry is giving grant to the mobile creches for working mothers' children, 5-B, Telegraph Lane, New Delhi;

(b) if so, how much grant is being given every year;

(c) names of other agencies financing the programme of the organisation and the quantum of help given;

(d) whether it is a fact that the workers of the said organisation are not being paid minimum wages; and

(e) what action Government propose to take to redress the grievances of the workers of mobile creches for Working Mothers' children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Grants given to Mobile Creches through Central Social Welfare Board during the last six years are as detailed below:—

Year	No. of creches	Amount sanctioned	Amount released
		(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1977-78	62	333148	323175
1978-79	62	396648	380278
1979-80	127	780408	586279
1980-81	127	692658	613261
1981-82	134	730836	690058
1982-83	119	799204	615214

(c) Save the Children's Fund has also sanctioned grant to Mobile Creches for 1982-83 and 1983-84 as under:—

for day care worker	Rs. 15,500/-
for health workers	Rs. 38,400/-
for nutritionist	Rs. 6,000/-

(d) The organisation has been granted exemption from the applicability of the provision of minimum wage act upto 30th June, 1983.

(e) The Government has already raised the grant for remuneration from Rs. 180/- per month to Rs. 250/- per month for 2 workers with effect from 1.8.1982 per creche.

Regional Medical Research Institute at Bhubaneswar

9163. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether foundation stone of a Regional Medical Research Institute was laid by the Prime Minister at Bhubaneswar nearly two years ago;

(b) whether till now no work has been executed at the site;

(c) what steps have been taken to construct the complex without further delay; and

(d) when will this project be completed?

MINISTR OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) Yes.

(b) to (d) Tho Project site has been demarcated and compound wall is under construction. The work of the construction of the laboratory, office and residential premises has been entrusted to the Public Works Department. It is proposed to construct the residential quarters during 1983-84. The construction of laboratory and office premises will be started in 1984 and is likely to be completed in two years. Meanwhile, arrangements have been made to start research activities by hiring private building and recruiting technical and supporting staff.

Increase in Mortality at Young Age

9164. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is sudden increase in mortality at young age in the Chandan Keyari Block in the last six months in Dhanbad District of Bihar and if so, facts in details giving figures of deaths this year and the last two years for the same period;

(b) whether the area is drought stricken and starvation-cum malnutrition is responsible for sudden increase in mortality; and

(c) if, so steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c) Efforts are being made to collect the required information and the same will be laid on the table of the House as soon as possible.

Basic Facilities for Students and Teachers of Hamdard Tibbi College, Delhi

9165. SHRI RAMPRASAD AHIRWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that basic facilities required for a medical college

are not available to the students and teachers of Hamdard Tibbi College affiliated to the Delhi University;

(b) whether Government are also aware that no proper hospital is attached to this College for the students to complete their internship so as to equip them to get suitable jobs;

(c) if so, what action has Health and Family Welfare Ministry taken with the Ministry of Education in this regard;

(d) whether Health and Family Welfare Ministry propose to take up the case with the Ministry of Education so that these facilities are provided to the teachers and students of this college in the near future and if so, by when; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : (a) and (b) The Delhi Administration has reported that no complaints from students or teachers have been received by them in this regard. A full-fledged hospital, namely, Hamdard Research Clinic & Nursing Home (now Majeedia Hospital) is attached to the Hamdard Tibbi College. The students have the facilities of Hindu Rao Hospital run by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, for practical training and bedside demonstration.

(c) to (e) In these circumstances, the question of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare moving the Ministry of Education does not arise.

Study on Nature of Student Community Found Addicted to Psychotropic Drugs

9166. SHRI R. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any study regarding the nature of students community found addicted to psychotropic drugs in India;

(b) if so, what are the reasons behind it and whether the opinion of some expert professors have also been sought in this regard; and

(c) if so, what preventive steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per the findings of the research studies sponsored by this Ministry through expert Institutions, following four causes were found important for the use of drugs:—

(1) Psychological causes like relieving tension, easing depression, satisfying curiosity, "getting kicks", "feeling high", intensifying perception, removing boredom, etc;

(2) Physical causes like staying awake, etc;

(3) Social causes i.e. as an aid to socialising, challenging social values, etc; and

(4) Miscellaneous like improving studying, sharpening religious insight, deepening self understanding, solving personal problems etc.

(c) To create awareness about the ill effects of drug use, State/UTs have been asked to undertake educative publicity. The Ministry of Education have also written to the Vice-Chancellors of the Central Universities to do likewise.

Mobile Creches for Working Mothers' Children; Telegraph Lane; New Delhi

9167. SHRI NARSING SURYAWANSHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study has been made about the reasons that lead to becoming Eunuchs;

(b) whether the impact of Eunuchs on the younger generation has ever been a subject of study undertaken by any institution in the country; and

(c) the steps proposed by the Government to curb the growing incidence of this trend which is repugnant to the culture and civilization of our country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE : (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (c) As far as Government are aware, no controlled study has been

undertaken in this area. However, a research project entitled "Eunuchs in Delhi" is being conducted in the Delhi School of Social Work covering the areas such as their Demographic characteristics, Social and Political Aspects. The report of the Study is being finalised by the Delhi School of Social Work. It is well established that the condition of becoming Eunuchs is due to developmental defects in the genitourinary system which occur during intrauterine life. These defects are of various kinds which may be either defective external genitalia or normal genital with malformed internal sex organs. The defects are associated with changes in the sex hormones, resulting in altered fertility status including absence of specific sex characteristics. Some of the conditions have associated chromosomal defects.

**Proposal for Taking Over of Hospitals
Managed by D.D.A. Koraput**

9168. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Ministry of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received a proposal from some Members of Parliament and tribals of Bastar District for taking over the hospitals presently managed by the D.D.A. Koraput to be run by his Ministry;

(b) if so, whether this proposal has been examined by his Ministry along with the suggestion received by the other concerned department of Government of India;

(c) the decision taken in this regard;

(d) whether his Ministry has asked the concerned authority to study the problems and possibility of controlling these hospitals by his Ministry and a team had visited the hospitals and submitted the finding report; and

(e) if so, the findings of the team thereof and the action taken on the report?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (e) Representations have been received by the Government of India from Members of Parliament and tribal organisation for the taking over of hospitals managed by Dandakaranya Project. The Regional

Director (Health and Family Welfare, Bhopal, under this Ministry, was asked to) send a report after studying the problem. In his report, the Regional Director suggested three alternatives:—

- (1) that the entire organisation may be handed over to the respective State Government.
- (2) that the entire organisation may be taken over by the Central Government, and
- (3) that the existing four Zonal Hospitals may be retained by the Central Government and developed as referral hospitals, while the other wings of the Medical and Health Department of the Project may be handed over to the respective State Governments. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare examined the matter and took the view that it was not feasible for the Ministry to take over these hospitals.

However, the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation (Department of Rehabilitation) have decided that the R. N. Tagore Hospital at Kendagaon which is a referral hospital for all the Zones of the Dandakaranya Project will continue to remain with the Project since one of the four Zones, namely, Malkangiri Zone, will continue to function under the Dandakaranya Project. The two Zonal Hospitals at Paralkot and Umerkot will be transferred to the Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa respectively along with other assets for future maintenance. The Zonal Hospital at Malkangiri will continue to function under Dandakaranya Project in Malkangiri Zone. It has also been decided that the Chest Hospital at Matheli will remain with the Dandakaranya Project within the Malkangiri Zone, as this also is a referral hospital.

**Grant to Cooperative Homoeopathy College
Berhampur**

9169. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO, Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received recommendation from the Government of

Orissa regarding the grants to Homoeopathy Colleges run by the co-operatives and private organisations during the year 1980, 1981 and 1982;

(b) if so the names of the Homoeopathy Colleges which qualified and were considered for grant in Orissa and grant released during these years;

(c) whether the Cooperative Homoeopathy College, Berhampur run by All Orissa Cooperative Homoeopathic Medical Association Limited, Berhampur, Ganjam applied for grant ?

(d) whether since 1980 no such grant was provided to this institution; and

(e) if so, the reasons for delay to release the grants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) The scheme for grants to undergraduate colleges of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy run by the voluntary organisations was circulated to all State Governments and Union Territories on 5th December 1981. Since then, the Government of Orissa has recommended three Institutions for grant under the scheme.

(b) to (d) The names of the Institutions recommended by the Government of Orissa:—

- (i) Utkalmani Homoeopathy Medical College & Hospital, Rourkela.
- (ii) Cooperative Homoeopathic College, Berhampur.
- (iii) Orissa Medical College of Homoeopathy and Research, Sambalpur.

Excepting the Orissa Medical College of Homoeopathy and Research, Sambalpur, the other two colleges qualified for grant. Utkalmani Homoeopathy Medical College and Hospital, Rourkela, Orissa, was sanctioned financial assistance of Rs. 1.60 lakhs for the purchase of laboratory equipment and library books during the financial year 1981-82.

(e) The request of Cooperative Homoeopathic Medical College, Berhampur for grant

could not be considered as the utilisation documents for the grants given to this college during 1977-78 and 1978-79 were still pending. After repeated reminders the utilisation documents have been received but on scrutiny have not been found to be satisfactory. Unless complete documents are received and a utilisation certificate is issued to the Audit for the grants given to this Institution earlier, it is not possible to sanction them any further grant.

College Teachers' Involvement in International Conferences

9170. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than three fourth grants of the U.G.C. and the ICSSR for field and maintenance are released to university teachers and the same are refused to college teachers;

(b) if so, what Government propose to do to allow a reasonable involvement of college teachers who intend to participate in international conference and have the urgency to collect research material from abroad; and

(c) how many university teachers and college teachers (as a separate category) were selected for both the collection of material participation in conferences and seminars abroad during last three years; and the details of selection of college teachers for various cultural exchange programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL):

(a) and (b) There is no discrimination between university and college teachers in the matter of payment of grants by the University Grants Commission and I.C.S.S.R. for collection of research material from abroad or participation in international conferences. In the case of university teachers, 50% of the cost of their travel for participation in international conferences is met by the universities concerned from the unassigned grants placed at their disposal by the University Grants Commission. No specific approval from the Commission is required for sanctioning this expenditure.

As far as college teachers are concerned, 50% of the travel cost is sanctioned directly by the University Grants Commission after an evaluation of the paper/research work to be presented by the teachers as such conferences.

Support for maintenance abroad for collection of research material is provided generally in such cases where the required foreign exchange is made available by foreign agencies under bilateral or other programmes. Each case is adjudged on the basis of merit of the proposal.

(c) The number of university and college teachers separately who have been provided assistance by the University Grants Commission and ICSSR for participation in international conferences and seminars including visits under cultural exchange programmes, and those who have been provided assistance for collection of material from abroad, is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

Transportation of Cows from Tundla to Howrah

9171. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6280 on 1st April, 1982 regarding loading of cows at Tundla for Howrah and state:

(a) whether the investigation has since been completed;

(b) If so, result thereof and the action taken thereon; and

(c) If not, the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIF): (a) Yes, Police investigation has been completed.

(b) Chargesheet has been framed against seven defaulting persons including the goods booking clerk of Tundla Station by the Government Railway Police. Departmental action is also being initiated by the Railway Administration against the goods booking clerk.

(c) Does not arise

Trade and Economic Agreement Between India and China

9172. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any trade and economic cooperation agreement has been signed with China following the recent talks with that Government on border issues and China expressed keen interest in expanding and strengthening economic and trade relations; and

(b) If so, what are the terms of the new agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM): (a) No trade and economic cooperation agreement has been signed, nor is one at present under consideration.

However, since the resumption of trade with China in 1977, a number of delegations have been exchanged between the two sides. From the Indian side, HMT, FICCI, MMTC, STC and others including individual businessmen have been visiting China. Similarly the Chinese have been sending delegations for discussions with both public sector undertakings and private business houses in India. Bilateral trade and economic cooperation was also included in discussions between the officials of both sides at the first and third sessions of official talks held so far. Efforts are under way to increase the volume, and diversify the composition of trade and to identify areas for economic cooperation.

(b) Does not arise.

Piracy of Books

9173. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite the protection offered to authors and publishers by the Berne and Universal Conventions, piracy of books into and from the country continues unabated;

(b) If so, what is the Government's assessment about the cost of the books smuggled into and from the country during 1980, 1981 and 1982;

(c) what further steps are contemplated in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. Through newspaper reports and representations received from book publishers, the Government are aware that there is a widespread piracy of books in the country and its harmful consequences to the authors and legitimate publishers. Under the provisions of the Indian Copyright Law, Copyright is a proprietary right and it is for the owners of copyright to institute necessary civil or criminal proceedings in the appropriate court of law for enforcement of their rights. A piracy is a clandestine activity, an assessment cannot be made of the cost of books that are being pirated. So far as the Government are concerned, the problem is being studied in its various aspects with a view to finding suitable remedial measures.

UNESCO'S aid to Third World Countries

9174. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that UNESCO has offered two million dollar aid to third world countries recently;

(b) if so, what is the contribution of the USSR and the USA in the aid to UNESCO and what would be given to the third world countries; and

(c) how much amount will India receive out of this aid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Do not arise.

स्टेशन अधीक्षकों, मुख्य यार्ड मास्टर्स और यातायात निरीक्षकों के संवर्गों में परिवर्तन

9175. श्री दया राम शाक्य : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि महाप्रबन्धक, उत्तर रेलवे ने अपने पत्र सं० 88-जी/2/83/39 (ई० आई० बी०) दि० 12 मार्च, 1983 के अन्तर्गत जारी किये गये आदेश द्वारा वरिष्ठ मण्डल परिचालन अधीक्षक और मण्डल रेल अधीक्षक, दिल्ली द्वारा जारी किये गये उन आदेशों को रद्द कर दिया है जिनके अन्तर्गत स्टेशन अधीक्षकों, मुख्य यार्ड मास्टर्स और यातायात निरीक्षकों के संवर्गों को परिवर्तित किया गया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यहां प्रबन्धक के आदेश तत्काल लागू किये गये हैं। और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और उस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) उत्तर रेलवे के मुख्यालय ने दिनांक 12/14-3-83 के पत्र संख्या 737-ई/38/IX-एल/ई० आई० बी० (प्रश्न में उद्धृत संख्या नहीं) द्वारा सभी मण्डलों को (केवल दिल्ली मण्डल नहीं) परामर्श दिया था कि 700-900 रुपये के ग्रेड वाले स्टेशन अधीक्षकों, यातायात निरीक्षक, मुख्य यार्ड मास्टर्स आदि का अन्तः कोटि स्थानान्तरण नहीं करें और यदि इस तरह का स्थानान्तरण विगत काल में किया गया हो तो उसे संशोधन करें।

(ख) कुछ किये जाने वाले स्थानान्तरणों के सम्बन्ध में ऊपर दिये गये आदेशों के कार्यान्वयन या अन्यथा के सम्बन्ध में मुख्यालय और दिल्ली मण्डल के बीच पत्र व्यवहार किया जा रहा है। बहरहाल, उत्तर रेलवे को आदेशों का शीघ्र कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अनुदेश जारी किये गये हैं।

Award of Misc. Contract of Allahabad Station

9176. SHRI BALASAHEB PAWAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the misc. contract of Allahabad station was awarded to Railway cycle Stand Karamchari Sangh, Allahabad without inviting tenders on a lower value than the previous value of the contract;

(b) whether the Society deposited the monthly licence fee every month;

(c) whether on a surprise check made by the Railway Administration from time to time it was found that the Society deployed a heavy number of vendors against the sanctioned strength;

(d) the fine imposed on the Society for deploying unauthorised vendors; and

(e) steps Government have taken for the lapse against the Society causing financial loss to the Railway Administration ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) :

(a) to (e) The contract for sale of miscellaneous articles at Allahabad railway station was awarded to the Railway Cycle Stand Karamchari Shram Samvida Sahkari Samiti Ltd., Allahabad in February, 1981 in pursuance of the policy of the Government to promote Co-operative movement. The contract was awarded under the general terms and conditions for award of miscellaneous articles contracts under the licensing system. The licence fee to be charged was fixed in consultation with the Associate Finance which worked out to Rs. 60.00/- per month under the licensing system against Rs. 7,193/- under the earlier tender system taking into account various factors including economic viability.

Due to unsatisfactory working and primarily because of non-payment of railway dues, the contract of the above Society was ordered to be terminated. However, on appeal from the Society and on payment of full outstanding dues, the contract was reawarded to the Society. The Society has been fined six times ranging from Rs. 25/- to Rs. 500/- for engagement of unauthorised vendors. The working of the Society is under strict watch of the zonal Railway Administration.

Reallotment of Misc. Contract to Railway Cycle Stand Karmchari Sangh Allahabad Railway Station

9177. SHRI BALASAHEB PAWAR :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that misc. contract at Allahabad Railway Station held by Railway Cycle Stand Karmchari Sangh Allahabad was terminated during the year 1982 for keeping unauthorised vendors, not depositing licence fee every month and for various other irregularities; and

(b) whether the same contract has again been allotted to the same society and the reasons for allotment of the terminated contract same society ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) :

(a) to (b) The Misc. Articles contract held by the Railway Cycle Stand Karamchari Shram Samvida Sahkari Samiti Ltd., Allahabad was ordered for termination on account of unsatisfactory working, non-payment of railway dues and engagement of unauthorised vendors, etc; The Society, thereupon, made an appeal to the Railway Administration and deposited all outstanding railway dues. This appeal was considered by the competent authority and the contract re-awarded to the said Society. The working of the Society is, however, under strict watch of the Railway Administration.

सातवें गुट-निर्पेक्ष शिखर सम्मेलन के दौरान हिन्दी का प्रयोग

9178. श्री कमला मिश्र सधुकर : क्या विदेश मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सातवें गुटनिर्पेक्ष शिखर सम्मेलन के दौरान की गई व्यवस्थाओं में राजभाषा नीति का कहां तक पालन किया गया;

(ख) इस सम्मेलन के लिये प्रयोग हेतु साहित्य, परिपत्रों, बैनरों, बैजों, भाषणों आदि को किन-किन भाषाओं में तैयार किया गया था; और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इस सम्बन्ध में राजभाषा नीति की अवहेलना की गई;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि विज्ञान भवन में शिखर सम्मेलन के दौरान लगे श्रवण यन्त्र माध्यम से हिन्दी अनुवाद की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई थी; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० ए० रहीम) : (क) से (ङ) दिल्ली में आयोजित सातवें गुट-निरपेक्ष शिखर सम्मेलन में पूर्व-स्थापित अंग्रेजी, फ्रेंच, स्पेनश तथा अरबी में साथ-साथ अनुवाद की और प्रलेख तैयार करने की व्यवस्था की गयी थी। सम्मेलन कक्ष से बाहर प्रदर्शन तथा प्रचार के लिए हिन्दी का प्रयोग किया गया था।

बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत रेलवे में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जन जाति के व्यक्तियों का उत्थान

9179. श्री दया राम शाक्य : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जन जाति के व्यक्तियों के उत्थान की व्यवस्था है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जन जाति के रेल कर्मचारियों के मामले में क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

रेल मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) विभिन्न रेलवे पदों में भर्ती एवं पदोन्नति के मामले में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन जातियों के लिए आरक्षणों के सम्बन्ध में तथा रेलवे स्टेशनों पर खानपान और वैंडिंग के छोटे-मोटे ठेके देने में उनका हिस्सा सुनिश्चित करके अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जन जाति के उत्थान के लिए सरकार की नीति का कारगर ढंग से कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित करने

के लिए रेल मन्त्रालय में पहले ही पर्याप्त व्यवस्था मौजूद है। इस प्रयोजन के लिए रेल मन्त्रालय में एक पूर्ण आरक्षण कक्ष कार्य कर रहा है तथा रेल मन्त्रालय के अधीन क्षेत्रीय रेलों तथा उत्पादन यूनिटों में भी एक आरक्षण कक्ष कार्य करता है जिसका प्रमुख एक वरिष्ठ कार्मिक अधिकारी होता है। अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जन जाति के रेल कर्मचारियों के लिए पदोन्नति के अवसर सुलभ कराने के लिए प्रवरण पूर्ण कोचिंग और सेवा काल के दौरान प्रशिक्षण उपलब्ध कराने के अलावा इन समुदायों के लिए कुछ कोटियों में आरक्षित पदों के लिए एक बार अनुत्तीर्ण हुए कर्मचारियों में से श्रेष्ठतम कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति की जाती है ताकि वे अपेक्षित मानक तक पहुंच सकें। क्षेत्रीय रेलों और उत्पादन यूनिटों में आरक्षित कोटि की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए क्रमिक त्वरित कार्यक्रम चलाये जा रहे हैं।

Pension to widows of Railway Employees

9180. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Railway employees retired after 1 April, 1979 were given pension @ 50 per cent of pay;

(b) whether it is a fact that widows of such employees were granted the same amount of pension only upto seven years and thereafter it was substantially reduced; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to give on humanitarian ground the same amount of pension to widows as their living husbands till their death and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) :

(a) No. The percentage of pension varies on the basis of the qualifying service and the average emoluments at different slabs.

(b) No. Under certain circumstances, family pension is paid for a period of 7 years at the enhanced rate of twice the normal

entitlement or 50% of the pay last drawn, whichever is less. Thereafter, the family pension is paid at normal rates.

(c) In such matters, the orders issued by the Ministry of Finance are adopted on the Railways also. Liberalisation in the Pension Scheme is generally considered in close consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

Holding of Regional Commonwealth Summit

9181. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to convene the Regional Summit of Commonwealth Heads of Governments in November, 1983 in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of Heads of the States who are likely to participate;

(c) subjects likely to be discussed; and

(d) the dates, if any, finalised for the Summit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM) : (a) The biennial meeting of Commonwealth Heads of Government (CHOGM) will be held in Delhi this year. This is different from the regional meeting.

(b) The Heads of the following 43 governments which are full members of the Commonwealth are entitled to participate :

1. Antigua and Barbuda
2. Australia
3. Bahamas
4. Bangladesh
5. Barbados
6. Belize

7. Botswana
8. Britain
9. Canada
10. Cyprus
11. Dominica
12. Fiji
13. The Gambia
14. Ghana
15. Grenada
16. Guyana
17. Inaia
18. Jamaica
19. Kenya
20. Kiribati
21. Lesotho
22. Malawi
23. Malaysia
24. Malta
25. Mauritius
26. New Zealand
27. Nigeria
28. Papua New Guinea
29. St. Lucia
30. Seychelles
31. Sierra Leone
32. Singapore
33. Solomon Islands
34. Sri Lanka
35. Swaziland
36. Tanzania
37. Tonga
38. Trinidad and Tobago
39. Uganda
40. Vanuatu
41. Western Samoa
42. Zambia
43. Zimbabwe.

(c) In accordance with established practice, the Commonwealth Secretary-General in consultation with the member countries circulates details of a provisional agenda about 10 weeks in advance of the meeting. This is considered by a meeting of officials the day

before the Heads of Government meeting takes place.

(d) The CHOGM meeting will be held from November 23 to November 30, 1983.

Visit of Canadian Trade Team to India

9182. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that a trade team from Canada recently visited India;

(b) if so, the names and status of the leader and other members of visiting delegation and the subjects discussed with the Indian counterparts; and

(c) the outcome of decisions arrived at, with particular reference to investment, technology transfer, sale of goods and services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) to (c) A Delegation of the Canada-India Business council visited India from 20th to 26th February, 1983. The Delegation was led by Mr. Thomas J. Bata, Chairman- of the Canada-India Business Council and senator R. J. Stanbury, President of the Council. The visit was in the nature of an exploratory effort on the part of the Canadian team to acquaint themselves at first hand with conditions for trade with and investment in India. The Delegation called on officials in a number of Ministries including the Ministry of External Affairs, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Commerce, the Department of power and the Department of Petroleum. In additon, the Delegation held discussions with a number of private bodies, such as FICCI.

Schedule X Drugs

9183. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(2) whether Government's attention has been drawn to 'Indian Express' dated 2 April, 1983 stating that Schedule X drugs, including barbiturates and certain vital formulations

prescribed for epilepsy, asthma and heart patients are not being sold by chemists in the city;

(b) if so, the reasons in this regard; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) In order to check the growing misuse of psychotropic drugs, certain new rules were introduced in the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules by the Government. However, certain combinations of Meprobamate or Phenobarbitone with other drugs which are commonly used in the treatment of epilepsy, asthma, cardiac conditions and gastrointestinal spasm and which are not normally misused, have been exempted from the requirement applicable to drugs in Schedule X

Passports for people of rural areas

9184. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that people in rural areas and remote parts of the country face difficulty in getting passports within the prescribed time; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to help rural applicants get passports in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) and (b) The people in rural areas and remote parts of the country need not face any exceptional difficulties in getting passports within the prescribed time. They can send their applications by post and these passport applications are processed as expeditiously as those received from urban areas. Additional facilities such as availability of application forms in post offices, payment of fees through Passport Fee Stamps and intimation of simplified procedures through radio and TV are expected to further assist persons in rural and remote areas to obtain passports expeditiously.

Proposal for Setting up of a Road Transport Board

9185. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of a suggestion made by the transport trade the circle for the setting up of a Road Transport Board to deal with problems and development of this vital sector of our economy; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) No such proposal has been received in the Ministry.

(b) Question does not arise.

Protection of Ancient Religious Places in Goa

9186. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken for protection and conservation of ancient churches, temples and mosques in Goa during the last three years; and

(b) the details of the monuments identified for the above purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-MATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) Preservation works as per archaeological principles and needs are being carried out to the protected churches and mosque in Goa. Structural repairs like watertightening the walls and roof, underpinning the overhanging portions of walls, pointing open joints, plastering exposed walls and chemical treatment of sculptures and monuments have been done.

(b) The church of St. Cajetano, church and convent of St. Francis da Assisi, Cathedral of

the Holy Se, Basilica of Bom Jesus and Chapel of St. Francis Xavier, church of Our Lady of Rosary in old Goa and the Mosque at ponda are being attended to in the manner stated above.

Charter of Demands From Unions, Associations and Federations of D. T. C.

Staff

9187. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether Government received a charter of demands from some of the Unions, Associations and Federations of DTC Staff during 1 January, 1982 to 31 March, 1983;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken thereon;

(d) how many of the demands have been conceded;

(d) how many of them rejected and how many are under consideration;

(f) the reasons for their rejection;

(g) what assurances were given when the negotiations were going on between the representatives of management and Unions; and

(h) action taken to implement the assurances ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) A total of 18 charters of demands from various unions, associations and federation of DTC workers were received by the Corporation during the period from 1st January, 1982 to 31 March, 1983. These demands related to (i) financial matters like revision of pay-scales of various categories of employees, introduction of pension scheme;

(ii) administrative matters like preference to dependents of DTC employees in fresh recruit-

ment, adoption of new service rules, etc; and

(iii) other matters like stoppage of recovery towards damage from drivers, provision residential accommodation/staff colonies, etc.

(c) The demands were considered by the DTC Management and DTC Board with particular reference to financial implications and practice in other Transport Corporations.

(d) Eight demands raised by majority of the trade unions have been accepted.

(e) and (f) Two demands of the workers were rejected since according to management, the facilities asked were of unprecedented nature and involved huge financial commitments. The remaining demands are under consideration of a High-Level committee set up by the Government.

(g) and (h) Unions were assured that the Management will fully examine their demands keeping in view the difficulties of the employees as also the financial position of the Corporation & practice followed in other Transport Corporations. The Government has already set up a High-Level Committee of examine the pending demands.

Comparative Maintenance and Operating Costs for Steam, Diesel and Electrical Locomotive

9188. SHRI D. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 837 on 7 October, 1982 and state:

(a) the corresponding figures in respect of cost of moving 1000 GTKMs by different modes of traction for Broad Gauge for 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(b) the GTKMs moved by electric traction in each of the years 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 and the extra expenditure incurred as compared to diesels with electric for these years due to the higher cost per GTKM for both passenger and goods;

(c) reasons for spending money for more electrification; and

(d) whether the Railways are incurring capital and revenue expenditure for providing diesel

generating sets in stations, workshops, productions units, etc. and if so, the number of such sets sanctioned in 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 and their cost per year ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) :

(a) The corresponding figures of cost of traction per 1000 Gross Kms. excluding overheads for the years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 are indicated in the statement at Statement-I.

(b) GTKMs moved by Electric traction (BG) in the years 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 are indicated in a separate statement II.

It will not be correct to conclude that extra expenditure has been incurred by moving these load of electric trains because the direct cost of running a train would be fuel/power and the cost of the running crew. As regards fuel/power the cost of electric traction is cheaper than diesel traction. As regards cost of running crew the differential between diesel and electric traction is not significant. Other costs such as Interest, Depreciation, Repair and Maintenance and other Indirect costs will have to be incurred in any case on electrified sections whether we are running trains on these sections by electric locos or diesel engines.

(c) All projects for Electrification of track on Indian Railways have been sanctioned after carefully scrutinising their financial justification. Several studies have also been made to determine the relative economics of electric vis-a-vis diesel traction. The break-even levels established in these studies indicate that for heavy density routes where more than 28 to 31.5 million GTKMs per route Kms. per annum are carried, it would be more economical to electrify the sections and switch over to electric traction. All the electrification projects which have been sanctioned or are under consideration are justified on the basis of financial viability.

(d) Number of diesel generating sets sanctioned against the Machinery & Plant Programmes in 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 were 44, 47 and 21 respectively and their estimated cost was Rs. 571 lakhs, Rs. 122.40 lakhs and Rs. 110 lakhs respectively.

Statement I

Cost of Traction Per 1000 GTKMs-BROAD GAUGE

(excluding overheads)

			(Figures in Rupees)	
			Passenger Service	Goods Service
1979-80				
1.	Steam		29.86	55.53
2.	Diesel		12.99	10.90
3.	Electric		20.92	12.15
1980-81				
1.	Steam		36.65 (Estimated)	73.01
2.	Diesel		15.95 „	13.60
3.	Electric		25.68 „	14.12
1981-82				
1.	Steam		42.63 (Estimated)	80.53 (Estimated based on 1980-81)
2.	Diesel		18.55 „	15.00 „
3.	Electric		29.87 „	15.57 „

Statement II

Gross Tonne KMS. Moved By Electric Traction

(including weight of engines and departmental
Broad Gauge

			(in millions)	
			Passenger including proportion of mixed	Goods including Proportion of mixed
1979-80			26,278	72,559
1980-81			27,216	73,646
1981-82			30,202	95,339
1982-83			32,135	102,585
(estimated)				

Casual Labour in Kharagpur Division

9189. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway casual labourers in Kharagpur Division on authorised scale of pay as on 31 December, 1982;

(b) the number of casual labourers on authorised scale of pay who have been regularised in the same Division in year 1980, 81 and 1982;

(c) the number of such casual labourers who have retired before regularisation and their average number of years of service (i) as ordinary casual labour (ii) as casual labourers on authorised scale of pay in Kharagpur Division;

[(d) how many such casual labourers on roll have put in more than 10 years of continuous service; and

(e) how many such casual labourers have died while in service before regularisation?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY):

- (a) 2315
- (b) 1980 — NIL
1981 — NIL
1982 — 328
- (c) NIL
- (d) 890.
- (e) 10.

Unrecognised Medical Colleges In Bihar

9190. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are a number of medical colleges in Bihar state which have not been recognised by Government;

(b) the names of such colleges which are unrecognised; and

(c) whether Central Government propose to take any steps for the recognition of those medical colleges of Bihar and if not the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) to (c) The Medical Council of India informed the Government of Bihar and the Universities concerned on 20th March, 1982, that the Council was unable to recommend extension of the temporary recognition / approval to the medical colleges namely, (i) S. K. Medical College, muzaffarpur, (ii) Nalanda Medical College, Patna (iii) Magadh Medical College, (iv) Patilputra Medical College, Dhanbad, and (v) Government Medical College, Bhagalpur, which was due to expire on 30th April, 1982, in view of the inadequate facilities in these colleges.

Subsequently, the Council has indicated that the Government of Bihar are taking effective steps to make up the deficiencies in these five medical colleges by filling up the vacant posts, purchase of equipment and construction of buildings.

In view of the steps thus taken by the Bihar Government, the question of extending the temporary recognition/approval to these five colleges beyond 30th April, 1982, is being looked into by the Council.

Four Persons Killed While Travelling on Roof of Trains near Bombay

9191. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether four persons were killed travelling on the roof of train near Bombay during the third week of March, 1983;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been conducted; and

(c) What are the details of the incident?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K.

JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes. Government Railway Police, Bandra has investigated the matter.

(c) On 15. 3. 83. at about 9. 04. hrs. when 170 Up Virar-Churchgate Fast Local was proceeding towards Churchgate, 2 persons, travelling on the roof, slipped on right at Santa Cruz station and while falling hit and dragged down 5 passengers standing near the door. Four persons died on the spot and three sustained grievous injuries.

Unqualified Persons Deputed for Job of Radiographers in Deihi Hospitals

9192. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether unqualified persons are being deputed to do the job of Radiographers in Delhi and New Delhi Hospitals and if so, the reasons thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that out of 19 Radiographers in Dr. R. M. Lohia Hospital, New Delhi only 9 are qualified persons and the rest are Class IV employees of the Hospital;

(c) if so, whether these unqualified Radiographers are wasting lot of Government funds by spoiling the X-Ray films and whether it is in the public interest to depute unqualified persons for such highly technical job; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and steps being taken to remedy the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) Qualified/experienced Radiographers are working in Central Government Hospitals and Hospitals under Delhi Administration. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi have reported that three unqualified radiographers are working in hospitals under their control and they are taking steps to fill the posts with qualified radiographers.

(b) There are 15 Radiographers and 4 Jr. Radiographers, out of which 9 are having Radiographers Course Certificate. The others are matriculate having requisite experience in handling X-ray machines.

(c) and (d) Although on reports of wastage of X-Ray films have been received, it is con-

sidered desirable to post only qualified persons as Radiographers. Candidates having Diploma of Certificate in Radiography of a recognised Institute are scarcely available. In the event of non-availability of qualified candidates, persons having requisite experience and knowledge of handling X-Ray machines are posted as Radiographers.

Recommendations of National Transport Policy Committee in Respect of N. G. Lines

9193. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recommendation No. 9.17 of National Transport Policy Committee, 1980 regarding the future policy in respect of Narrow Gauge lines have been accepted by the Government for implementation in phased manner and Government fully examined the recommendation;

(b) if so, the names of the N. G. Sections which fall under the closure, the names of the Central India Narrow Gauge Systems which are exempted from closure by the National Transport Policy Committee and the names of the Narrow Gauge Hill Sections which are to be excluded from the closure;

(c) The names of the N. G. Lines which fall under future conversion to either metre gauge or broad gauge and justifying the traffic potential and also which form part of a railway network; and

(d) the names of first phase of N. G. Lines considered by the Government to hand over to the State Governments on free of cost/close down permanently ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Recommendation No.9.17 of National Transport Policy Committee 1980 has been accepted by the Government. Details regarding its implementation in a phased manner have not yet been finalised.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Funds for Improving Narrow Gauge Lines

9194. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had provided funds for the narrow gauge lines, identified by his Ministry meriting closure, for their improvement to make them economic lines in the Five Year Plans and Annual Plans;

(b) if so, funds provided during Fifth Plan and Sixth Plan for these lines and the steps taken by the concerned Railway authorities regarding their development and proper functioning;

(c) whether his Ministry had approached the concerned States regarding these lines; if so, the names of the such States; and

(d) State-wise reaction communicated to his Ministry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (b) : Funds had not been earmarked in the Five Year Plans, specifically for the purpose of making the narrow gauge lines economic.

(c) Yes. The State Governments of West Bengal, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Bihar were approached in June 1978 with the suggestion that either they should agree to the closure of the lines or they should reimburse to the Railways the losses suffered on the operation of these lines.

(d) The reaction of the State Governments was not favourable to either of the two suggestions.

Extension of Period for Getting Photographs Pasted on Driving Licence

9195. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry has advised the Delhi Transport Authority to extend by two months the period for the licence holders getting their photographs pasted on the driving licence;

(b) if so, whether this has been accepted; and

(c) by what time the period has now been extended ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and

(b) In terms of the provisions introduced through Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 1982, the affixation of photographs on the driving licences was required to be completed by 31st March, 1983. Keeping in view that a large number of licenceholders had not complied with the same by then, all State Govts./U. T. Administrations, including Delhi were requested that renewals of licences with photograph-affixations for a period of further two months should be in an absolutely simplified manner in the interest of ensuring public convenience. No State or UT Admn has reported any difficulty in acceptance of his advice.

(c) Does not arise.

Scales of Material Checker/Store Centre issuer in Electrical Department of N. E. Railway

9196. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of posts of material checker/store issuer in scale Rs. 225-308 which are in operation in Electrical Department of the N. E. Railway;

(b) how many posts out of the above are proposed to be allotted the scale of Rs. 260-400 for incumbents being utilized as Material Clerks; and

(c) when allotment of the scale in (b) above is likely to be implemented and the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) Nil.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Sanctions Against South Africa

9197. SHRI P. M. SAYEED :
SHRI B. V. DESAI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Prime Minister of India has urged to powerful nations to help impose

comprehensive sanctions against the racist regime of South Africa;

(b) if so, whether such countries joined together in imposing comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa;

(c) whether the Prime Minister had sent a message on the International Day for the elimination of racial discrimination to United Nations; and

(d) what steps India is taking as chairperson of the Non-Aligned Nations in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM) : (a) to (c) The Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi, in a message to the chairman of the UN Special Committee against Apartheid on the occasion of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on 21 March 1983 urged that "the powerful countries must join in imposing comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa under chapter VII of the UN Charter." the response to the appeal made by the Prime Minister to powerful countries is not yet known.

(d) The Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-aligned countries held in New Delhi in March 1983, urged that the international commitment of Mobilisation for sanctions against South Africa should be renewed and reinforced in the coming years. The Conference also took the following decisions :

(i) It urged all States to participate in the international conference in support of the struggle of the Namibian people for independence in Paris from 25th to 29th April 1983. Accordingly, I attended part of the Conference as the leader of the Indian delegation as well as the representative of the Chairperson of the Non-aligned Movement.

(ii) It called upon the Security Council, to meet, as soon as possible, in order to consider further action on the implementation of its plan for Namibia's independence.

(iii) It appealed to the Heads of State of member countries of the UN to attend the

38th Session of UN General Assembly at the highest level so as to take important decisions on international issues confronting world.

It is likely that the question of imposing comprehensive sanctions against South Africa will also be considered in these meetings.

Construction of Railway Office at Bhubaneswar

9198. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Orissa have requested his Ministry to sanction a construction office of Railways at Bhubaneswar;

(b) if so, when the above proposal is likely to be considered;

(c) the number of construction offices of railways set up in other places under different railway zones; and

(d) in what other places the construction offices of railways are going to be opened in 1983-84 ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b) Requests are being received for setting up Railway construction offices at Bhubaneswar. An Office of Additional Chief Mechanical Engineer (Constn) in charge of the construction of the Coach Repair Workshop at Meancheshwar, however, already exists, at Mencheshwar near Bhubaneswar. The question of setting up other construction Offices will be considered as and when the need arises.

(c) and (d) "Construction Offices" are manned at various levels in the field ranging from Officers of the status of General Managers to those of Asstt. Engineers and Inspectors of Works/Permanent Way Inspectors. Some of the important Construction Offices manned by General Managers/Chief Engineer (Constn) located at different parts of the Indian Railways are given below :

Central Railway	Chief Administrative Officer Bombay.
Eastern Railway	Chief Engineer (Constn), Calcutta.
Northern Railway	Chief Engineer (Constn), Delhi.
North Eastern Rly.	Chief Engineer (Constn), Gorakhpur.
Northeast Fron- tier Rly.	General Manager (Constn) Maligaon.
Southern Railway	{ Chief Engineer (Constn), Madras and Chief Engineer (Constn) Bangalore.
South Eastern Rlp.	{ Chief Engineer (Constn), Calcutta. Chief Engineer (Constn) Bilaspur. and Chief Engineer (Constn), Waltair.
South Central Rly.	Chief Engineer (Constn) Secundrabad.
Western Railway	{ Chief Engineer (Constn), Ahmedabad and Chief Engineer (Constn), Bombay.

In addition there are Principal Offices located at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras for construction of Metropolitan Transport Project Schemes. A number of Principal Offices for electrification schemes also exist at Allahabad, Mathura, Vadodara, Vijayawada Madras, Nagpur, Kota and Ranchi.

Besides, there are a large number of other construction Offices manned by Officers of other levels/disciplines for planning, execution coordination, liaison, procurement etc. in connection with the various construction projects on the Railways.

The construction Offices are essentially of a temporary nature and they continue as long as there is need for the same. New Offices are set up as and when new projects are sanctioned or when need is felt for creation of additional posts against already sanctioned works. The need for opening other Offices during 1983-84 will be considered, during the course of the year, as and when need arises.

Strike Notice Received From the Unions, Associations, Federations of DTC employees and Drivers During 1-6-1982 to 31-3-1983

9199. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL :

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any strike notice had been received by the Management of Delhi Transport Corporation from some of the Unions, Associations and Federations of Delhi Transport Corporation employees and drivers during 1 June, 1982 to 31 March 1983;

(b) if so, the details of the strike notice;

(c) the action taken on strike notice;

(d) whether negotiations were also held between the Management of Delhi Transport Corporation and Unions; and

(e) if so, the outcome of the negotiations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) During the period from 1st June '82 to 31st March '83, the DTC management received two strike notices—one from Federation of DTC staff (INTUC) for a strike with effect from 1-2-83 and the other from DTC Mazdoor Congress for one day token strike on 23-3-83. Both these strike notices mentioned about the pending demands.

(c) to (e) As per the statutory provisions, on receipt of strike notice conciliation proceedings were immediately started before the Conciliation Officer of Delhi Administration. After negotiations, Federation of DTC Staff (INTUC) decided not to go on proposed strike from 1-2-83. However, in the case of the DTC Mazdoor Congress, the conciliation proceedings before the Conciliation Officer as also negotiations with the Management failed because of their insistence on acceptance straightway of some of their demands.

Villages in State/Union Territories Where Adequate Hospital/Dispensary Facilities are not Available

9200. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN ;
SHRI RAMPRASAD AHIRWAR :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) number of villages in each State and Union territory where adequate hospital/dispensary facilities are not available; and

(b) arrangement proposed for medical services in such villages ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE : (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b) The Health Services in the rural areas of country are provided

through trained Dais, Health Guides, es, Sub-centres, Rural Dispensaries, Primary Health Centres, Subsidiary Health Centres and Upgraded Primary Health Centres. In order to provide adequate facilities to the population, it is proposed to have one trained Dai and one Health Guide in every village, one Sub-Centre for every 5000 population (3000 for tribal and hilly areas), one Primary Health Centre for every 30,000 population (20,000 for tribal and hilly areas) and one Upgraded Primary Health Centre for every one lakh population.

A statement indicating the number of hospitals, dispensaries, Primary Health Centres, Sub-centres, Upgraded Primary Health Centres and Subsidiary Health Centres functioning in the various States/Union Territories (as on 1-4-83) is enclosed.

STATEMENT

State/U.T	@ No. of Hospitals	@ No. of Dispensaries.	No. of PHCs	No. of Sub-Centres	No. of upgraded PHCs	No. of Subsidiary Health Centres.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Andhra Pradesh	608	705	426	4709	31	40
2. Assam	108	434	148	1087	9	16
3. Bihar	226	1002	687	6745	42	50
4. Gujarat	828	470	256	2935	16	40
5. Haryana	85	249	91	1040	3	12
6. Himachal Pradesh	56	199	88	850	20	9
7. J. & K.	35	648	92	488	11	32
8. Karnataka	233	1430	315	3752	41	—
9. Kerala	758	750	181	2122	—	—
10. Madhya Pradesh	276	643	675	4526	42	30
11. Maharashtra	1002	3505	477	5041	86	100
12. Manipur	21	52	34	263	5	—
13. Meghalaya	11	58	26	145	2	6
14. Nagaland	34	79	18	106	1	20
15. Orissa	304	301	320	3437	16	107
16. Punjab	254	1485	130	2335	—	1546

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
17. Rajasthan	229	1207	236	2500	27	25
18. Sikkim	5	6	17	56	—	—
19. Tamil Nadu	376	666	407	4565	30	264
20. Tripura	15	126	28	160	3	—
21. Uttar Pradesh	727	1591	944	12892	34	81
22. West Bengal	410	420	335	4099	21	804
23. A. & N. Islands	13	67	4		—	—
24. Arunachal Pradesh	22	66	45*	—	—	—
25. Chandigarh	2	24	—	5	1	—
26. D. & N. Haveli	1	6	3	10	—	—
27. Delhi	63	495	8	38	—	—
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	80	40	15	137	3	—
29. Lakshadweep	2	2	7	—	1	—
30. Mizoram	9	—	15	152	3	3
31. Pondicherry	12	28	13	52	2	28
Total ;	6805	16754	6041	64251	450	3213

@ = As on 1.1.1982

* = Heath Units are functioning instead of PHC.

(PHC—Primary Health Centre. SC—Sub-Centre).

Microwave Construction Project

9201. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that a Microwave Construction Project is in existence for over 20 years on Southern Railway;

(b) whether there are similar projects in operation for long periods in other zonal railways;

(c) what is the expenditure incurred by railways on Microwave projects on stores, staff, equipments, Vehicles, Patrol and Diesel for the last five years and the result achieved; and

(d) whether it is justified to continue the Microwave Construction project in Southern Railway at a huge expenditure when the public cannot get any benefit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) No.

(b) No. However, there are Construction Organisations on the Railways for executing Signalling and Telecommunication works including Microwave Works.

(c) (i) Expenditure incurred by the Railways on Microwave Projects during the last five years is Rs. 1592.39 lakhs.

- (ii) Microwave radio communication facility enables improvement in railway operation and maintenance. Microwave radio relay links enable provision of circuits for radio patch for control, trunk circuits to connect important offices and stations and teleprinter circuits for transmission of urgent messages including reservation messages.

(d) The Signal and Telecommunication Construction Organisation on the Southern Railway is executing works in connection with microwave network, Ultra Higher Frequency (UHF) communication links, telephone exchanges, trunk boards, erection of line wires, provision of facilities like paging and talk-back, teleprinters, central office work etc., and is thus engaged in introducing improved communication facilities. Such communication facilities are important for improving railway operation and maintenance for rendering better service to the public.

Screening of T. V. Programmes in Tamil Nadu Express.

9202. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for stopping the screening of T. V. programmes in Tamil Nadu Express; and

(b) the expenditure incurred on this amenity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) The facility of screening of T. V. programme in Tamil Nadu express was discontinued for the following reasons:

- (i) Operational reasons and difficulty in maintenance, namely

(a) The facility can be provided in Air-conditioned coaches only and such coaches have to be adjacent to each other.

(b) Blocking of accommodation for equipment and staff for operation

and maintenance, thereby reducing accommodation available for use by passengers.

- (ii) Meagre revenue from advertisements,
(b) Rs. 7.90 lakhs.

Policy regarding of Catering/Vending contracts

9203. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) will the policy regarding awarding of catering/vending contracts communicated to all the General managers of Indian Railways vide Railway Board letter No. 78-TG. III/670 dated 28 July 1978 is still being followed in the Railway Ministry;

(b) if so, whether any cases of its violation have been brought to the notice of his Ministry; and

(c) if so the action taken in these cases?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) to (c) The procedure laid down by the Ministry for awards of catering/vending contracts is being followed strictly by the Zonal Railways. Occasional lapses, as and when brought to the notice of the Ministry, are taken up with the concerned zonal railway for rectifying the position. However, considering the merit of individual cases brought to the notice of the Ministry by Members of parliament, etc. zonal railways are at times advised to award catering vending contracts in exceptional cases only.

Transfer of Officials at Delhi having Public Dealings

9204 SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Delhi Railway Division (Northern Railway) the official having public dealings are working at several places for more than 10 to 15 Years against a tenure of 3 to 5 years;

(b) if so, number of the officials who are working at particular stations for more than 8 years and the reasons therefor; and

(c) what is the present policy of the railway administration in commercial branch specially in parcel and goods?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY):

(a) Yes, however the prescribed tenure is 4 Years.

(b) 1051. Orders of transfer could not be effected due to administrative reasons. However, Northern Railway are being advised to have the transfers implemented.

(c) The present policy regarding periodical transfer is to transfer employees who hold positions where contacts with public and dealings with Contractors/Suppliers are involved, once every 4 Years. This also applies to the staff in Parcel & Goods Section of the Commercial Department.

उत्तर प्रदेश के मंत्रियों की अरब देशों की यात्रा

9205. श्री राम लाल राहो : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ मंत्रियों को अरब देशों की यात्रा पर भेजा था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे मंत्रियों के नाम क्या हैं, जो अरब देशों की यात्रा पर गए थे तथा उन्होंने किन-किन देशों की यात्रा की और उनकी यात्रा का प्रयोजन क्या था तथा इस संबंध में पूर्ण व्यौरा क्या है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० ए० रहीम) : (क) जी नहीं। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के किसी मंत्री को अरब देशों में नहीं भेजा है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Crude Bombs Lobbed On Frontier Mail AT Amritsar on April, 3, 1983.

9206. SHRI B. V. DESAI:
SHRI M. V. CHANDRA
SHEKHANA MURTHY :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether two crude bombs were lobbed on the Frontier Mail minutes before its scheduled journey to Bombay at Amritsar on April, 3, 1983.

(b) if so, extent damage if any, was done to the train or persons;

(c) Whether any persons have been arrested;

(d) Whether in addition to the incidents, sabotage cases were reported from various zones of Railways during March and April, 1983; and

(e) if so, the total number of such cases and action taken in each case.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIFE): (a) Two crackers were lobbed on 32 DN. Frontier Mail at the time of its departure from Amritsar on 3. 4. 1983.

(b) No damage to train was done. However, one person named Lachhman Dass of Amritsar received minor injury.

(c) No.

(d) Yes.

(e) Three cases of sabotage have been reported from the various places on the Northern Railway during March and April, 1983. GRPs of the concerned locality have registered the cases which are under investigation.

Supply of Nuclear Power Plant to Pakistan by France

9207. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that French Foreign Minister admitted that his Government was negotiating to supply Pakistan with a 1.7 billion U. S. dollar nuclear power plant;

(b) if so, whether this question was discussed by the External Affairs Minister with the French Foreign Minister when the latter visited India in the month of March, 1983;

(c) whether India has put up his point of view against this proposal; and

(d) if so, what was the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM) : (a) Government have seen press reports to this effect.

(b) to (d) The French Foreign Minister made the statement after his visit to India. This subject was not specifically discussed during his recent brief visit to India. The French Government is however aware of our views on the subject.

D.M.C. Primary Teachers on Strike

9208. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether 12,000 primary school teachers of the Delhi Municipal Corporation began the strike to press their demands on 26 March, 1983 ;

(b) if so, while large number of teachers were also suspended ;

(c) if so, what are the demands ; and

(d) how many of their demands have been accepted and how many are yet to be accepted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-MATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to information furnished by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, 207 teachers have been suspended, as on 19.4.1983.

(c) and (d) The demands of the teachers are given below :—

- (i) A proper and meaningful revision of the pay scales of Primary Teacher and Headmaster also running in nature ;
- (ii) Conversion of 60% of the Municipal Schools into upper Primary Schools by raising them from Class V to Class VII.
- (iii) Making provision for imparting grades to the Primary teachers according to their qualifications.
- (iv) Primary Teachers and Headmasters be granted time bound selection grade.

(v) Provisions be made for suitable Housing Accommodation on Hire Purchase basis for all the teachers who have completed 10 years of service.

(vi) Consequent upon attaining the age of 45 years at least one dependent of the Municipal Teacher be employed in Municipal Service on a post suitable to his qualifications.

Two of the demands at S. No. (i) and (iv) are linked with those of the Delhi School Teachers, which are receiving active and sympathetic consideration of the Government. The pay scale of Primary School Headmasters has already been upgraded from Rs. 425-640 to Rs. 440-750.

The remaining demands have not yet been accepted.

Setting up of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in Delhi

9209. Dr. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Government to establish full-fledged and suitably equipped maternity and child welfare centres in each Municipal Ward in Delhi to reduce rush in major hospitals in Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE : (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b) It has been reported by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi that one Maternity and Child Welfare Centre/House is provided usually to cover a population of 50,000. At present there are 80 such centres functioning in the urban and rural areas of Municipal Corporation of Delhi. 12 out of these 80 centres have got indoor beds attached to them. Besides, there are 42 Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-centres. There are two schemes for opening of 6 Maternity Homes and 9 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

Visit of Minister of Planning, Zanzibar

9210. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Minister of Planning, Zanzibar had paid a visit to India during December last year ;

(b) whether Government had extended help and assurance to that country in the industrial and economic development activities ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) YES

(b) YES

(c) The Government expressed its willingness to cooperate as far as possible with Zanzibar in the field of development planning. In particular, it was agreed in principal to (i) provide managerial personnel for Zanzibar Industrial Estate ; (ii) to meet certain training requirements of Zanzibar ; (iii) to explore the possibilities of providing expertise for its Economic Planning. They were also assured of all possible assistance in the field of Irrigation and for developing fisheries. Certain other issues such as the possibilities of India's assistance in the field of wood-based industries were also discussed.

Setting up of District Science Centre at Bhubaneswar

9211. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up a district science centre at Bhubaneswar ;

(b) if so, the main objectives of setting up such a centre ; and

(c) when it is going to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) The National Council of Science Museums, an autonomous organisation under the Ministry

of Education & Culture, have decided to set up a District Science Centre at Bhubaneswar.

(b) The District Science Centres are developed primarily as activity-based learning centres with a view to :

(i) develop scientific attitude and thinking by encouraging curiosity and questioning processes ;

(ii) encourage critical analysis of social, cultural, technological and natural environment ;

(iii) collect and disseminate information relating to science and technology ;

(iv) inculcate an ability to identify the problems and work towards an appropriate solution ;

(v) promote and support innovative and experimental activities in pursuit of the purposes of the Centre.

(c) The Centre at Bhubaneswar is likely to be set up soon.

गुट-निरपेक्ष शिखर सम्मेलन के लिए राज्य कर्मचारियों को काम पर लगाना

9212. श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :

श्री रघुनंद वर्मा :

श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल में आयोजित गुट-निरपेक्ष शिखर सम्मेलन के लिए प्रबन्ध करने के संबंध में विभिन्न राज्यों के कर्मचारियों को दिल्ली बुलाया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो राज्यवार ऐसे कितने कर्मचारी बुलाए गए थे ; और

(ग) उन पर कुल कितनी घनराशि खर्च हुई ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० ए० रहीम) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) अमले का राज्यवार ब्योरा संलग्न (ग) 2, 72,026 रुपये ।

विवरण

क्रम सं०	राज्य का नाम	वायरलेस/तकनीकी कार्यों के लिए प्रतिनियुक्त अधि- कारी	सुरक्षा सम्पर्क अधि- कारी	सादे कपड़ों में ड्यूटी के लिए प्रति- नियुक्त अधिकारी	यूनिफार्म ड्यूटी के लिए प्रतिनियुक्त कम्पनियां
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	—	5	106	—
2.	बम्बई	—	—	7	—
3.	बिहार	—	—	86	—
4.	गुजरात	—	1	169	—
5.	उड़ीसा	—	—	28	—
6.	कलकत्ता	—	—	76	—
7.	कर्नाटक	—	6	15	—
8.	मध्य प्रदेश	—	7	82	—
9.	पंजाब	—	2	112	—
10.	राजस्थान	20	2	147	—
11.	तमिलनाडु	—	2	129	—
12.	उत्तर प्रदेश	61	20	253 पी. ए. सी. की.	10 कम्पनियां
13.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	12	—	29	—
14.	केरल	—	1	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	महाराष्ट्र	—	3	106	महाराष्ट्र पुलिस की 5 कम्पनियां
16.	हरियाणा	15	—	146	एच. ए. पी. की 4 कम्पनियां
17.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	—	—	10	हिमाचल प्रदेश की 6 कंपनियां
18.	असम	—	—	5	—
19.	सी. आई. एस. एफ.	—	11	7	—
20.	सी. आर. पी. एफ.	25	17	1	सी. आर. पी. एफ. की 27 कम्पनियां
21.	बी. एस. एफ.	—	19	—	बी. एस. एफ. की 4 कंपनियां
कुल		133	96	1517	56 कम्पनियां

जाली प्रमाणपत्रों सम्बन्धी घोषाघड़ी

9213. श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :

श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी :

क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में ऐसे अनेक गिरोह हैं जो शिक्षा के जाली प्रमाण पत्र जारी करते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि सेन्ट्रल बोर्ड आफ सेकेन्डरी एजुकेशन ने

पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान ऐसे बहुत से मामले केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो की जांच के लिए सौंपे हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कितने मामले हैं और तत्संबंधी अपराधियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और उसके क्या परिणाम रहे ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग) केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड द्वारा केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो को ऐसा कोई

मामला नहीं भेजा गया है। तथापि, केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड द्वारा भेजी गयी सूचना के अनुसार पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान दो मामलों का पता चला है। दोनों मामले पुलिस में दर्ज करा दिए गये हैं।

Joint Industrial Committee Between India and Nepal

9214. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Joint Committee was proposed to be constituted between India and Nepal ;

(b) if so, whether the Joint Committee has since been constituted ; and

(c) if so, what are its constitution and precise functions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) and (c) During the visit of the Nepalese Industrial delegation in September, 1982, it was agreed in principle to form a Joint Industrial Committee of high level officials from India and Nepal. This Joint Committee has, however, yet to be set up. The decision to set up the Committee was overtaken by the decision taken during the Nepalese Prime Minister's visit to New Delhi in February, 1983, to establish a Joint Commission. The Indo-Nepal Joint Commission is to be an apex body headed at Ministerial level on both sides. It is envisaged that one of the sub-commissions to the Joint Commission will deal with the subject of Industrial cooperation.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDAR (Durgapur) : Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to a very important news item in today's newspaper. Sir, a Beauty Contest is being held today evening in Ashoka Hotel. It is against the Indian culture and Indian heritage and beneath the dignity of the womenfolk. I would request you that you should advise the Government to stop this.

MR. SPEAKER : You can put your point of view. Your are welcome.

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल (कोटा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली की फेयर प्राइस शोप्स पर न गेहूं, न चावल, न आटा, और न चीनी राशन कार्ड्स पर मिल रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझे नोटिस दे दो। कोई दिया है ?

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : जी हां, दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप देाँ काल अटेंशन, देख लेंगे।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : अध्यक्ष जी, उत्तर प्रदेश के आयुर्वेदिक कालेजों के सारे विद्यार्थी हड़ताल पर हैं ..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह लोकल कालेजज हैं, मैं क्या करूं ?

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : उन्होंने मीटिंग कर के स्वास्थ्य मन्त्रालय को ज्ञापन दिया है। मैं चाहता हूं उनकी जो कठिनाइयां हैं उन पर सरकार ध्यान दे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह स्टेट सबजैक्ट है।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) ; Sir, the employees in Giridhi.

Explosive Factory in Bihar are on strike. (Interruptions) I am sorry. It is Gomia Explosives Factory...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कल पूरा पता कर के आना।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : अध्यक्ष जी, दिल्ली की सी० जी० एच० एस० डिस्पेंसरीज में घटिया किस्म की दवायें मिल रही हैं.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देख रहे हैं।

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) ; Sir, the teachers of Delhi are on strike. Those who courted arrest are not getting proper treatment in Tihar Jail in Delhi.

MR. SPEAKER : We are taking this up tomorrow.

श्री दौलत राम सारण : (चुरू) : अध्यक्ष जी, इस देश के करोड़ों किसान फसल नष्ट होने की वजह से परेशान हैं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सारा तो करवाया है, कटौती भी करवायी है, कैलेंमिटी भी करवाया है।

श्री दौलत राम सारण : 151 रु० क्विटल भाव तय किया गया है.....

(अवधान)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Statement Containing the decisions of the Government on the recommendations of the working group of eradication of Leprosy

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIB. SHANKAPANDAN): I beg to lay on the Table

a statement (Hindi and English versions) containing the decisions of the Government on the recommendations of the Working Group of eradication of leprosy.

(Placed in Library See No. LT-6493/83)

Notification Under Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 Agreement between Centrel Govt. and Govt of Rajasthan. Review on the working of Shipping Development Fund committee for 1981-82, Annual Accounts and Review on the woking of Delhi transport corporation New Delhi etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : I beg to lay on the Table

1. A copy of Notification No. G. S. R. 261 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th March, 1983 contain-

ing Corrigendum to the English version of Notification No. G.S.R 769 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st December, 1982, under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.

(Placed in Library see No. LT-6494/83)

2. A copy of Agreement (Hindi and English versions) entered into between the Central Government and Government of Rajasthan under section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956.

(Placed in Library see No. LT-6495/83)

3. A copy of the "Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Shipping Development Fund Committee, for the year 1981-82;

(Placed in Library see No. LT-6496/83)

4. (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Transport Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 33 of the Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Delhi Transport Corporation, New Delhi for the year 1981-82.

5. A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

(Placed in Library see No. LT-6497/83)

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष जी, इस तरह से तो काम चलेगा नहीं। तीन बटे चार हिस्सा भारत का अकाल की चपेट में है। जोन बना कर के गेहूं के भाव में सरकार लूट मचा रही है.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कल ही तो आपको मैंने अलाऊ किया था।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : उसका जवाब नहीं आया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आएगा । एक दिन में थोड़े ही आता है ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : जब गेहूं चला जाएगा....

(व्यवधान)

आपके पंजाब, हरियाणा और चण्डीगढ़ में ओला बरसा...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बैठिये, बहुत सुना है ।

Annual Accounts of the University of Hyderabad for 1981-82, Annual Report of and Review on the working of National institute for Training in Industrial Engineering, Bombay for 1981-82 along with its Annual Accounts and statements for delay.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : I beg to lay on the Table

- (1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, for the year 1981-82 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above
Placed in Library see No. LT-6498/83)
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering Bombay, for the year 1981-82.
- (ii) A Copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering, Bombay, for the year 1981-82 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Govern-

ment on the working of the National Institute in Industrial Engineering, Bombay, for the year 1981-82.

- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

(Placed in Library See No. LT-6499/83)

Audited Accounts of Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy New Delhi, for 1981-82, Audit Report and Annual Accounts and Review on the working of All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi 1981-82, Annual Reports of and Review on the working of Central Council of Indian medicine, New Delhi for the years 1978-79, 1979-80, and 1980-81 and Statements for delay :

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): I beg to lay on the Table

1. A copy of the Audited Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82.
2. A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Accounts mentioned at (1) above.
(Placed in Library. see No. LT-6500/83)
3. (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 18 of the All India Institute of Medical Science Act, 1956.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Accounts of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82.

4. A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

(Placed in Library see No. LT-6501/83)

5. (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council of Indian Medicine, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of Central Council of Indian Medicine, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts.

- (iii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Council of Indian Medicine, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts.

- (iv) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Council of Indian Medicines New Delhi, for the years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81.

6. A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

(Placed in Library see No. LT-6502/83)

Annual Accounts of Bal Bhavan society (India) New Delhi for 1981-82 Annual Report of and Review on the working of Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore for 1981-82, Annual Accounts of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi for 1981-82 and Statement for delay.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-MATI SHEILA KAUL) : On behalf of Shri P. K. Thungon, I beg to lay on the table

- (1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Bal Bhavan Society (India), New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 together with Audit Report thereon.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

(Placed in Library See No. LT-6503/83)

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, for the year 1981-82 along with audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, for the year 1981-82

- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

(Placed in Library See No. LT-6504/83)

- (5) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 together with Audit Report thereon.

- (6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

(Placed in Library See No. 6505/83)

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Hundred and Fortieth, Hundred and Forty-Fifth, Hundred and forty-Sixth, Hundred and forty-Seventh, Hundred and forty-eighth, and Hundred and fifty-third Reports

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee :—

- (i) Hundred and Fortieth Report on Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their

Sixty-seventh Report on Union Excise Duties—Semifinished Steel Products and Beedi Workers Welfare Cess.

Works Department, and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

- (ii) Hundred and Forty-fifth Report on Delay in disposal of firm cartridge cases of high calibre.
- (iii) Hundred and Forty-sixth Report on Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Ninty-ninth Report on Union Excise Duties—Loss of revenue due to operation of time bar.
- (iv) Hundred and Forty-Seventh Report on Purchase of Second-hand transport aircraft from a private firm.
- (v) Hundred and Forty-eighth Report on Introduction of a new system of weapon training.
- (vi) Hundred and Fifty-third Report on 'opening of a new automatic exchange at Bagh Bazar, Calcutta, and 'Installation of three telephone exchanges at Railwaypura, Ahmedabad.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष जी, जनतंत्र का यह कायदा नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं बहुत समझता हूँ।

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Forty eighth, Forty Ninth and Fiftieth Reports and Minutes

SHRI BANSI LAL (Bhiwani) : I beg to present the following Reports and Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee :

- (i) Forty-eight h Report on the Ministry of Works and Housing—Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation, and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.
- (ii) Forty-ninth Report of the Ministry of Home Affairs—Police (Including CBI), and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.
- (iii) Fiftieth Report on the Ministry of Works and Housing—Central Public

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS Sixty-seventh Report and Minutes

SHRI MADHUSUDAN VAIRALE (Akola) : I beg to present the Sixty-seventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, and Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee relating thereto.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मुझे यहां पर अपना रोष प्रकट करने का मौका मिलना चाहिए। अगर मैं गलत रोष करता हूँ, तो लोग मेरी बात से नाराज होंगे।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझे बताइए कि मैं कितनी दफा डिसकशन करवाऊँ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : जितनी दफा जरूरत पड़े—जब तक वह तकलीफ न मिटे। आखिर आप पार्लियामेंट क्यों चलाते हैं ?

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने सुन लिया है।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : सरकार किसानों का शोषण कर रही और कीमतों में उनकी लूट कर रही है। लोक दल के सदस्य सरकार की किसान विरोधी नीति के खिलाफ इस सदन से वाक-आउट करते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed anything.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot allow this.

आपके खिलाफ विशेषाधिकार का प्रस्ताव, प्रिविलेज मोशन, लाया जाएगा।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह अनधिकार चेष्टा है। बल-प्रयोग नहीं करना चाहिए। मन्त्री महोदय क्या कर रहे हैं ?

(व्यवधान)

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : वाजपेयी जी का हाईजेकिंग हो गया !

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप विशेषाधिकार का मोशन दीजिए।

(*Shri Mani Ram Bagri and other hon. Members then left the House*)

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल (अजमेर) : अगर श्री हरिकेश बहादुर का कार्लिंग एटेंशन न होता, तो इनका भी हाईजेकिंग हो जाता।

MR. SPEAKER : He was an accomplice to that !

COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Reports

SHRI A. C. DAS (Jaipur) : I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :

(1) Thirty-seventh report on the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs—Banking Division)—Reservations for, and employment of, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Syndicate Bank and credit facilities provided by the Bank for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(2) Thirty-eighth Report on the Ministry of Energy (Department of Petroleum) Reservations for, and employment of, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

12.08 Hrs.

QUESTIONS ON STATEMENT BY MINISTER RE : NEED FOR ABOLITION OF CAPITATION FEE FOR ADMISSION IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : Mr Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Deputy Minister for Education and Culture and Social Welfare had made a statement on 6th April, 1983 regarding need for abolition of capitation fee for admission in educational institutions. In that statement, he had mentioned that the Government of India was against this capitation fee. In spite of that.....

MR. SPEAKER : No loud talking in the House. You are caught red-handed.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : This capitation fee is really a very great problem for the poor students even if they are good students, because if they do not have money, they cannot get admission. And this capitation fee for admission is charged in the States of Karnataka, Andhra and Bihar. I must congratulate the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh Shri Rama Rao for having stopped it completely; there he has made it a criminal offence. He is the only Chief Minister who has taken this bold step.....(Interruptions)

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) But he has not made any arrangements for the running of those colleges.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : A person who has taken such a drastic step in the interest of common man will definitely make that arrangement also and it will really be an example for Congress (I) Governments functioning in various other States.

12.09 Hrs

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair)

Even the Prime Minister is opposed to the capitation fee. According to the statement which was given by the hon. Deputy Minister on that day, the Prime Minister had written letters to all the Chief Ministers in the month of April, 1981 to stop capitation fee.

f in their States it was being charged. When the Prime Minister had written letters, at that in Karanataka Congress (I) Government was there. Now, of course, it is the Janata Government there. Even when at that time the Congress (I) Government was there, that Government did not stop this practice. In Bihar also Congress (I) Government is there, but they are not going to ban it. The Karnataka Government had taken some steps to abolish this practice and I would congratulate the Chief Minister of that State also.

Sir, I don't know what is the intention of the Bihar Chief Minister and why he is not going to do it. It is very difficult to understand his motivation, why he is not doing it in spite of the fact that the Prime Minister has also asked and even the Education Minister had given an assurance on the floor of this House. Yet the Chief Minister of Bihar is not very keen in abolishing that. The Education Minister on 16th July, 1982 and 3rd October, 1982 had given an assurance that the Government was considering to frame some laws in this connection. She was considering to frame some laws to abolish the capitation fees. But after that we could not know whether the Government was doing something in this matter or not; and it is a matter of regret that the Central Government could not frame any law so far.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is your question ?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Sir, I will ask the question, but there is one problem. There is an apprehension that the Capitation Fee which is being charged from the students is being shared from top to bottom in that very State where it is being charged and this kind of a thing is a very serious matter and it has to be considered very seriously. That is why some of the Chief Ministers might not be just abolishing it. But, Sir, there are people who are advocating for the Capitation fees. They say even in the United States of America it is being charged and if it is charged in India what is wrong in it. But, Sir, I would say that they don't understand the problems of the people in this country who are so poor. And if some people are there who are advocating for the Capitation Fee, I would say that they are the enemies of the people.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : Colleges are for the meritorious students or for the rich students ?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : That is the point. The meritorious students are being deprived of admissions only because they do not have money. Those institutions that are taking capitation fee, admit ten to fifteen per cent students; more than the seats available in the institutions; and ultimately it is regularised by the Government also. Why is it so, Sir ? This is also a very important question that admissions are being done for more than the available seats and those admissions are being regularised by the concerned State Governments. It shows that there is something fishy in the whole affair.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, the house was adjourned because the Health Minister was not here on that day.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is listening.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : But he is busy in discussing with his deputy.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is saying, are you listening to him ? Now, he is in his form.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : Sir, he is making his health by smiling and we have no objection.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : But what is about the health of the medical students, I am talking of ?

In 1982, 800 seats were increased in the Engineering colleges and a big share of them went to private colleges. And after getting these seats, the private colleges management started charging Capitation Fee from the students and after that they gave admissions. That shows that of the huge share which had been given to the private institutions, there was definitely something wrong and some of the people who were in favour of giving more seats, to the private colleges, it is an apprehension, that they were perhaps having certain type of arrangement with those private institutions. Otherwise they would have never given it to them. Sir, eight out of 106 recog-

nised medical colleges, about which the Hon. Health Minister is responsible, take Capitation Fees. Now, out of these eight institutions, seven are only in Karnataka, the State which the Hon. Minister belongs to.

Now, the present Karnataka Government is perhaps going to take certain steps about which, I think the Hon. Minister will tell us as to what are the steps being taken by the Government of Karnataka to abolish this. Certainly, I would like to thank the Chief Minister of Karnataka, who has tried to take certain steps to abolish this dirty practice.

These colleges, which are charging capitation fee do not provide good education facilities. Also in some of the institutions it was found that laboratories were not in proper conditions; and where they were having laboratories, certain equipments were not properly available. There was a great scarcity of these things. Therefore, these institutions have become *rog* for the education of medical sciences. Therefore, the hon. Minister of Health must look into this point also.

I would like to request the government to consider regarding abolition of recognition of such institutions which are charging capitation fee, because these institutions are only spoiling the entire educational atmosphere. Even this *rog* is spreading in Delhi in nursery schools also. Some of the Delhi's nursery schools have also started charging capitation fee. Therefore, it is a very serious matter which should be looked into by the hon. Education Minister. It has been declared in Andhra Pradesh that this is a criminal offence. I would like to advise the Central Government that it should be declared a criminal offence here also, especially if the Central Government is going to frame Certain laws for this. They must try to have this kind of a clause in this Bill.

There are 56 institutions where the range of capitation fees is from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 2 lakh. Out of these 56 institutions, 33 are in Karnataka, including engineering and medical colleges. The range of capitation fee, in engineering colleges in Karnataka is between Rs. 30,000/- and Rs. 1 lakh; in medical colleges, it is between Rs. 50,000/- and Rs. 2

lakh. There are 13 institutions in Andhra Pradesh and 10 in Bihar. Now, the Andhra Pradesh Government has abolished it, but it is still continuing in Bihar and Karnataka; in Karnataka also, it has not been completely abolished.

Now, this capitation fee is always taken in the form of black-money. A white paper was placed on the Table of the Karnataka Assembly on the 31st of March, 1983, wherein it is stated that capitation fee was charged from 80% of the total students who were admitted in the engineering colleges in that year; only 2,500 out of 10,670 students were spared and admitted without charging the capitation fee.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTEERJEE :
Unless one has a black-marketeer father:

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : By admitting more people after charging this capitation fee, these institutions are increasing unemployment also simultaneously, because, if there are less seats they admit more people; then it is regularised by the government. All such type of things are going on.

There is one thing which is very surprising and it is a matter of great regret also that there are some seats in the medical colleges where students can be admitted only if the Central Government sends its recommendations. I came to know and it is really very surprising that the Central Government authorities are also not recommending any name without taking some money. If this is the state of affairs, it is really deplorable and most condemnable. But I do not know what is the situation. The hon. Minister will clarify this thing.

I would also like to know from the hon. Minister how many seats of central quota were not filled up in the medical colleges during the last three years? When will the Central Government frame law to abolish the capitation fee? Will the Government cancel the recognition of such institutions which charge this capitation fee? Will the Government file a criminal case and arrest those who are charging this capitation fee?

ation fee? And what steps will the Government take to stop it in Delhi in the Nursery Schools? And the last question - which I have already asked - how many seats in the Central Government's quota have been lying vacant during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): Perhaps, the House is aware, that since 1980 we have been voicing our concern with regard to the system of levying of capitation fee by the medical colleges in the country. I have Written a letter to the Chief Ministers concerned; the Prime Minister has expressed her concern, by writing to all the Chief Ministers also. I have made statements both on the floor of this House and the other House also that we are totally opposed to the levying of capitation fee and we have asked the state Governments to stop it. The Central Council of Health has passed a resolution also that no medical college should be allowed to charge capitation fee; and no college should be opened if it is going to charge capitation fee. The stand of the Government of India is quite clear on this point and there is no ambiguity as far as the attitude of the Central Government is concerned, that this evil system of capitation fee should be curbed.

Before I answer the other questions of the hon. Member I can at the outset totally deny and refute the charge that the nominations by the Central Government are not being done in a proper manner. If the hon. Member has got any specific instances, I promise that I will definitely take action in this regard.

The next question is about the non filling up of the seats of the Central Government quota by people from the States. This information I have already given; I will again give it. But the present Calling Attention is concerned about the charging of the capitation fee by colleges. I have not brought the figures now, but I can give them to the hon. Member.

Regarding the question whether the Government is going to stop the capitation fee, I can say that the Government have stepped up various methods to curb it. One is by persuading the State Governments to stop it. The State Governments are facing certain difficulties.

They want the Central Government to take some steps and to communicate the same to them.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): That is a concurrent subject. What can they do?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Perhaps, no Chief Minister has written to the Central Government about it requesting the Central Government to bring out any legislation in this regard.

Secondly, we do want to stop the levy of the capitation fee and we are thinking seriously as to what steps may be taken by the Central Government to stop this evil.

I am happy that the House is concerned about this evil system. If we go back to the beginning of the practice of levying capitation fee, the House will be surprised to know that this system of charging capitation fee was started by a college in Manipal in Karnataka, for the first time in the country. For the last ten or fifteen years they have been charging this capitation fees. They have charged enormous capitation fees. With this enormous fund, they have maintained a good college. But having maintained these colleges, they are still taking capitation fees. I had a discussion with the External Affairs Ministry and the Education Ministry so that we could have a combined thinking, understanding, discussion and approach as to how to stop this evil system. I can assure the House that we will take all steps within our limits, within the provisions of the Constitution and within the available legal competence that we have, to stop this capitation fees if the State Governments themselves do not take proper steps in this regard.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What about disaffiliation?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The Medical Council of India Act lays down only minimum standard of medical education that has to be maintained.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: That means, simple amendment will do.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I have said that we are thinking as to what steps we can take in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE. (SHRIMATI SHIELA KAUL): The Delhi nursery schools do not fall within the purview of the Delhi School Education Act. They are a private schools and they are not recognised. Since they are not recognised, they are run by their own management as private schools. We have no say in these nursery schools.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह विदित है कि आजादी के बाद पिछले दिनों शिक्षा का व्यवसायीकरण हुआ है। इस व्यवसायीकरण के पीछे यह भावना काम कर रही है कि भारत वर्ष में दो प्रकार के नागरिक हैं, एक तो सुविधा-सम्पन्न और दूसरे सुविधाहीन। सुविधा-सम्पन्न नागरिकों के बच्चे यदि योग्य नहीं हैं, तो उन के लिए कैपिटेशन फी की व्यवस्था कर के शिक्षा संस्थाओं का निर्माण किया गया और उन को रिकगनीशन दी गई। भावना यह थी कि योग्य छात्र तो कम्पीटीशन की बदौलत, अपनी योग्यता की बदौलत रिकगनाइज्ड सरकारी विद्यालयों और सरकारी महा-विद्यालयों में और दूसरे शिक्षण संस्थानों में प्रवेश पा ही लेंगे लेकिन सुविधा-प्राप्त वर्ग और अच्छी नौकरी करने वालों के लड़के यदि योग्य न हुए, तो उन की शिक्षा का क्या प्रबन्ध हो, जिस से कि आने वाले दिनों में वे सरकारी उच्च पदों को प्राप्त कर सकें। उस के लिए इस प्रकार की शिक्षा संस्थाओं का निर्माण हुआ और सोचा यह गया कि इन में ऐसे वर्गों के लोगों का नामांकन किया जाए। इस तरह से इस प्रकार के बहुत से शिक्षण संस्थान स्थापित हो गए, जहां पर 3, 4 और 5 साल तक नामांकन जारी रहा और उन से कैपिटेशन फी ली जाती रही। अगर प्रति वर्ष 300-400 विद्यार्थियों का इन में नामांकन होता है, तो चार साल में होते-होते लगभग 1200

विद्यार्थी एक शिक्षण संस्थान में जाते हैं और अगर इस तरह के 4, 5 या 6 शिक्षण संस्थान हुए, तो उन की संख्या बहुत बढ़ी हो जाएगी। और ये सभी छात्र सरकार पर यथेष्ट दबाव डाल सकते हैं उन शिक्षण संस्थानों की स्वीकृति के लिए। इस के पीछे यह तर्क काम करता रहा है और इस तरह से एडमिशन होता रहा है। अगर सरकार की मंशा सही थी और उसने ईमानदारी से सही नीति को उद्घोषित किया था कि वह ऐसी शिक्षण संस्थाओं को नहीं चलने देगी जिनमें कैपिटेशन फी पर नामांकन की व्यवस्था हो तो ऐसी संस्थाएं इतनी संख्या में कैसे स्थापित हो गयीं। मैं मनी पालकी बात नहीं कर रहा हूं जहां कि बहुत पहले शिक्षण संस्थान स्थापित हो गया था। मैं बिहार के शिक्षण संस्थानों की बात कर रहा हूं। बिहार के उन इंजीनियरिंग कालेजों की बात कर रहा हूं जो कि मन्त्रियों के नाम पर स्थापित हुए हैं। उन संस्थानों को चलाने के पीछे मन्त्रियों का सक्रिय सहयोग रहा है। अगर सरकार की मंशा सही थी तो ऐसे शिक्षण संस्थानों को पिछले दो-तीन सालों में विश्वविद्यालयों की स्वीकृति कैसे मिली? कैपिटेशन फी लेकर भर्ती करने वाली ये शिक्षण संस्थाएं पिछले दो-तीन सालों में कुकुरमुत्ते की तरह स्थापित हुई हैं। इन संस्थाओं को विश्वविद्यालयों की अनुमति कैसे मिली? अभी तो वहां ऐसी सारी शिक्षण संस्थाएं रिकगनाइज्ड भी नहीं हुई हैं? क्या सरकार उनको डिरिकगनाइज करने की दिशा में भी कुछ सोचेगी?

PROF. N. G. RANGA : If the Government has got no money to start institution, some people have started. They are recognised for the last 15 years. Do you want them to be derecognised?

PROF. AJIT KUMAR METHA : I am not talking of those institutions only. I am talking of those institutions which have grown like mushrooms in the last two or three years. In the last two or three years, the engineering colleges have spring up in the State of Bihar,

पिछले दिनों में कर्नाटक में जो कुछ हुआ, उसके बारे में हमारे हरिकेश बहादुर जी ने कहा कि श्री शंकरानन्द जी के जिले बेलगांव के मेडिकल कालेज में प्रवेश हेतु दो लाख और 75 प्रतिशत ग्रंथ प्राप्त छात्रों से इंजीनियरिंग कालेज में प्रवेश हेतु 75 हजार रुपये लिये जाते हैं। कर्नाटक में क्या हुआ था ? कर्नाटक में राजनीतिक लाभ के लिए पिछली सरकार के मुख्य मन्त्री श्री गुण्डु राव ने अनाप शनाप ढंग से, बिना किसी पूर्व नियोजन के इंजीनियरिंग कालेजों और शिक्षण संस्थानों को बढ़ा दिया था। जब शिक्षण संस्थानों ने सरकार के सामने इस बात को लाया कि इनका खर्च कैसे चलेगा तो उन्होंने कहा कि आप विद्यार्थियों को कैपिटेशन फी लेकर भर्ती कर लें और उस से अपना खर्चा चलाएं।

महोदय, मैं बिहार के बारे में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जितने भी वहां शिक्षण संस्थान स्थापित हुए हैं, उन्होंने अनाप शनाप ढंग से कैपिटेशन फी ली है और उसका कोई लेखा-जोखा नहीं रखा है। मैं एक शिक्षण संस्थान के बारे में जानता हूं जो कि दरभंगा में बिहार के वर्तमान मुख्य मन्त्री के नाम से स्थापित किया गया है। उसके प्रबन्धकों ने पिछले तीन सालों में करोड़ों रुपये कमाये हैं। जितनी वे कैपिटेशन फी लेते हैं, उतनी ही राशि वे अलग से लेते हैं। जितनी राशि प्रत्यक्ष रूप से कैपिटेशन फी के रूप में लेते हैं उतनी ही राशि अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से लेते हैं। यानी जितनी राशि की वे रसीद देते हैं उतनी ही राशि वे बिना रसीद के ले लेते हैं। इस प्रकार उन्होंने करोड़ों रुपया कमाया है। तीन साल पहले जो ट्रेन की यात्रा के लिए घन नहीं जुटा सकते थे वे आज बिना किसी बाधा के जहां चाहे, हिन्दुस्तान के किसी भी शहर में हवाई जहाज से चल कर जा सकते हैं। यह सब पैसा कहां से आया। इसके बारे में क्या कभी आपने सोचा है ? आपने कहा है कि इस तरह की शिक्षण संस्थाओं को बन्द करने की आपकी

नीति है। जो शिक्षण संस्थाएं तीन साल पहले स्थापित हुई हैं उनको अभी औपचारिक रूप से स्वीकृति नहीं मिली है अब विद्यार्थी सरकार पर दबाव डालेंगे कि उनको रेगुलराइज किया जाए। जिस समय आप इस चीज को रोक सकते थे उस समय आपने इसको नहीं रोका। अब सरकार के ऊपर प्रेशर डाला जाएगा कि इन संस्थानों को रेकगनाइज किया जाए। इंजीनियरिंग कालेज में दो-तीन सौ लड़कों का एडमिशन प्रत्येक साल में होता है। इस तरह से 2000 प्रतिवर्ष के हिसाब से करीब 12000 लड़कों का प्रेशर सरकार पर पड़ेगा और सरकार को मजबूर होकर इनको रेकगनाइज करना पड़ेगा। इस तरह से ऐसी संस्थाओं को सरकार ने परोक्ष रूप से बढ़ावा दिया है।

इस तरह की शिक्षण संस्थाओं में शिक्षा की कोई सुविधा ठीक से नहीं है। न तो ठीक से क्लासेस लगती हैं और न ही प्रयोगशालाओं की समुचित व्यवस्था है। सीटों की संख्या से अधिक विद्यार्थियों का नामांकन कर लिया जाता है। किसी तरह से चार साल बीत गए। कोर्स किसी तरह से पूरा करा दिया गया है। अब यूनिवर्सिटी पर प्रेशर डालकर उनकी परीक्षा भी करवा ली जाएगी। अच्छे नम्बरों से पास भी हो जाएंगे। जिस तरह की आज विश्व-विद्यालयों की हालत है उसको देखते हुए ये पास भी हो जाएंगे। योग्यता के आधार पर जिन विद्यार्थियों का नामांकन हुआ है उनसे अच्छे नम्बरों में ये पास हो जाएंगे। जब रोजगार का प्रश्न आएगा उस समय भी इन लोगों को रोजगार मिल जाएगा और योग्यता के आधार पर आए विद्यार्थियों को नहीं मिलेगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Is there no captitation fee for getting jobs after passing ?

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Well, what can I say ? In some cases that also is prevalent; in some other from that also is prevalent.

इस तरह से देश में दो तरह की नागरिक-ताओं के निर्माण में आपने योगदान दिया है। एक साधन सम्पन्न लोगों के लिए और दूसरा साधन हीन लोगों के लिए। साधन हीन हमेशा फिसड़ड़ी के फिसड़ड़ी ही रह जाएंगे। उनकी कहीं सुनवाई नहीं होगी।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि समय पर ऐसी संस्थाओं को क्यों नहीं रोका गया। दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आपने यह कहा है कि संसद में उपयुक्त विधान पेश करने का केन्द्रीय सरकार का प्रस्ताव है। यह निश्चित रूप से आप बताएं कि कब तक आप यह विधान पेश करने जा रहे हैं। जिन कालेजों में सीटों से अधिक संख्या में एडमिशन दे दिया गया है वहां के स्टैंडर्ड को मेटेन करने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है। जहां पर प्रशिक्षण और प्रयोगशालाओं की समुचित व्यवस्था नहीं है वहां के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है। विद्यार्थियों और शिक्षक के बीच का क्या रेशो है और क्या होना चाहिए। अगर यह रेशो एक दूसरे से नहीं मिलता है तो उसके संबंध में आप क्या करेंगे। मैं सिर्फ आई.आई. टी. की बात ही नहीं कर रहा हूं जहां विशेष सुविधा है। जहां-जहां रेशो ठीक नहीं है ऐसी संस्थाओं के बारे में आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं। यह मैं उन संस्थाओं की बात कर रहा हूं जो सेकण्ड क्लास की समझी जाती हैं। जिस प्रकार कहा जाता है कि “नर्क में भी ठेलमठेल” नर्क में भी जाने का रास्ता नहीं है। वहां भी ठेलमठेल हो रही है। इन शिक्षण संस्थाओं में रेशो मेटेन नहीं हो रहा है। इसके संबंध में आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं।

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : The hon. Member has largely dwelt on the issues concerning the engineering colleges.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Professionally I am an Engineer.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Were you admitted with capitation fee?

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Without capitation fee.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : I was also admitted without capitation fee.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Very good.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : All those who were admitted on payment of capitation fee have yet to see many more years to enter this House because this system of capitation fee has started just now.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Manipal Engineering College had started it much before.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I know you never went to Manipal.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : I did not.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : He referred to the educational institutions in general. We have set procedure for recognising the medical colleges.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Do you consider medical colleges as educational institution? If so, why was it not included in this statement right in the beginning? Do you consider it as a teaching shop or some professional factory?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : In this statement mention has been made of engineering colleges. Not even a single word has been said about the medical colleges.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : If the hon. Member is not interested in listening, I should not the time of the House.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : I am interested in answer. I simply asked a question.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You may please answer his questions.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : The hon. Member says that his entire question is concentrated on the issues involved in the engineering colleges and not medical colleges.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : This is not the point. I would say that it was postponed simply because the Minister was not available. The point is, this is the process.

strategy and style of functioning of the Government. When such types of questions are put, reply is given about the engineering institutions and nothing is said about the medical colleges.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The issue is about the capitation fee.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I am sorry. The hon. Member is a lecturer, professor, I do not know.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is a professor.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: He is an engineer.

I cannot answer the question whether medical colleges are educational institutions. I leave it to the House to know whether they are educational institutions or not. However, there is a procedure laid down in the Medical Council of India Act to recognise medical colleges because minimum standard has been laid down in the Act. If any college does not fulfil the conditions laid down in the Act or rules, that college not recognised.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Please see the last line this is statement.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The hon. Member is quite competent. You leave it to him.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: You have replied to question regarding medical college only and not about the engineering colleges, I want reply.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the hon. Education Minister will reply.

श्रीमती शीला कौल : माननीय सदस्य ने यह पूछा है कि बिहार सरकार उन कालेजेस को कैसे रिकगनाइज करती है जो कैपिटेशन फीस चार्ज करते हैं। हमको जो वहां से जानकारी मिली है वह यह कि बिहार सरकार उनको रिकगनीशन नहीं देती और न ही यूनिवर्सिटी देती है।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : आपको जो जानकारी मिली है, उसमें कहीं-न-कहीं कोई

न कोई घपला हुआ है। जब यूनिवर्सिटी परीक्षाएं लेती हैं तो बिना रिकगनीशन के कैसे परीक्षा ले लेती हैं ?

श्रीमती शीला कौल : जो इन्फार्मेशन हमें सरकार ने दी है, वही मैं आपको बता रही हूं।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : सही इन्फार्मेशन दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Non-recognised institutions can also carry on their examinations.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: But their examinations are not conducted by the Universities. The university conducts examination of these engineering colleges. How can it be without recognising these institutions ?

श्रीमती शीला कौल : मैं यही कहना चाहूंगी कि माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न उठाया है, अगर वह चाहें तो मैं यह जानकारी भिजवा दूंगी। माननीय सदस्य ने यही कहा है कि बिहार में किस तरह से रिकगनीशन मिलती है ? किस तरीके से रिव्यू किया जाता है और किस तरीके से उनके स्टैण्डर्ड को मेनटेन किया जाता है। हमारी जो ऑल इंडिया टेक्नीकल एजुकेशन काउन्सिल है, वह मेन्टीनेंस ऑफ स्टैण्डर्ड और टेक्नीकल एजुकेशन की सारी बातें देखती है। जहां पर यह स्टैण्डर्ड नहीं होता है, वहां उनको रिकगनीशन नहीं मिलती है। हमने पत्र लिखा हुआ है कि वहां बिहार स्टेट इन्जीनियरिंग और फार्मसी इंस्टीट्यूशन्स एक्ट जो है इसमें कैपिटेशन फीस को स्टेट गवर्नमेंट देखेगी। एक्ट में यह नहीं कहा गया है कि यह फीस एबोलिश होगी। हम, इस कैपिटेशन फीस के बिल्कुल खिलाफ हैं। एडमिशन के लिए जो डोनेशन मिलता है, उसके भी हम खिलाफ हैं। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से हमने रिक्वेस्ट की है कि जब तक वे नेसेसरी एक्शन नहीं लेंगे और जब तक इनके क्लोज में क्लोज एस फार दी एक्ट में टोटली कैपिटेशन फीस बैन नहीं हो जाएगी तब तक हम रिकगनाइज नहीं करेंगे। उनका

स्टैंडर्ड हमारे लिए जरूरी है। स्टेट भी रिकगनीशन के लिए तैयार नहीं स्टेट ने हमें खुद हैं। बुलाया था कि यहां आकर स्टैंडर्ड देखिए। उन्होंने खुद उसका इंस्पेक्शन किया। मैं आपको बताना चाहती हूं कि इंस्पेक्शन के बाद वहां 20 कालेजेस थे जिनमें से 11 बिल्कुल बंद कर दिए गए हैं। अगर आप चाहें तो नाम भी बता सकती हूं।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। क्या उनकी ईमानदारी पर आपको विश्वास है ? जिस आदमी ने अपने नाम से इंजीनियरिंग कालेज खोल दिया और वह कहने लगे कि हमने इस तरह का कालेज पर प्रतिबंध लगाया है तो उसकी ईमानदारी पर आपने विश्वास किया तो कैसे किया ?

श्रीमती शीला कौल : जब भी हमारे पास लिखित रूप में सूचना आयेगी तभी हम यकीन करेंगे। आप तो इधर-उधर से सुनकर आ जाते हैं, उसको हम कैसे यकीन करें ?

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : आप अपने गुप्त-चर विभाग से पता लगाइए।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : कुछ कालेजों की उन्होंने खुद इंस्पेक्शन की। उनकी संख्या आठ है। बाकियों के लिए उन्होंने हम से कहा कि आप कर लो। हम तभी करेंगे उनको रिकगनाइज जब वे हमारे स्टैंडर्ड पर आ जाएंगे।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : जो कैपिटेशन फी ली जाती है उसको बन्द करने के लिए आपने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा था कि सरकार विधेयक लाएगी। कब आप उस विधेयक को ला रहे हैं ?

श्रीमती शीला कौल : इस हाउस में कैपिटेशन फी के बारे में कंसर्न दिखाया गया था और सरकार खुद भी उसके बारे में कंसर्न थी और इसके बारे में आपको याद होगा कि सरकारों को लिखा भी गया था। आंध्र प्रदेश, कर्नाटक और बिहार में बहुत पहले से यह ली

जा रही है। आंध्र प्रदेश में एक एकट पास हो गया है जिसके मुताबिक यह चार्ज नहीं होगी। लेकिन कर्नाटक में जब यह तय किया गया तो वहां पर मैनेजमेंट के जो लोग थे और उनको जब मना किया गया तो वे हाई कोर्ट में केस ले गए और वहां की हाई कोर्ट ने स्टेट आर्डर दे दिया है। हम सोच रहे हैं कि ऐसा कानून लाएं जो बिल्कुल साफ हो और आसानी से जिसको चैलेंज न किया जा सके। इसके लिए तरह-तरह की लीगल राय लेंगे।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : This is a statement which was read on that day to clarify certain matters. This statement is only for engineering institutions. I had asked a question from the Hon. Health Minister to clarify on this point and it is said that there is a proposal before the Government to bring suitable legislation in Parliament to abolish this capitation fee, as it is mentioned in this particular statement. I would like to know whether it is only for the engineering institutions for or medical colleges also because medical colleges are also educational institutions and if Government has got proposal for...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That statement is from the Health Minister or from Education Minister ?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : He had been summoned to clarify all these points. How can he give evasive replies ? He should also reply whether he is having a proposal or not because this is the proposal of the government which has been indicated. It is only for engineering institutions or medical colleges also, for institutions of medical sciences ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : First of all, the statement is made by the Education Minister and it is quite clear and the Education Minister made the statement about the educational institutions under the Ministry of Education. Perhaps, I may kindly be allowed to inform the House that the medical education and medical colleges are functioning and are governed under the Medical Council of India Act and that is the reason why there is a difference between the other educational institutions and the medical education in this country and from that angle when I was required

by the Speaker to remain present today along with the Education Minister, I am here and I have tried my level best.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We go to the next item. Matters under Rule 377. Shri Chandra Pal Singh.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Need for improving power supply in Western Uttar Pradesh

श्री चन्द्रपाल सिंह (अमरोहा) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश, विशेषकर मुरादाबाद जनपद के आसपास के इलाके में किसानों को विद्युत आपूर्ति में अनेक प्रकार की कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। इस सम्बन्ध में पहले भी मैंने सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट कराया था और ऊर्जा मन्त्री जी ने सदन को यह आश्वासन भी दिया था कि किसानों को कम से कम 8 घण्टे विद्युत आपूर्ति लगातार प्रति दिन की जा रही है और जिन क्षेत्रों में कमी है वहां पर्याप्त कार्यवाही की जा रही है। लेकिन अत्यन्त अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि विद्युत आपूर्ति की व्यवस्था खराब होने से करोड़ों किसानों की फसलें बर्बाद हो रही हैं। गन्ना बोवाई का समय आ गया है और थ्रैशर चलाने भी हैं, उन्हें समय पर बिजली की आपूर्ति नहीं की जा रही है। लेकिन बिजली का बिल समय से पहले अवश्य पहुँच जाता है। इस कारण बहुत से किसान बिजली कनेक्शन विच्छेद करने के इच्छुक हैं। इसमें सुधार के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि स्थानीय विद्युत सम्प्रदाय के कार्याध्यक्षों को सख्त हिदायत की जाये और बेकार संयंत्रों को नियमित रूप से देखभाल कर चालू करने की आवश्यकता है।

अतः इस सदन के माध्यम से ऊर्जा मन्त्री जी से निवेदन है कि विद्युत आपूर्ति की दयनीय दशा को सुधारने के लिये अविश्वस्य अपेक्षित कदम उठाने का कष्ट करेंगे।

(ii) Facilities for the handloom industry in Kerala for its proper development.

SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat):** The handloom industry in Kerala is facing a serious crisis today. There are one lakh looms working in the cooperative sector. Most of the looms in Calicut and Cannanore were manufacturing crepe which had a very good market in foreign countries, particularly in U. S. A. and European countries. But, of late, we have almost lost these markets and this has seriously affected the industry. Thousands of weavers have lost their jobs and are on the verge of starvation. The All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Cooperative Society, Kerala State Handloom Weavers Cooperative Society and such other organisations have not been able to do anything to save this industry.

Another problem which is affecting this industry is the 30 per cent increase in the prices of types of yarns and 25 per cent increase in the prices of chemicals during the past one year.

In the circumstances, I request the Government to take the following steps to save the handloom industry in Kerala:—

1. Ensure supply of yarn and chemicals at controlled price.
2. Make an all-out effort to explore international market for handloom products.
3. Introduce measures for the welfare of handloom weavers.

(iii) Adequate Funds for Ernakulam-Alleppey Railway line and Alleppey-Kayamkulam Railway line

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (MAVELIKARA): Sir, under rule 377, I make the following statement:—

The coastal railway line connecting Ernakulam to Alleppey and Alleppey to Kayamkulam was a long-felt need of the people of Kerala. It was after much representations and agitations that the Government of India had

sanctioned the above railway line. Last year Rs. 5 crores were provided for the Ernakulam-Alleppey line and Rs. 1.4. crores were provided for Alleppey-Kayamkulam line and the work was progressing. But it is very much disappointing that this year only Rs. 1.75 crores were sanctioned to Ernakulam-Alleppey sector and a nominal amount of Rs. 1. lakh only for Alleppey-Kayamkulam sector. At least an amount of Rs. 3 crores is immediately required for continuing the work which has already been tendered.

Sir, I agree that the Railways are in a crisis and adequate consideration should be given to renovation of the existing track and rolling stock. But it should also be remembered that Kerala has only 914 kms. of railway line out of a total of 61,000 kms (sixty-one thousand kilometres) which is less than 1.5 per cent of the total.

The coastal belt of Ernakulam, Alleppey, Kayamkulam, etc., is very backward and the economic and industrial development of these areas is solely dependant on this railway line. The Kerala Chief Minister and Home Minister had made special representation to the Government of India in this regard. The whole people of Kerala are behind this demand.

So, I urge upon the Railway Minister to give his personal attention to this issue and sanction at least Rs. 6 crores for Ernakulam-Alleppey line and Rs. 4 crores for Alleppey-Kayamkulam line.

(iv) Need for improving the working of the Bharat Brakes and Valves Ltd.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, the fate of the nationalised unit, Bharat Brakes and Valves Ltd and its 1,000 employees is at stake. After a prolonged and protracted struggle by the workers, Gresham and Craven of India Private Ltd was not only nationalised in August, 1977, but also declared as a separate unit maintaining its identity intact under the name of Bharat Brakes and Valves Ltd. This unit, manufacturing important components for the railways, was making very good progress towards, better productivity and viability due to the unstinted cooperation by employees, the workers and officials. The production rose from Rs. 18 lakhs to Rs. 50

lakhs and there was complete harmonious industrial relations in 1979-80. But in June, 1980 onwards, heavy administration, mismanagement and maladministration has led this unit to the verge of collapse. I urge upon the Government to foil the designs of vested interests to discredit this nationalised unit and to make a plea in future to hand over it to the private hands.

(v) Demand for CBI enquiring into the Violation of Rice Procurement (Levy) order, 1981 in Rajasthan

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (BHILWARA): During Kharif marketing season 1981-82 levy of rice on millers/wholesalers was imposed by Rajasthan Government vide Rajasthan Rice Procurement (Levy) Order, 1981. Food Corporation of India and Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation were notified as public agencies for collection of levy rice during that year.

Department of Food and Civil Supplies, Government of Rajasthan Vide their communication dated 5th May, 1982 directed Food Corporation of India and State Warehousing Corporation not to insist on replacement of broken rice supplied by Millers as stipulated in Rajasthan Rice Procurement (Levy) Order, 1981. The two procurement agencies were also directed to return broken rice to Millers along with a 'rejection slip' and issue an 'exemption certificate' as will.

It is alleged that some millers in connivance with officials of FCI and the SWC took full advantage of relaxation and secured rejection certificate for a quantity more than was actually supplied as levy price. On the strength of rejection certificates, FCI and the SWC issued exemption certificate to millers authorising them to sell rice in open market.

As against levy price of Rs. 158/- per quintal, ruling price of coarse rice in open market at that time was Rs. 400/- per quintal and that of good quality rice between Rs. 650/- and Rs. 750/- a quintal 'Rejection' and 'Exemption' slips for over 80,000 quintals were issued to Millers from May 5 to the end of September, 1982 when process was stopped by the Government.

Thus even if the entire quantity exempted is to be taken as that of coarse variety and premium earned placed on a conservative est-

imate of Rs. 200/-per quintal, the Millers allegedly derived a pecuniary advantage of at least Rs.1.60 crores.

It is hoped that Food Department, Government of India, would institute a CBI enquiry to investigate and prosecute the concerned officials of FCI and SWC.

(vi) Development Schemes for hilly areas, Bundelkhand region and Tarai areas of Eastern Uttar Pradesh.

श्री अशफाक हुसैन (महाराजगंज) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश का पहाड़ी क्षेत्र, बुंदेलखण्ड क्षेत्र और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश का तराई क्षेत्र इस प्रदेश का सर्वाधिक पिछड़ा क्षेत्र है। जब तक इन क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए केन्द्र और राज्य सरकार बड़े पैमाने पर आवश्यक कदम नहीं उठाएंगी, तब तक इन क्षेत्रों का पिछड़ापन दूर नहीं हो सकता। अगर इन क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए फौरी तौर पर अलग योजना नहीं बनाई गई और इस योजना पर तेजी से अमल न किया गया और उसके लिए केन्द्र और राज्य सरकार ने पर्याप्त धन की व्यवस्था न की, तो डर है कि इन क्षेत्रों की जनता की, जो अब जागरूक हो चुकी है, बेचैनी को रोकना अब और अधिक संभव न हो पाएगा। अलगाववादी तत्व, जो इन तीनों सर्वाधिक पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में अपनी गतिविधियां तेज कर रहे हैं, मौके का लाभ उठा कर पृथक राज्य का नारा देकर आम जनता के व्यापक असंतोष का लाभ उठा रहे हैं। इस समय भी उत्तराखंड, पृथक बुंदेलखंड और पृथक पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के नारे जगह-जगह उठने लगे हैं।

इस सदन के माध्यम से हम सरकार से मांग करते हैं कि वह इन सर्वाधिक पिछड़े क्षेत्रों की बुनियादी जरूरतों की ओर तुरन्त ध्यान दे। पहाड़ी क्षेत्र की भांति पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के तराई क्षेत्र, जिसमें बहराइच, गोंडा, बस्ती, गोरखपुर और देवरिया के जिले आते हैं और जिसकी आबादी लगभग पौने दो करोड़ की है, और संपूर्ण बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र के लिए पृथक-पृथक बजट प्रावधान और पृथक-पृथक विकास-योजना बनाई जाए, ताकि इन क्षेत्रों का बड़े पैमाने पर

औद्योगिक विकास हो सके और क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन कुछ हद तक दूर हो सके। इस बात की भी आवश्यकता है कि इन क्षेत्रों के लिए कृषि विकास, सड़क-निर्माण, कुटीर उद्योग, दस्तकारी हथकरघा, मछलीपालन, मुर्गीपालन, मवेशी-पालन, डेरी विकास योजना और पेयजल व्यवस्था, शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण पर सरकार न केवल विशेष बल्कि अलग से धन की व्यवस्था करे। यदि ऐसा न किया गया, तो इन क्षेत्रों के अलगाववादी तत्वों को जनता को उकसाने से रोका नहीं जा सकेगा, जो न केवल प्रदेश के लिए, बल्कि पूरे देश के लिए ऐसा खतरा बन सकता है, जिस पर काबू पाना मुश्किल हो जाएगा।

(vii) Need for a direct Train from Gorakhpur to Bombay.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे (खलीलाबाद) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने पूर्वी उ० प्र० और पश्चिमी बिहार की जनता को गरीबी से मुक्ति दिलाने के लिए गोरखपुर से समस्तीपुर और गोरखपुर से लखनऊ तक मीटर गेज रेल लाइन को ब्राड गेज रेल लाइन में परिवर्तन कराया।

स्व० श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र एवं कमला-पति त्रिपाठी जी अपने रेल मंत्रित्व काल में गोरखपुर में यह एलान कर चुके हैं कि गोरखपुर की रेल लाइन ब्राडगेज होते ही गोरखपुर से बम्बई के लिए सीधी ट्रेन प्रतिदिन आयेगी और जाएगी। स्व० श्री केदार पांडे ने 1981 में ब्राडगेज रेल लाइन का गोरखपुर में उद्घाटन करते समय आश्वासन दे चुके हैं कि गोरखपुर से बम्बई के लिए 22 डिब्बों की रेल गाड़ी चलाई जाएगी। बम्बई महानगरी में पूर्वी उ० प्र० और पश्चिमी बिहार के लगभग 14 लाख लोग अपनी रोजी-रोटी के लिए गए हुए हैं, परन्तु यह विधि की विडम्बना है कि रेल मन्त्रालय अपने भू० पू० रेल मन्त्रियों के दिए गए आश्वासनों को पूरा नहीं कर रहा है। पूर्वी उ० प्र० से हजारों लोग प्रतिदिन प्राइवेट बसों से गोरखपुर, बस्ती, देवरिया, आजमगढ़ से आते और जाते हैं। गोरख-

पुर से लखनऊ और लखनऊ से बम्बई रेल की छतों पर हजारों की संख्या में बैठकर लोग आते और जाते हैं। दुर्घटना की चिंता न करके अपने पेट की पीड़ा बुझाने के लिए अपनी बलि भी दे देते हैं। 1971 से रेल सलाहकार समिति एवं रेलवे मन्त्रालय की मांगों की चर्चा के समय में ही नहीं, सदन के अन्य मेरे दोस्त भी गोरखपुर से बम्बई के लिए सीधी 22 डिब्बों की रेलगाड़ी प्रतिदिन चलाने की एक स्वर में मांग करते रहे हैं। गोरखपुर से लखनऊ की रेल लाइन को ब्राडगेज हुए लगभग दो वर्ष हो गए हैं परन्तु आज तक गोरखपुर से बम्बई के लिए 22 डिब्बों की गाड़ी नहीं चलाई गई, रेलवे बोर्ड अब यह तर्क दे रहा है कि बम्बई में गोरखपुर की ट्रेन को रोकने के लिए जगह ही नहीं है।

मैं प्रधानमंत्री जी एवं रेल मन्त्री जी से यह विनम्र आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि गोरखपुर से बम्बई के लिए 22 डिब्बों की सीधी ट्रेन चलाने की व्यवस्था करें, जिससे शांतिप्रिय पूर्वी उ० प्र० की जनता को कोई ऐसा कार्य करने के लिए मजबूर न होना पड़े कि रेल व्यवस्था अस्त-व्यस्त ही हो जाए।

(viii) Proposed of 15 percent production cut by Jute Mills in West Bengal

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Sir, in west Bengal, the private jute mill owners have come out with a proposal of 15% production cut in Jute Mills on the plea of so-called shortage of jute fibre. This plea is totally baseless and the proposed cut is intended to lay off the workers as well as to depress the price of the new jute crop which will arrive in the market after a few months. This also is intended to wrest further concessions from the Government. The trade union including AITUC and peasant organisation as well as the Government of West Bengal have sharply reacted against this proposal.

I request the Ministry of Commerce of the Government of India to take up this question with IJMA and see to it that this motivated harmful proposal cannot be given effect to.

(xi) Arrangement of gram and payment of its price to farmers

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश में केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा घोषित कृषि उत्पादन की समर्थन मूल्य पर खरीदी नहीं की जा रही है।

केन्द्र सरकार ने चने का समर्थन मूल्य 235 रु० प्रति क्विंटल घोषित किया है, किन्तु मध्य प्रदेश में किसानों से 225 रु० प्रति क्विंटल के भाव से चना खरीदा गया है। इतना ही नहीं तो सरकारी खरीद की अपर्याप्त व्यवस्था के कारण किसानों को चना कम मूल्य पर बेचने के लिए बाध्य किया जा रहा है। जो चना सरकारी निकायों के लिए खरीदा जा रहा है, उसका भुगतान किसानों को नहीं किया जा रहा है। मध्य प्रदेश में करोड़ों-रुपयों का भुगतान किसानों को किया जाना है, जिसमें उज्जैन जिले का ही करीब एक करोड़ रुपया किसानों को भुगतान करना बकाया है।

कृषि उत्पादनों के भुगतान में अप्रत्याशित विलम्ब के कारण किसान परेशान है तथा अभी की बेमौसम बरसात और ओलावृष्टि के कारण फसलों को काफी नुकसान हुआ है। जिससे किसानों की आर्थिक स्थिति और अधिक प्रभावित हुई है। कृषकों की ऐसी विषम स्थिति में मेरा केन्द्र सरकार से आग्रह है कि सरकार कृषि उत्पादनों की खरीद और भुगतान का तत्काल पर्याप्त प्रबन्ध करे।

13.10 hrs.

FINANCE BILL—1983—CONTD :

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, let us take up the next item. The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee on the 27th April, 1983, namely:—

“That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1983-84, be taken into consideration.”

Mr. Sontosh Mohan Dev may continue his speech.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Finance Minister in his Finance Bill has given exemption to various sectors, to corporate sector, exporters and small manufacturers, to the tune of Rs. 50.15 crores and this was done mainly on the basis of the representations given by various industries, traders, social organisations and also of the feelings of the masses in the country which have been voiced in this House by many hon. Members from different sides. Sir, while I appreciate the declaration made by the Finance Minister, I was deeply shocked to listen to the speech of hon. Member on the opposite side, Shri Somnath Chatterjee, yesterday on the Finance Bill. Sir, he was trying to find out a black cat in a dark night. This cannot be proved because they are propagating wrong idealism. There is an English proverb which says that one ounce of fact is worth a pound of theory. Here, he gave some theory while making his points. The House, rather I, as a Member of parliament, know well that the Finance Minister has been very liberal to the West Bengal and in spite of that there is a lot of shouting from the hon. Members representing West Bengal. The outlay of the Sixth Five Year Plan, that is, for 1982-85, is Rs. 3500 crores for West Bengal. As against this, during the past four years, the most efficient Government of West Bengal could only utilise an amount of Rs. 1935 crores, which means that they have got one year only during which they have got to utilise the remaining amount of Rs. 1565 crores.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDAR: (Durgapur) : The Chief Minister of West Bengal two days back had mentioned and contradicted the wrong Statement of Finance Minister Pranab Mukherjee about this.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Out of the total outlay of Rs. 3500 crores, they have to utilise Rs. 1565 crores during the period of one year.

If you take the past four years, they have hardly utilised Rs. 300 crores each year. They cannot utilise the money given to them. Apart from that, the present Finance Minister was kind enough to convert Rs. 340 crores overdraft on 31st March, 1982 into term loan.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Is he speaking on the Finance Bill ? Finance Minister wrongly briefed .

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : As you have made certain allegations against the Finance Minister, I am giving these figures to show that the allegations are not correct.

As I said, the overdraft of Rs. 340 was converted into term loan on 31st March, 1982. Last year, the Central assistance to West Bengal should have been Rs. 147 crores, but as against it the Finance Minister was liberal to give them Rs. 290 crores. This is the position of the assistance given to the West Bengal Government from the Central Government. If you see the performance of the Central Government, in the first four years of the Plan, the Plan achievement of the Central Government towards all the States was 88%. The performance of all the States put together was 75.5%, but the performance and utilisation of the West Bengal Government was only 56%..... (Interruptions). As I said, they are trying to find a black cat on a dark night. They have no ideology. They only went to say something against the Central Ministers... .. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is the only representative present now from the Opposition, and, therefore, you must tolerate him.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Now the Panchayat elections are there in West Bengal and they are making a hue and cry about the utilisation of IRDP and DRDP funds. The IRDP scheme was introduced by the Government in 1980, and it took two years for the West Bengal Government to implement that scheme. Not only that, they were asked to identify 600 families per block, they took three years to do that. On the other hand they claim that they are the champions of the down-trodden people. They could not identify 600 families per block for three years. As a result, the money which has been given for this scheme is being surrendered. But in the Panchayat elections, they are telling the people that the Central Government is not giving money...(interruptions).

In view of this, I would request the hon. CPI members from the Opposition that

whatever help the West Bengal Governments is getting from the Central Government, they should see that they run an efficient Ministry there, so that they can utilise the funds provided to them. In West Bengal for everything there is a Minister. There are so many Ministers there and as a result, there are not sufficient rooms for them. Unfortunately, Shri Somnath Chatterjee is not there; I would request Shri Halder to pass on the information to him.

Now, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to certain specific things of northeastern region. As we know, on 1st April, 1981, the Government of India raised the royalty on crude oil from Rs. 42/- to Rs. 61/-. This was based on 20% of the then prevailing price of indigenous crude. Now, the price of indigenous crude has gone up to Rs. 1112/- per tonne, but the royalty has not been increased. When this matter was raised, the then Minister for Petroleum Shri P C Sethi had told this House that as the agreement was made for four years, the royalty could not be revised before the expiry of that period. But the price of crude oil was raised even before the expiry, and no proportionate increase in royalty was allowed. The present Finance Minister represents Gujarat, and that State is also claiming that. We have to give our share of money in the 5th Plan. And in view of the present Assam situation, it is very difficult for us to generate any revenue there by levying taxes. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to look into the problem.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:
I support your case.

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV : Thank you.

I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Finance Minister regarding another thing. Sir, the Hon. Minister knows very well that Banking system has not gone far enough in the remote areas in Assam. We appreciate that there are main constraints caused by the present difficulties and turmoil in Assam. But, Sir, I will add that there is no infrastructure there. There are only Regional Manager's Office in Gauhati and from there it is very difficult to monitor things. In that respect I have personally

approached the Hon. Minister the possibility of starting a Regional Manager's Office of the State Bank of India at Silcher, which can meet the demands of the banking facilities for the people of Tripura; Mizoram as well as of Manipur. Sir, it satisfies the norms of the RM's Office because they have got 42 branches, there. So, I would request the Hon. Minister to consider this aspect.

Regarding the Banking Service Commission, which has been formed for the appointment of the employees, I would say that it is not functioning well. Whenever we approached the Bank for the implementation of various schemes, they cannot do anything because of the dearth of employees in different sectors. So, the Banking Service Commission should be strengthened and that it should be properly manned so that the recruitment is done. This will also help solve the employment problem also.

Another thing is the North Eastern region there are demands for opening of more Gramin Banks. I am glad that after the Hon. Minister has taken over six Gramin Banks have already been opened. Sir, we have seen that the Gramin Banks meet the demands of the rural people better than the Nationalised Banks do. The concept of Gramin Bank is much better than the National Bank, but I will not go into various aspects of the Banking. So, this particular aspect also should be looked into.

Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister about the present relief and rehabilitation measures going in on Assam. The recent burden has come on the Assam Government for the maintenance of the law and order situation there. Several battalions have gone there and are working there. The Government of India has given enough money to us to look after the relief and rehabilitation problem. But on the law and order problem there has been a huge drainage of money. So, the Assam Government has submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister as well as to Relief and Rehabilitation Minister that cost of the battalions, engaged in the relief and rehabilitation duty as well as for the law and order, should be borne by the Central Government. I am sure that the Finance Minister knows better about

the North Eastern region and he will take special care about this.

I would now like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister on another thing. Sir, in the Banking organisation, the United Bank is one of the lead banks in the North Eastern region. There are provisions to give representation of the employees in its Board of Directors. Now, in the United bank there is a vacancy of the employees' representation and I would request the Hon. Minister to consider the possibility of giving a representation from an employee of the United Bank from Gauhati. In that case the Ministry will be able to know the views and difficulties which are being faced by the employees as well as the customers.

Lastly, Sir, the Central Government was kind enough to give us grants for the improvement of various damaged schemes during the last floods. In that scheme a specific amount was given for the construction of roads in the Municipal areas. But while giving this money, an allocation of Rs. 20 lakhs has been made out of Rs. 30 lakhs, for the Gauhati Corporation. This was rightly done and I do not object to it. But I have written to the Hon. Minister to consider that there other 33 Municipal bodies in Assam who are suffering very much from the lack of collection of rent and taxes. So, the Hon. Minister may kindly consider that aspect and see that some amount is given to them for the development of roads which have been very badly damaged by the recent floods.

Lastly, Sir, I again congratulate the Finance Minister for giving directions to the various schemes in our area. Sir, the country is facing serious difficulty because we had two droughts in the course of the last few years and they have definitely affected our Kharif as well as Rabi crops.

Considering whatever concessions he has given, I must appreciate his stand. He has given due respect to the representations given by the different bodies including the Members of Parliament, who had met him after presentation of the Bill. I take this opportunity to congratulate him. I hope all the demands which I have placed before him will get his due consideration.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Krishnagiri): Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to make a few suggestions on the Finance Bill for 1983-84.

I would like to stress the point that after the Congress Party under the leadership of Mrs. Indira Gandhi came back to power in 1980 there has been all round development in different sectors of our economy. The industrial production has gone up, The foodgrains has improved. The power generation has picked up. The raging inflation has been brought under control. In this environment of overall progress, our hon. Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherji, has brought forward this Finance Bill which will not only sustain our achievement but will also give fillip to the fiscal policies of the Government of India. I have no doubt that this will be a potent instrument for arousing the energies of different branches of our Administration.

Here I am also constrained to refer to the financial conditions prevalent in the country. Both the internal and external debts have gone up to phenomenal figures. The internal debt as on date is of the order of Rs. 65,376.65 crores and the external debt is Rs. 15,327.97. crores. I do agree that in a growing economy this should not cause any alarm. Yet, we have to give thought to the question of repayment of these debts. I do not think that through any Finance Bill we can plan to wipe out these debts. We cannot even reduce this debt burden by hiking the excise duty, customs duty and incometax. There is no easy way to get rid of internal and external debt, particularly when the economy itself is passing through an unprecedented crisis.

I have got to lay emphasis on the imperative necessity for 100% utilisation of all the installed industrial capacity in the country so that production is increased. When there is surplus production, there will be substantial increase in our exports, resulting in greater flow of foreign exchange. At the sametime, the imports have be reduced to the barest necessity. We cannot carry on with the trade deficit of Rs, 4060 crores within 9 months of 1982-83. Only when the adverse balance of payments position is turned into

favourable balance of payments position, we can think of reducing the external debt. I am sure that our hon. Finance Minister will give thought to this issue.

Sir, the Government have invested more than Rs. 22,000 crores in the public sector industrial enterprises. The avowed objective of our Government is to capture the commanding heights of economy through having core industries in the public sector. Though I am wedded to the theory that there should be no private sector in the country, yet the present economic climate compels me to demur and that this huge investment in public sector should yield some returns. No doubt a few of the public sector enterprises are making profits. But the overall situation is that there is no return from the public sector units on this huge investment. In the mixed economy we have propounded, it becomes all the more necessary for the public sector units to function profitably. The Finance Bill should pay the way for profitable working of our public sector units. The hon. Minister of Finance should not have any compunction in taking to task any erring public sector unit.

There are many welcome features in this Finance Bill. In the name of rural development, so far the monopoly industrialists were misusing the tax concessions and other incentives offered by the Government. In their books they will be showing about investment in a particular rural industrial complex. In reality there will be no such thing. But, they will enjoy all the benefits offered to them by Government for this purpose. This Finance Bill has tried to eliminate the avenues of tax evasion on this count. The Prime Minister's Rural Development has been created and the contributions to this fund will get the tax exemption. The Finance Bill has also plugged the loopholes in the management of religious trusts, which have so far been a convenient outlet for circumventing the tax laws. Immediately after presentation of this year's Budget, many industrialists have approached directly and indirectly the Members of Parliament and have appealed to them not to support this move of the Government. They feel that this provision in the Finance Bill will not yield the desired rural investment. I would request the hon. Finance

Minister that he should not budge an inch from the policy adumbrated in the Finance Bill.

Coming now to the banking sector, I came across recently a news item which says that the Trade Union in a Bank has stood in the way of CBI inquiry into the alleged malpractices. The Trade Union is meant to protect the interests of the workers and not to shelter those indulging in malpractices. I have to regretfully point out that the service to the customers in the public sector banks has deteriorated very much. That promptness and courtesy, which were the hallmarks of the Banks in the private sector, have disappeared. I am afraid that if the Banks continue to be run in this manner, that day may not be far off when they will become defunct. There is no commitment on the part of public sector banks to the ideals of our Government. I demand that the hon. Finance Minister should revamp the entire banking sector forthwith. I request him to pay special attention to this problem.

Then, I will come to the investment policy of the Government. In order to protect the interests of workers our Government has been adopting the policy of taking over the sick industrial units. We cannot continue with this policy for ever. It is common knowledge that the industrialists get 80% of their capital needs from the public sector financial institutions and take the remaining 20% financial requirement from others. They suck the industrial unit to its marrows and then declare it sick. They exploit the public funds for personal aggrandisement. They make such units the orphans to be taken care of by the Government. Having been committed to the common weal, the Government have to take over such sick units and nurse them to recovery in order to ensure that the workers are not made to suffer. The present financial stringency demands a change in the policy of the Government. The assets of the industrialists, whose units have become sick, should be confiscated by the Government without any iota of mercy.

Now the private sector has taken to the ruse of merging a sick unit with another profitable unit, without observing any of the modalities prescribed for it. I understand that tomorrow the Committee constituted

for this purpose is going to meet. I have received representations from my Trade Union friends that the Plastic Resins and Chemicals Company, a unit which has remained closed for five years, is sought to be merged with Dhrangdhara Chemical Works in Tamil Nadu. In this proposed merger, there is not going to be the prescribed employment generation. Secondly, the condition of 60% utilisation of the machinery and sick unit is not going to be met; only 10% of the machinery will be utilised. Thirdly, the process of manufacturing is also not the same and the product itself is different. Fourthly, the profits of Dhrangadhara Chemicals would be invested in the so-called merged unit, which will lead to denial of bonus etc. to the workers of DCM. The Government will also be deprived of tax revenue from this profitable unit after this merger. I request the hon. Minister of Finance to direct the Central Board of Direct Taxes not to approve this proposed merger or any such future merger in the private sector.

I will come now to the execution of approved projects on time. Here it becomes necessary to refer to the recent report of public Accounts Committee which talks about huge escalation in costs of irrigation projects because of the failure to execute them within the approved time-frame. Many projects are approved by the Planning Commission after a great deal of deliberations. The investments are also approved. But because of inordinate delay in the completion of the projects, the investment costs go up. Firstly, the investment made does not yield any return. Secondly, the Government have to find additional resources for completing the projects. There should be effective monitoring of such projects. Those responsible for the delay should not be allowed to go scot-free. The hurdles in implementing them on time should be removed on the spot. I will give you the example of 40 Railway Projects which have been started just because some Ministers have assured the public. A sum of Rs. 150 crores has already been invested in them. The Railway Reforms Committee have stated that these projects may not be completed at all even after two more Five Year Plans. This shows how public funds are turned into dead capital.

The hon. Minister of Finance should look into this problem also. As a Member of the Planning Commission he has to put his foot down on such projects.

Before I go to some other issues of general importance, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to expedite the Court cases involving hundreds of crores of excise levy which has been contested by the industrialists living on borrowed capital. Similarly, his Incometax Department should adopt in fact the war strategy to recover the Income tax arrears running into crores and crores of rupees.

No doubt I welcomed the constitution of Forth Pay Commission which the hon. Finance Minister announced in his budget speech. But, during this interregnum, the Central Government employees have rejected the Pay Commission. The Chairman and Members of the Commission have not yet been announced. The terms of reference have also not yet been finalised. They are afraid that their genuine demands will not be met for another 3, 4 years till the Pay Commission completes its job. The Government should stipulate the time by which the Pay Commission should complete its assignment. Alternatively, the Government should have full discussions with the representatives of the employees in the Joint Consultative Machinery and come to an amicable settlement of the outstanding issues. After 1947 this is the Fourth Pay Commission that has been set up by the Government. In 1958, at the initial stages of setting up of public sector enterprises, the workers used to demand that their pay scales should be similar to those recommended by the Pay Commission to the Central Government employees. But today, the Central Government employees are demanding similar scales of pay that are being given to the employees and workers in the public sector units. The Government cannot perpetuate such a partisan approach in the matter of employees working in the different wings of the Government. I request the hon. Finance Minister to do the needful in this matter.

Sir, I will now come to small industries which contribute 42% of total industrial production in the country. I was happy that the hon. Finance Minister raised the higher limit to Rs. 25 lakhs for availing of 75% of

excise duty concession. But, unfortunately this was offset by bringing down the minimum exemption limit from Rs. 7.5 lakhs to Rs. 5 lakhs in this Budget. Many Associations represented to the Finance Minister about it. When there is inflationary spiral, many small units will not be able to undergo this rigour, particularly when they do not get even remunerative prices for their products.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : Probably you have not seen my announcement yesterday, restoring the minimum of Rs. 7.5 lakhs.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : I am most thankful to you, Sir. I was coming to that.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I have announced this. As you prepared your speech yesterday before my announcement, you have to say this.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : I am most thankful to you for retaining Rs. 7.5 lakhs. I was going to thank you for this. I am once again thankful to you on behalf of small industries.

Before I conclude, I would refer to the problem of about 700 small units producing starch. They are concentrated in Salem and Dharmapuri Districts of Tamil Nadu and in parts of Kerala. In North or in Eastern parts of our country, you will not find this industry. The capital required is just Rs. 4 or 5 lakhs. There are not separate industrialists for this. The agriculturists owing 5 to 10 acres of land are engaged in this. In Salem, the Salem District Sago Manufacturers Industrial Cooperative Society has been recently started. In the latest Budget, the Tamil Nadu Government have given many tax concessions to these small units. If they are to survive, the middlemen are to be completely eliminated. That can be done only when the Central Government gives absolute exemption from excise duty for the producers of starch/sago. If that is not feasible, this item may be brought under item 68C of Excise Schedule.

I am sure that this Finance Bill will pave the way for increased industrial production and more of Exports. I am sure that this

will also create a climate of saving in the country, which is the need of the hour. I will resume my seat by emphasising the need for exercising economy in non-plan expenditure.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : Sir, I quote hon. Finance Minister himself. He claims in his Budget Speech that this budget is more than an exercise in raising revenue and financing outlays. In a planned economy it represents a potent instrument for achieving national objectives and sustaining the pace of development through appropriate financial and fiscal policies.

But what is your objective? You may say self-reliance. We say no. Your objective is nothing but development of capitalism in this country and that too not with the aid of imperialist power. Now your sole aim is, I quote from your Budget Speech:

"The budget must reflect the imperative of attaining, as speedily as possible, a viable external payment situation and, therefore, seek to promote exports and effect economies in import through judicious use of fiscal instruments."

So our Finance Ministers is not free. The cloud of IMF shrouds his vision.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Why don't you have a gramophone record and not take the trouble of repeating the same thing?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : The same thing is being done for the last 35 years. What to do?

Here is the Octopus of World Bank also. So, you are not free to take some decisions, you cannot stand boldly and face the situation although the Prime Minister during NAM spoke directly against IMF. Actually, this budget is anti-people lock, stock and barrel. It is pro-monopolist. It is a capitalist budget, that too not independent capitalist budget, but very much depending upon IMF. It is also a deceptive budget. As Comrade Somnath Chatterjee has already said, you have proposed new taxation to the tune of Rs. 716 crores. But much before that you have imposed a burden of Rs. 2100

crores on the people through other means. Thus, you are bypassing the Parliament. It is a very dangerous symptom. It is a potent danger signal to the basic fundamentals of democracy.

Sir, as I stated, it is a class state, the State of the capitalists. It is an organisation for their development. If anything here and there is done for the people, that is a mere by-product.

The PAC in its 143rd Report has said very recently :

"Forty-two big companies in 1981-82 have paid no tax although they have made huge profits and profits have rather grown."

India Today of 28th February 1983 says :

"Telco pays no tax since 1975-76. C.E.S.C. same, Associate Cement Ashok Leyland, J.K. Synthetics etc. they pay no tax at all. Taking advantage of loopholes in income-tax laws, they can manage this. But their profits grow, their assets grow, their turnover grows."

In reply to Unstarred Question No. 8578 dated 26th April 1983, it has been stated in the Lok Sabha :

"Tata has grown his assets by Rs. 301.19 crores. Birla has grown his assets by Rs. 259.70 crores. Mafatlal has grown his assets by Rs. 107.50 crores only in a year from 1980 to 1981."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : But they have paid the tax all right.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : No, they have not paid the tax. All these sharks go tax-free or their tax is zero. This is our model of socialism, India brand or Indira brand, only they know.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : What is your complaint ? Now, I have imposed tax.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Now, the Government at long last has made a proposal to tax only 30 per cent of their

profit. It is very much belated, As soon as it is done, there is *hullah gullah*, as if all is lost in the Paradise of the capitalists.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Don't you welcome ?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : We do welcome. *Hullah gullah* has started saying that everything has gone from the capitalist. I demand not only taxation of 30 per cent of profit, but the profit of these big houses has to be taxed. All the loopholes of taxation laws have to be plugged. Only then can the Government secure money and the country can advance.

But, can this Government dare do this ? Whatever little steps you dared to take, you have given up again under pressure. The big houses started a big *hullah gullah* saying why he has started to tax the travelling and guest houses of these big companies and after the *hullah gullah* only yesterday he has succumbed and already some concessions have been given. So, I fear that the Government cannot stand on its feet under the pressure of the capitalists.

Then I put a question to our hon. Finance Minister : At least the beginning is good, you have taxed a minimum of 30 per cent of the big houses. But another thing has happened. I want to know what are the implications of this. He has allowed more depreciation. You are taxing 30 per cent, but allowing more depreciation taking from the capitalists by the right hand. Are you giving them back by the left hand by allowing more depreciation to them ?

On calculation it will be seen that you get tax on 30% but you allow more than this on depreciation.

Another question has been raised by many and it is a matter of debate in the entire press. That is regarding non-resident Indians who have been allowed to buy shares, send money etc. here. I do not know what this tamasha is. I am not concerned whether Swaraj Pal may control D.C.M. or someone else may control it, but in this way you are legalising black money of the non-resident Indians. So on the ill gotten money of the non-resident Indians there is no Wealth Tax, no Gift Tax, no Capital Gain Tax. If they re-invest, the tax for them is less than what

the Indians pay. What is all this ? Is Government or top leaders in collusion with the non-resident Indians ? They are out to but land in India and whsten their black money.

The next point I want to raise is planned...
PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Are you against the concession given to the non-resident Indians ?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Yes, I am opposed to that.

Let the Minister give an answer. This black money of the non-resident Indians is being whitened. Even Indians from India can send black money to Europe and buy some dollars and again re-invest them through the non-resident Indians. Will these things happen or not ?

PROF P.J. KURIEN : Black money is in India also.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Rs. 50,000 crores have been spent during the last 31/2 years of the Plan. But what is the result ? Due to rise in price what amonnt of Rs. 50,000/- crores has actually been spent ? Has it not come down to Rs. 35,000 crores ; What is the check ? You always say you have no funds. You have also accepted in your speech that the share of the states has been brought down. You have lowered that. It is most interesting thing that you are increasing surcharge. You are lessening income tax. Entire surcharge will come to Centre. Income tax will be shared. So, the share of the States is coming down. I hope this will not be done.

Please see Statement I of Budget at a glance. Every year it is being shown that your Revenue Receipt is less than your Revenue disbursement. Your actual Revenue Receipt in the year 1982-83 was Rs. 18117 crores. The actual disbursement was Rs. 19415 crores. It was Rs. —1298. Your proposed Budget for this year is Rs. 2409.

So, I would like to ask are you not eating up the capital from your capital receipt ? You are making it up from your revenue, expenditure. In this matter, I would like to draw the attention of the Government and the hon. Minister to one thing. The administration is becoming more and more bulky

and there is more number of IAS and IPS officers. You have to pay them more and that you will pay. But how does it happend ? Every day I find one district is being to 4 into four districts. Tehisils retorn into more number of tehsils. Earlier there was one district called Ranchi. Now it becomes four districts. Naturally, there will born district magistrates, several SDOs and several BDOs. What is going on ? Is there any scientific basis or scientific calculation for doing all these things or only to see that your son and my daughter are employed this is being done.

Every body has spoken about the import policy. Although you insisted that you are having a judicious import policy, our import policy is a causing disaster to this country particularly to the State of Kerala. You are importing natural rubber; you are importing even coir. You are importing every item. On the one way you want to create impolymnt in this country and you want to see that the industries grow and on the other you are importing all these things, Even tin cans and containers are being imported. I do not know why and what for.

I have come from a place where a ball-bearing factory is located. Now, you are importing ball bearings also. The private companies manufacturing ball bearings are complaining that due to the import of ball bearings from the Southeast Asian countries our ball bearing industry is facing a very serious market problem. I would like to know whether you will change your policy or not.

The Government always tell us beginning from the Prime Minister all the Ministers that they are for self-reliance. They say that India is becoming self-reliant day in and day out. In the year 1981 alone, 389 companies had cropped up in collaboration with foreign companies, Of this, 57 companies have funds to the tune of Rs. 10.87 crores. In 1982, 590 companies have sprung up with foreign collaboration of which 113 companies have a foreign capital of Rs. 43 crores. This is our self-reliance which is going on in India.

You have already said yesterday that corruption is a big thing and baccuse of t hat

our money cannot be spent properly. huge amount is being drained up by way of corruption. Sir, you know the case of D harm Teja.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is a very old case.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : It is an old case but the new thing is that the Government has stated the other day that the cases against him are still pending. But this man comes to India goes away and again comes and goes away. He moves from place to place and the Government cannot find him. The Customs-wall cannot find him ; the income-tax wala cannot find him , the Immigration officers cannot find him ; police cannot find him ; and the Minister cannot find him. What is the mystery ? The mystery is this. This gentleman must have some link and a very nice link with very high-ups. Otherwise, how can this happen ? And these people speak against corruption.

I would like to raise one more thing. The income-tax officers, customs officers and other officers should be allowed to make raids whenever they feel appropriate. Now what is being done.

13.59 hrs.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (*in the Chair.*)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Suppose the income-tax officers want to raid some business houses. Immediately, the news reaches the Minister. The Minister intervenes and says, "Don't interfere; the election is coming and they will finance for the election fund". Therefore, the Ministers should not make use of their special powers to stop the officers from making raids.

I speak of foreign loans. I am sure you will appreciate it because you are also inhibited by foreign loans. So, you are stating that we must export more and more so that we can pay our foreign debt quickly. The debt liability today is of the total of Rs. 20,533 crores.

Now we are again going to have some loan from the Asian Development Bank. We are trying but our friend, USA is opposing. So we cannot get the loan. Repayment to-day is nearly Rs. 1000 crores a year. It

will increase further. Wherefrom you will get money ? we will be choked. So henceforth we have to think as Shrimati Indira Gandhi properly said in the Non-aligned Conference that the international money-lenders want their pound of flesh. But there is no reflection of this sentiment in our Budget. Our hon Finance Minister is a Bengali. He knows the Bengali poem :

*Beniker Mandanda Dhaka Dilo Rajdanda
Rupe Pohale Sarbari.*

He knows it. It means—the weighing balance of the merchants turned to sceptre.

In this context I would like to raise another point about our trade with the Socialist countries and with the USSR. It is being told and it is being tom-tommed that Soviet Union is not buying enough from us. The fact is quite opposite. Soviet Union has bought to the tune of Rs. 134 crores from India. India is not buying because it is rupee payment business. So India is not buying as much as Soviet Union is buying from us. So there is an adverse balance of trade against Soviet Union. I would like the Government to consider what materials on rupee payment India can buy from Soviet Union and other Socialist countries because that will be helpful to us in the matter of overcoming the present crisis to some extent. The success of this Plan and of this Budget for long long years is this—that there is an utter failure and an utter stalemate in the agricultural field. In the year 1978-79 our food production was 133 million metric tonnes. In 1981-82 which was not a drought year it is 133.06 million metric tonnes. So, what is the development ? In the meantime the Government claims that 2.3 million hectares of land are coming under irrigation every year. The fertiliser consumption has grown from 45 million tonnes to 60 million tonnes, but food production remains where it was some three years ago and now we are importing food to the tune of several thousands of crores of rupees. We are spending money on edible oils. Production of pulses has remained stagnant for 10 years and we are spending more and more money and foreign exchange for buying food. Naturally it is very vital that agricultural production has to be increased. I would like to know—the way you have stated that you are

bringing 2.3 million hectares of land every year under irrigation and you are spending 60 million tonnes of fertilizers for agriculture, so, if this is correct, why is there no reflection of this thing in the production of food ? So either your claim is wrong or something is defective. I am told by some people, by some scientists that the high-yielding seeds which have been high crops some years ago, have grown old and they require to be changed. Some scientific measures have to be taken so that new methods can be adopted. I hope the Government will see to this because it is coming from the people engaged in science and agriculture.

Regarding land reforms it is coming to a halt. Every day we hear that the agricultural labourers who are claiming surplus land are being killed and shot down. Harijans are being killed and shot down. It is coming daily in the press. Without land reforms, how can there be agricultural development and increased food production ? Agricultural development is very much essential even for industrial development. Here the Government is totally unsuccessful. They are saying that whatever has been done is being done. They are crying a halt to land reforms.

Whatever money is spent is spent most irresponsibly ; there is no proper check ; whatever money you spend, you do not spend properly; the officers do whatever they like. Only the day before yesterday I put a question about the Haldia fertiliser farm. You have stated yourself that the fertiliser farm was to be commissioned in the year 1976 but it has not yet been commissioned, and you expect that it will be commissioned in July, 1983. In the meantime, you have spent Rs. 312 crores on this; you have given Rs. 15,15, 88,366 as payment of allowances, salaries and bonus. After spending the entire amount, what has been the production ? You wanted to produce five lakh tonnes of NPK, but the production is zero; you wanted to produce 1,65,000 tonnes of urea, but the production is zero ; you have produced only methanol, only 1,450 MT. Repeatedly I have drawn attention to this in the House, but no action has been taken. Public money is plundered by some officers, by some people and there are no checks. This is how you spend the money.

Coming to price rise, last year you had said very boldly that you were controlling price rise. But this year you cannot say that. You cannot hide the facts. Just go to the market and see what are the prices. The wholesale price is rising and the consumer price is rising much more steeply than the wholesale price. There is complete chaos in the market. We are completely at the mercy of the BANİYAS, the marchants, who loot us. As regards public distribution system, you say that so many shops have been opened. But where are the materials ? Do not see the position in Delhi or Calcutta or Madras or Bombay. In the villages, do they get the materials ? The public distribution system has utterly failed in this country. In the meantime, inflation is growing again.

Drought has affected large parts of our country; the people of West Bengal, the people of Bihar, the people of Orissa, the people of Andhra, the people of Tamil Nadu and the people of Kerala are affected; at least one-third of this country is under drought and the Government is almost helpless or heartless to the plight of the people. What is your attitude towards the toliars ? Whereas you have given concession after concession to the monopolists, big houses and even to non-resident India's, your attitude towards the working people is completely anti-working class, completely anti-toilers. You stated last year when the leaders of organization of government employees met you that you would finalise their cases by 31st March 1982. But what have you actually done ? You have only decided to set up a Pay Commission, and even the terms of reference of that have not yet been settled. This is the attitude. You have love and respect for the people who have money, for the big business people. But what is your attitude towards the toilers, towards your own employees ? You have broken the promise which you had given to them. This is the object of your budget and this is how you are functioning.

I want to conclude by saying this. Our Minister is from West Bengal. There is a story in Bengali. One vaishnav father of a girl wanted to have a bridegroom for his girl. He went to a village and made enquiries

about a boy. The villagers said, "He is a very good boy, but,," "what is that 'but'?" he asked. They said, "He takes onion often". He was surprised, "Son of a vaishnav takes onion! How?" They said, "He does not take onion daily, but he takes onion only when he takes meat". He was surprised, "What is this? Son of a vaishnav is taking meat!". They said, "He does not take meat daily; he takes meat only when he takes alcohol". The father of the girl exclaimed, "My good God; Son of a vaishnav takes onion, meat and alcohol and yet he is a good boy". The villager said, "He does not take alcohol daily, he takes alcohol only when he goes after women". Still he is a good boy. So our budget is good—multinationals are spared. Our budget is good—big monopoly houses pay no taxes. Our budget is good—foreign collaborations grow. Our budget is good—agriculture remains stagnant. Our budget is good—unemployment grows. Our budget is good—misery of the people grows. Still it is a good budget because it is coming from a Vaishnav.

Si, Sir, I say this is a capitalist budget meant to enhance the position of the monopoly houses in the main. This is a budget leaning on IMF loans. This is an anti-People budget. This is an anti-labour budget. So, people are suffering. Factories are closing. Prices are rising and the people are sorry to-day. They will be angry tomorrow. To-day they are sorry, tomorrow they will be angry. They will revolt. They shall throw you out, if you do not change your policies. So change them or face being thrown out in the future by the people of India.

श्री बालासाहिब बिखे पाटिल (कोपरगांव): सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे वक्त दिया, इस के लिए मैं आप का आभारी हूँ। मैं इस वर्ष का जो बजट है और यह जो फाइनेन्स बिल है, उस का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

मैं ज्यादा डिटेल् में बातें तो नहीं कहूंगा लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन्वेस्टमेंट के लिए यह बहुत सही और अच्छा बजट है और विशेषकर नान-रेजीडेंट इंडियन जो विदेशों में हैं, उन के लिए तो आप ने बड़ी सुविधा कर

दी है और इस से विदेशी भारतीयों का इन्वेस्टमेंट अच्छे ढंग से बढ़ सकता है। नान-रेजीडेंट्स इन्डियन्स जो एग्रीड हैं, उनको कुछ न कुछ सुविधाएं देना बहुत जरूरी था क्योंकि विदेशों से जो मनी फॉर एक्सचेंज के रूप में आएगी, उस से हमारा कुछ काम बन जाएगा। आज विदेशों में लोग क्यों जा रहे हैं। वे वहां काम के लिए जाते हैं और वहां जा कर पैसा कमाते हैं और बचत कर के यहां पर पैसा भेजते हैं। इसके लिए अगर सरकार उन की कुछ मदद करती है, तो इसका स्वागत होना जरूरी है। इसलिए मैं इस का समर्थन करता हूँ कि यह जो सुविधा उनको दी गई है, वह बिल्कुल ठीक है और मैं तो यह मानता हूँ कि उनको और ज्यादा सहूलियतें देना जरूरी है क्योंकि उससे हमारे देश के बारे में उनकी भावना की कदर होगी।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बजट में जो प्रावधान किये हैं, वे ठीक ही हैं। कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि हमारी एकोनामी कैसी चल रही है लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले साल जो सूखा था और इस साल तो उससे भी भारी सूखा है, उसको देखते हुए हमारी एकोनामी ठीक चल रही है। अभी जो हमने इन्टरनेशनल मानीटरी फंड से पैसा लिया है और जो सर्वे किया गया है उस से पता चलता है और उन्होंने भी कहा है कि ड्राऊट होने पर भी हिन्दुस्तान की एकोनामी जो है, वह ठीक ढंग से चल रही है और इस पर उन्होंने अपनी सेटिसफेक्शन जाहिर की है और जो चिन्ता दूसरे लोगों ने व्यक्त की है, मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। जब प्लानिंग और ऐसी दूसरी बातें होती हैं, तब कुछ ऐसी बातें चलती ही हैं लेकिन मैं यह कहूंगा कि पिछले साल का जो फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर का बजट था और इस साल का जो बजट है, उससे इन्वेस्टमेंट और प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा है। आप यह देखें कि हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर दूसरे मुल्कों में काफी रीसेशन था और इन्फ्लेशन भी रहा लेकिन उसके बावजूद, हिन्दुस्तान में उसका उतना इम्पेक्ट नहीं

हुआ और इन्फ्लेशन कोई बहुत ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ा।

मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि रेशन के कारण गरीबों को कोई खास दुःख नहीं हुआ बल्कि जो कंपीटलिस्ट्स हैं, उनको इससे कठिनाई हुई। तो मैं इस का स्वागत करता हूँ क्योंकि जब रेशन आता है, तो इंडस्ट्री पर खतरा आता है और एग्रीकल्चर के उत्पादन का सवाल भी उस में आता है लेकिन मैं उसके बारे में बाद में आऊंगा।

इस वक्त तो जो ब्लैक-मनी और करप्शन की बात है, उस पर मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करूंगा। अर्बन सीलिंग और हाऊसिंग की बात होती है और लैंड सीलिंग की बात होती है, तो मैं यह कहूंगा कि लैंड सीलिंग के बारे में तो कुछ न कुछ हो जाता है लेकिन अर्बन सीलिंग के बारे में कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाए जा रहे हैं। पिछले साल के बजट में इन्कम टैक्स एक्ट में कुछ सुधार कर के इस के बारे में कुछ रेस्ट्रिक्शन्स लगाई गई हैं लेकिन अभी तक जितनी कीमत अर्बन एरियाज में लैंड की कम होनी चाहिए थी, उतनी कम नहीं हुई है और जितना सीलिंग का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन होना जरूरी था, उतना इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं हुआ है। करप्शन के बारे में चिंताजनक बात हो रही है। सरकार ने इस बारे में कई कदम उठाये हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि करप्शन के बारे में ऐसी कड़ी कार्यवाही हो जिससे कि करप्शन करने वाला दिल में यह सोचे कि करप्शन करना उसके लिए बड़ा कठिन होगा। करप्शन के खिलाफ लोगों को बहुत कड़ी शिक्षा देनी चाहिए। अगर करप्शन दूर करने के लिए कानून में सुधार करने वालों को लोगों के सामने कोड़े नहीं लगायेंगे तब तक इसमें सुधार होने वाला नहीं है। (व्यवधान) करप्शन करने वालों को लोगों के सामने चाबुक लगाने से उनको शिक्षा मिलनी चाहिए।

हम लोकशाही और डेमोक्रेसी की बात करते हैं। फंडामेंटल राइट्स की बात करते हैं। ये फंडामेंटल राइट्स पैसे वालों को मिलते हैं। जिनके पास खाने के लिए कुछ नहीं है वे इंडी-जुअल लिबर्टी की बात नहीं करते हैं। जो लोग गांवों में रहते हैं, भोपड़-पट्टी में रहते हैं, वे कोर्ट में नहीं जा सकते हैं। जिनके पास पैसे हैं वे ही कोर्ट में जाते हैं। वही लोग कांस्टीच्युशनल अमेंडमेंट की बात करते हैं। ब्लैक मनी वाले और करप्शन करने वाले लोग ही इंडीवि-जुअल लिबर्टी का ज्यादा इस्तेमाल करते हैं। ऐसे लोगों को तो कड़ी सजा मिलनी चाहिए। ये लोग अगर अरेस्ट हो जाते हैं तो कोर्ट से छूट कर आ सकते हैं। इनके लिए ऐसा कानून बनाया जाए जिससे कि ये छूट कर न आ सकें। सरकार ऐसा कानून क्यों नहीं लाती और उसको ला कर हमारे संविधान के नाइनथ शेड्यूल में क्यों नहीं रखती? जिस प्रकार आपने लेण्ड सीलिंग के लिए कानून को नाइनथ शेड्यूल में रखा हुआ है, उसी प्रकार से इन करप्शन करने वालों के लिए भी कानून बना कर नाइनथ शेड्यूल में रखना चाहिए जिससे कि ये कोर्ट में न जा सकें और हमारी इकोनोमी को खतरे में न डाल सकें। जब तक आप ऐसा कानून ला कर नाइनथ शेड्यूल में नहीं रखते हैं तब तक समाज में जो ऐसी गलत बातें होती हैं, उनको कंट्रोल करने के बिना कोई काम बनने वाला नहीं है।

दूसरे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने कल विजनस ट्रस्ट्स और फेमिली ट्रस्ट्स के बारे में कहा था। लेकिन पिछले वर्षों में मैंने देखा है कि इन ट्रस्ट्स के बारे में कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ है। ये जो प्राइवेट ट्रस्ट्स होते हैं, पब्लिक लिमिटेड ट्रस्ट्स होते हैं और फेमिली ट्रस्ट्स होते हैं, उनमें इन्वेस्टमेंट करने पर आप इन्कम टैक्स में एग्जेंप्शन देते हैं। मैंने दो बार यहां भाषण करते हुए कहा था कि ये बड़ी-बड़ी कम्पनियां फेमिली ट्रस्ट चला कर इस एग्जेंप्शन का ज्यादा मिस्यूज करती हैं। ये कम्पनियां इसका

काफी दुरुपयोग करती हैं। इनके लिए एगजेम्पशन नहीं होनी चाहिए। मैंने तो यहां तक भी कहा था कि ट्रस्ट्स का सारा भगड़ा ही खत्म कर दो। जब हमारा देश समाज के वेलफेयर के लिए है तो फिर इन ट्रस्ट्स की क्या जरूरत है। मैं ऐसा मानता हूं कि कर्माशियल बिजनेस हाउसिज ने, बड़ी-बड़ी प्राइवेट कंपनियों ने इन ट्रस्ट्स के द्वारा काफी टेक्स इवेजन किया है। जब आपने गये साल में यह स्वीम चला दी है कि इंडस्ट्री अपनी सिक इंडस्ट्री में, सिस्टर कंसर्न में पैसा लगायेगी तो उसको कंसेशन दिया जाएगा तो फिर ट्रस्ट्स को एगजेम्पशन क्यों देते हैं? इससे बड़ी कंपनियां ट्रस्ट्स को दी जाने वाली सहूलियतों का मिसयूज करती हैं। इसलिए मैं कहता हूं कि ट्रस्ट्स को कोई सहूलियत देने की जरूरत नहीं है।

नान कंवेशनल सोर्स आफ एनर्जी इरीगेशन पर कुछ हद तक एक्साइज ड्यूटी पर एगजेम्पशन है। इस में पूरी एगजेम्पशन की जरूरत है। जब हम मार्किट में गये तो हमने देखा कि जो स्प्रीकलर इरीगेशन के लिए एगजेम्पशन आपने दे रखी है उसका मार्किट में कोई असर नहीं है। आपको कंसेशन देते समय यह देखना चाहिए कि उसका मार्किट पर असर होता है या नहीं। एक्साइज ड्यूटी का फायदा किसान को मिलना चाहिए। अभी तक वह मेन्युफेक्चरर को मिलता है। इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट कीमतें कम नहीं करते जिससे काम नहीं हो पाता। नान कंवेशनल एनर्जी के लिए सबसिडी दी है। इस बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि गन्ना हमारे यहां बहुत पैदा होता है। सभी यह बात दुनिया में कही जा रही है कि "शुगर-केन कैन बीकम एडीशनल सोर्स आफ एनर्जी" क्यूबा, ब्राजील और हवाई आदि देशों में यह बात कही जा रही है। हिन्दुस्तान में पावर की इतनी कमी है फिर भी—सरकार इस ओर ध्यान नहीं दे रही है। इस बारे में सोचना जरूरी है। वैंलघटैक्स कृषि पर नहीं है, इसका हम स्वागत करते हैं। जब चीनी या गन्ने की

बात आती है तो कुछ लोगों को इलर्जी हो जाती है। वैसे किसान का भला सब चाहते हैं। आज चीनी की हालत ठीक नहीं है। मैं ज्यादा इसकी तफसील में जाना नहीं चाहता। शुगरकेन एडीशनल सोर्स आफ एनर्जी बन सकता है तो सरकार को इस ओर ठोस कदम उठाने चाहिए। गन्ने से एलकोहल और गेसोलिन के अलावा भी कुछ वस्तुएं बन सकती हैं। इससे एनर्जी बढ़ सकती है। बेगासे को हम जलाते हैं। इससे पेपर बनाने के बारे में मिलों को कुछ कंसेशन दिए गए हैं। इसका हम स्वागत करते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान में पिछले कई सालों से देहातों में चीनी मिलें चल रही हैं। लेकिन इससे देहातों को कोई लाभ हुआ है। जहां-जहां सहकारी चीनी मिलों की स्थापना की गई है, वहां पर देहातों का औद्योगिक विकास हो रहा है। वहां का ग्रामीण युवक जो शहर की ओर भागता था, उसमें कुछ कमी आई है। अब वहां पर रोजगार के साधन बढ़ रहे हैं। इसलिए एग्रोवेस्ट बेगासे इंडस्ट्री के अलावा अन्य उद्योगों की तरफ भी देहातों में ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। देहातों में इस तरह के उद्योगों के आने से वहां का नक्शा बदल जाएगा। हमारे पास गन्ने जैसी कीमती चीज होते हुए एनर्जी की कमी है। टेंपरेरी इंतजाम जो किए जाते हैं उनसे काम चलने वाला नहीं है। गांवों में सुधार के बारे में विशेष रूप से ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

बेगासे इंडस्ट्री के बारे में जो कंसेशन दिए हैं वे बड़ी मिलों को ज्यादा दिए गए हैं। साढ़े 7 हजार से ज्यादा वाली मिलों को ज्यादा कंसेशन दिए गए हैं और 3 से 5 हजार वाली मिलों को कम कंसेशन दिए गए हैं। इससे कम पूंजी वाली मिलों को और कम कंसेशन दिए गए हैं। छोटी मिलों का आर्थिक ढांचा अलग तरह का होता है और उनमें खर्चा अधिक आता है। इसलिए उनकी अधिक कंसेशन देने की आवश्यकता है। ये कंसेशन 7 दिसम्बर 1983 तक दिए गए हैं। इनको 5 साल

तक बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है। यह करना बहुत जरूरी है क्योंकि इसका संबंध देहातों से है। किसान इन मिलों से संबंधित हैं और पैसा लगा रहे हैं। 10 हजार लोगों को इसमें काम मिलता है। जब देहातों में इतना क्रांतिकारी काम हो रहा है तो सरकार को इस बारे में सोचना चाहिए। सरकार को ज्यादा से ज्यादा कंसेशन देने के बारे में सोचना चाहिए। किस तरह से उनको अधिक से अधिक प्रोत्साहन दिया जा सकता है, इस बारे में विचार करना चाहिए। इन मिलों से इनर्जी सेविंग होती है इसलिए इनको साफ्ट लोन दिया जाना चाहिए। जब तक साफ्ट लोन नहीं मिलेगा तब तक आर्थिक व्यवस्था में सुधार होना कठिन है। पिछले 6 सालों से मैं सहकारी किसानों की बगास से मिल चला रहा हूँ। लेकिन, पिछले चार सालों से वह घाटे में है। जब सरकार ने कुछ कंसेशन दिया तो तीन-चार लाख मिल जाते हैं क्योंकि कुछ पैदावार होने लगी है। जो डेढ़ करोड़ का घाटा हुआ है, उसको कैसे पूरा किया जाएगा? इनर्जी सेविंग के लिए नेशनल केमिकल लेबोरेटरी के आर० एंड० डी० सेमी-कामर्शियल प्लान्ट लगाना जहाँ जरूरी होता है, वहाँ आप लगाते नहीं हैं केवल पायलट प्लान्ट लगाना चाहते हैं। टाटा, बिरला और मफ्तलाल को लगा रहे हैं क्योंकि उनके पास कैपिटल इन्वेस्टमेंट के लिए पैसा है। लेकिन, जो सहकारी समिति बनाकर कुछ करना चाहते हैं वे 30, 35 या 40 लाख रुपया कहां से लायेंगे? अलकोहल या बगा के बारे में जो भी आप सेमी-कामर्शियल प्लान्ट लगायेंगे तो उसके लिए आर० एंड० डी० को पैसा देना जरूरी है। नहीं तो, कुछ नहीं होने वाला है।

आप कहते हैं कि हाइ प्रेशर बॉयलर लगायेंगे तभी चीनी मिल से किसान को बिजली दे पायेंगे। इसके लगने से बगास बचायेंगे तभी ज्यादा बिजली किसान को दे पायेंगे। इसमें जो बगास बचेगा वह तो पेपर के लिए चला

जायेगा। आपने यह भी कहा है कि चीनी मिल से किसान को बिजली देना जरूरी है, इसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। इसके लिए जो कैपिटल इन्वेस्टमेंट होगी, उसके लिए हम ज्यादा कंसेशन नहीं मांगते। साफ्ट लोन के लिए आपके पास दरखास्त करने वाले हैं। अगर आप साफ्ट लोन दे देंगे तभी बगास बच पायेगा और अख-बारी कागज का उत्पादन होगा। वाटर पोल्यूशन में दो बात होती हैं। एक तो नॉन कन्वेन्शनल रिनीवल सोर्स आफ एनर्जी और दूसरा एनवायरनमेंट चेंकिंग। यह अच्छी बात है, आप प्रोजेक्ट बना रहे हैं। इससे हमें मीथेन गैस और दूसरी पैदावार भी मिल सकती है। इसमें बॉयलर भी चल सकते हैं। एनवायरनमेंट चेंकिंग करने के लिए एनर्जी सेविंग डिवाइस इन्डस्ट्री लगायेगी, उसके लिए आप क्या कंसेशन दे रहे हैं? इस बारे में बजट में कुछ खास नहीं बताया गया है। यह एनवायरनमेंट चेंकिंग इन्डस्ट्रीयल स्केल पर होगा। इस बारे में आपको कुछ न कुछ ध्यान देना पड़ेगा नहीं तो खाली यह काम चलता रहेगा और वाटर पोल्यूशन में जो खतरा पैदा हुआ है वह और ज्यादा हो जाएगा।

एग्रीकल्चर के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। आपका जो क्रेडिट सिस्टम है, उसमें सुधार करने की जरूरत है। आप छोटे किसानों के बारे में काफी बात करते हैं। जो ड्राइ लैंड या एक्सेस रेन-फाल क्षेत्र हैं, वहाँ जो अन-इकानामिक होल्डींग्स होती हैं, उसमें कैपिटल इन्वेस्टमेंट की जरूरत पड़ती है। इसका री-पेमेन्ट चालीस साल से कम होने के कारण, अब दस साल का होने से किसान डिफाल्टर हो गया है। इसमें भारी परिवर्तन करना पड़ेगा। इसमें लांग-टर्म फाईनेंस की जरूरत है। इसके अलावा उनका जो ब्याज होता है वह 12, 13 या 14 परसेंट होता है। जबकि,

वह चार परसेंट से ज्यादा नहीं होना चाहिए। सबसिडी से यह काम बनने वाला

नहीं है। इसकी ओवर-ऑल पिक्चर लेकर आपको सुधार करना पड़ेगा। ए० पी० सी० की तरफ से गेहूं, चावल और गन्ने आदि की फसलों की कीमत का एलान होता है। आपको यह भी सोचना पड़ेगा कि छोटे किसान के लिए जो दाम आप तय करते हैं, उसको कैसे सहूलियत आप देने जा रहे हैं? इरिगेशन बढ़ने से उत्पाद कुछ खास नहीं बढ़ा है? क्यों नहीं बढ़ा? लेकिन फर्टिलाइजर का खाद जो हम डालते हैं, उसका कंजम्पशन बढ़ गया है। कारण यह है कि उत्पादन की जो शाश्वति होती है, उसके उत्पादन की शाश्वति वह हमारे पास नहीं है। सूखा पड़ता है, बाढ़ आती है, साइक्लोन आती है और नतीजा यह होता है कि किसान डिफाल्ट कर जाता है, बैंक का पैसा नहीं दे पाता है। उसके पास कृषि क्षेत्र कम होने की वजह से उसका उत्पादन भी नहीं बढ़ पाता है। आपने क्राप इनश्योरेंस छः राज्यों में लागू की है। लेकिन यह टोटल फैल्योर साबित हुई है। कोई खास इस में प्रगति नहीं हुई। क्राप इनश्योरेंस क्रेडिट इनश्योरेंस स्कीम बन कर रह गई है। किसान को संरक्षण क्या है? आपको इस पर गहराई से सोच कर क्राप इनश्योरेंस स्कीम को लागू करना चाहिये। महाराष्ट्र में खरीफ के लिए क्राप इनश्योरेंस स्कीम आपने चलाई लेकिन किसी ने इसका फायदा नहीं उठाया। न ही तमिलनाडु और गुजरात में उठाया। सब जगह यही हो रहा है। क्राप इनश्योरेंस का इम्पैक्ट ज्यादा क्यों नहीं हो रहा है, इस पर आपको सोचना चाहिये। जनरल इनश्योरेंस से काम नहीं चलेगा। आपको चाहिये कि नेशनल एग्रीकल्चरल इनश्योरेंस कारपोरेशन नाम से एक नई कम्पनी बनाएं जिस में किसानों के प्रतिनिधि हो, एग्रिकल्चरल इकानोमिस्ट हों, छोटे किसानों के प्रतिनिधि हों। इस तरह का नया ढांचा बनेगा तब क्राप इनश्योरेंस का काम ठीक चलेगा। आप देखें कि एग्रिकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन में स्टेगनेशन क्यों है? इंडस्ट्री का प्रोडक्शन तो बढ़ रहा है लेकिन खेती का नहीं बढ़ रहा है।

इंडस्ट्री के लिए प्रावधान हम पच्चीस परसेंट करते हैं लेकिन वास्तव में होता कितना है? चौदह पन्द्रह परसेंट ही होगा। इन्वेस्टमेंट के साथ ग्रेथ 2.2 परसेंट हुआ है इस लिए आपको क्राप इनश्योरेंस के बारे में नए ढंग से सोचना चाहिये। जब तक आप इसको जनरल इनश्योरेंस के साथ जोड़ें रखेंगे तब तक किसान का भला नहीं होगा। तब तक उत्पादन बढ़ाने में आपको मदद नहीं मिल सकेगी। दाम जो आप कृषि की उपज का देते हैं और जो तरीका दाम देने का आपने तय किया है उस में भी आपको भारी परिवर्तन लाना पड़ेगा। अगर आपने ऐसा नहीं किया तो किसान बैंक का ऋण नहीं दे पाएगा। तब कठिनाई पैदा होगी। उत्पादन और भी घट जाएगा।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं वित्त विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं और अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूं।

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I would like to remind the House of a particular comment made by the hon. Finance Minister while delivering his budget speech. The comment is welcome and laudable. I quote from his speech.

“The budget is more than an exercise in raising revenue or financial outlays. In a Planned economy, it represents a potent instrument for achieving national objectives and sustaining the pace of development through appropriate financial and fiscal policies.”

So far as this comment is concerned, I think, everybody in this House who believe in the planned economy and the potency of the budget would agree that this is a welcome and laudable comment. But the question arises: Has this or the earlier budgets been utilised as an instrument to achieve the purpose about which a reference has been made?

The Finance Minister was pleased to mention about the national objectives. I think, here is also a common area of agree-

ment what might be the national objectives in the present situation. Naturally, for me national objectives are elimination—if not elimination—reduction—in the inequality in income and expenditure, improvement of the standard of life of the vast masses of the people, and finally to eliminate poverty and so on and so forth. But these are generally accepted to be the national objectives of the Planned economy.

Now, let us examine to what extent these national objectives have been fulfilled by the exercise of the potent weapon which is called the Budget and about which the indication has been made by the Finance Minister. If you ask me, my answer is a very strong 'no' on this. This instrument has not been utilised for the national objective. This instrument of Budgets in the past and in the present case also has been utilised for a limited privileged few. My endeavour would be to just point out certain facts which would make it clear as to who have benefited from the fiscal policy of the Government.

Now, take the question of the MRTTP companies. The Companies governed under the MRTTP Act and controlled by different big industrial houses have raised their total assets from Rs. 12,426 crores to Rs. 17,443 crores in 1981. This is an increase during one year only. This figure has been given in a reply by the Finance Minister of this Government on 12th April, 1983. Sir, I think this makes the position quite clear. Then let us take the profits of these companies. The total profits before tax of these companies during 1978-81 has risen from Rs. 975 crores to Rs. 1,384 crores. What does it indicate? Who has made use of this instrument? This side or the broad masses of the people? Does it not conclusively prove that your fiscal policies have been taken advantage of by these limited MRTTP companies and the big industrial houses? The most funny thing is this. You know the big industrial houses get advances, loans and various kinds of assistance from the financial institutions. The Government has not even now enlightened the House as to the proper facts about them. Sir, the Government came out with a statement saying that they are not in a position to say how many private companies

falling under the MRTTP Act have loans and investment from the public financial institutions and the Central and State Governments aggregating to one third of their capital. They are not keeping proper account of it. They also cannot give information to this House about all this. Therefore, the conclusion is irresistible as to who have benefited from the fiscal policies.

Now, the Hon. Finance Minister claims that his Budget proposals are development-oriented. This is not correct, Sir. I do not want to use a very strong word to call it a bluff, but it might be mildly said that it is a trick and this trick has to be exposed. The Finance Minister claims that he has effected a 26.1% increase in the Plan expenditure over the last year. This is again a trick, because he is comparing the proposed expenditure with the Budget provisions of the last year. But if he compares with the revised estimates, a totally different picture will emerge.

Now, take one example. The budget provisions for all the economic services put together have been increased to Rs. 1,412 crore over the last year's revised estimate which is only 14 per cent, not 26.1 per cent. This is to be taken note of before making such a tall claim, if he has got any respect, any regard for the truth, for this House. Again, the increase in the central plan outlay over the last year's revised outlay is Rs. 785 crore, which comes only to 10 per cent against the claim of the Minister which is 26.1 per cent. I think more examples are not necessary.

As far as non-development expenditure is concerned, the increase has been of the order of Rs. 621 crore; general services—Rs. 766 crores; interest payment—Rs. 750 crores. Therefore, the claim of the Finance Minister that budget proposals are development oriented is nothing but a trick, a gimmick which needs to be exposed.

As far as tax proposals are concerned, for whom these tax proposals are there? Who are the beneficiaries, who will get extra benefits? They have been so framed as to further fatten the big at the cost of the poor. According to the study of Prof. A. P. Gupta, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmeda-

bad, *Economic and Political Weekly*, dated February 1981, some of the highly profitable companies in the private sector have generally fallen in the zero tax bracket. You do not collect any tax from them. There is another finding of another research Scholar regarding 222 companies which has appeared in *The Economic Times*, dated 6th January, 1982. It has shown that though pre-tax profit of these companies has increased, the tax as percentage of pre-tax profit has declined from 45.3 per cent in 1979-80 to 43.3 per cent in 1980-81—of course, under the benign regime of the Prime Minister, Shri-mati Indira Gandhi. Therefore, there is no question of curbing the rights of the monopolists to earn fabulous profit. The number of companies with no tax liability has increased from 35 in 1979-80 to 49 in 1980-81. What does it indicate? Does it not substantiate my charge? It does. You have got no courage to admit it. All this has been possible, if you agree, because of systematic liberalisation of the concession, allowances and relief etc. to the monopoly houses all these years; and that is still being continued. This finding has been arrived at by a departmental study, a sample study conducted by the Directorate of Inspection. Last year, they have arrived at this conclusion.

I quote from that Report :

“Substantial incentives are enjoyed by the companies, particularly large expanding companies.”

I have got a document but I do not want to read it. I have already taken note of only those very pertinent portions so that I can drive home my point. This means that there are liberalisations of tax, that there have been a large number of concessions, there have been a large number of tax reliefs and because of those the big industrial houses are getting fattened. They are outside the tax net.

Even this year's Finance Bill provides enough concessions, enough relief and enough opportunities for these big industrial houses to be outside the tax net. Let us also have another example and that is that there are widespread tax avoidances and evasions. There is no about it. I hardly need any fact to prove it and it is also known to them.

But whatever is assessed, you are so incompetent that you cannot also collect. It is not properly assessed. Avoidances are there, evasions are there but whatever you can assess, you cannot realise. I shall give you some example. Collections from Sur-tax have come down very steeply in the years 1979-80 and 1980-81. As compared to collections of the order of Rs. 55.79 crores in 1977-78 and Rs. 47.84 crores in 1978-79, the collections were only Rs. 32.26 crores in 1979-80 and this came down further to a mere Rs. 21.54 crores in 1980-81. They are not properly assessed. Whatever you could assess after giving so much allowances, you cannot realise it. The facts are glaring.

Another disturbing feature is that the collections have fallen short of the budget estimates. The percentage variation ranges from 13 to 65 during the period 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81.

The Corporation Tax is another disturbing feature. The percentage contribution of the Corporation Tax has come down steadily from 55 per cent in 1977-78 to 51 per cent in 1978-79. Corporate Tax is given by the big industrial houses and it is a very disturbing feature that the percentage contribution of the Corporation Tax is coming down steadily from 55 per cent in 1977-78 to 51 per cent in 1978-79.

So far as the percentage of indirect taxes is concerned, I have spoken on that subject earlier, therefore, it is not necessary for me to repeat. It has also gone down further. In 1979-80, the percentage contribution of Corporation tax was only 48 per cent and you are to remember the fact that the number of companies and the company assessments completed have been generally going on and the rates of tax have remained more or less stationary. I will give you another example. The gross arrears of income-tax outstanding as on 31st March 1981 were Rs. 1,112 crores as against Rs. 1,011 crores as on 31st March, 1980.

Therefore, the picture is very clear. You allow avoidance and evasion and whatever is assessed, you are not in a position to collect.

About the implication of the Finance Bill on the States and the Centre, there is a

pernicious attitude of the Centre towards the States when a provision of Rs. 300 crores has been made in the Central Budget for giving to States as reward for their programmes and activities. But it has not been said which are the States which would be in a position to get the benefits of Rs. 300 crores. Sir, yesterday, you took pains to explain how the States are being deprived of their legitimate share. They are keeping apart a fund of Rs. 300 crores to be given as award to those States whose performance is satisfactory, as if the states are their clients, living on their mercy and they consider the states as medicants. This attitude is reprehensible. I think, the people of this country will not forgive you for this kind of attitude that you have shown. Naturally, Rs. 300 crore fund would be utilised for those States according to the Prime Minister, the States which are entitled to have larger share which are willing to follow in her footsteps, as she made a statement in Shillong some time ago. Of course, she has denied it afterwards. But this is an indication of her mind as to what treatment is going to be meted out to the States.

SHRI TARUN GOGOI (Jorhat): While participating in the Finance Bill I would like to take the opportunity of drawing the attention of the Central Government to some of the most pressing problems of my State, Assam, which need immediately action.

Due to the recent tragic holocaust in Assam, besides killing large number of people, lakhs of people have been rendered homeless. Now, it is the duty of the State Government to provide relief and rehabilitation to those people. The State Government with the assistances of the Centre and other social organisations, is rendering all possible help. It is also heartening to note that about half of the inmates of the camps numbering 1,60,000 have gone back to their respective places. The State Government has taken up a comprehensive plan to provide relief and rehabilitation. In addition to provide food, shelter and clothing and other medical facilities, it has been decided to provide to each family five bundle of corrugated sheets

and Rs- 2000/- for constructing their houses. Since thousands of houses are to be built, the estimated requirement of corrugated sheets is alone 12 lakh bundles. Out of this, 50,000 bundles have already been distributed among the inmates of those camps. As the monsoon is coming very soon, I request the Government to make allotment of the remaining few thousand corrugated sheets and necessary shipment should be made so that it reaches at the earliest opportunity and the inmates of the camps come back to their respective places to construct their houses before the onset of monsoon.

1600 bridges have been damaged in the agitation. Out of which only 500 have been repaired up till now and there is the question of finance which is standing in the way. Because of the shortage of funds the work has not been taken up in proper spirit. So, the Government has submitted a scheme for Rs. 478 crores and I hope the Central Government will sanction the amount immediately before the monsoon starts.

In respect of public institutions like schools, a large number of them have been damaged. So, necessary funds should be made available so that the schools will be built up immediately and the school children or the students can resume their studies and the academic life can be started.

The other day I had submitted several schemes for the relief and rehabilitation measures and the Government of Assam asked for Rs. 68.98 crores. So, I request the Government to sanction this amount immediately so that the State Government could speed up these relief and rehabilitation measures and the inmates of the camps go back to their respective places. So, long as the inmates are staying in the camps, tensions are bound to be there.

Then I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister about the role of banks in my States in the matter of implementation of the 20-point programme. Though they have been assigned to play an important role under the 20-point programme, particularly in helping the poor sections of the people, yet in the case of Assamese I

find that their attitude is quite reprehensible. Though the State Government and the district authorities have made thousands of proposals, most of proposals are yet to be sanctioned. About 40,000 proposals are pending in the banks and a majority of them are pending for more than six months. So, I request the hon. Minister to look into the matter and see that these proposals are sanctioned immediately and the officers responsible for the delay are punished.

Now, I would like to submit about oil royalties. Assam is an oil producing State along with Gujarat and other States. As regards oil royalties, the State is not getting what is due to it. According to Government's own proposals, the oil producing States will get 20 per cent of the price fixed for the crude. Accordingly, in April 1982 the crude price was fixed at Rs. 305 per tonne and it is calculated that 20 per cent of Rs. 305 should be given to the State as its share, and accordingly the State is getting Rs. 61 per tonne. But in the mean time the price of crude has gone up. It has been increased by the Government to Rs. 1182, but the State is getting the same amount of Rs. 61 per tonne, though it should get 20 per cent, according to which from Rs. 61 it will go up to Rs. 216.

14.56 hours

(Shri R.S. Sparrow *in the Chair*)

As you know, the economic health of the State even in normal times, and the prolonged agitation has crippled the State's economy. On the other hand, the State's expenditure last year has gone up many times more. With the State's meagre resources, it will not be possible to cope up with the developmental activities. So the State has requested the Centre to reimburse the expenditure incurred in connection with the maintenance of law and order.

About industries, though the State is rich in mineral and natural resources, it is lagging behind. Because of limited resources it has not been able to exploit all the resources as a result of which State is lagging behind. Though it has been the policy of the Government to reduce the gap between the developed area and the backward

areas on account of the limited resources "the backward areas are not able to develop. As the developed States have more resources, they can provide more incentives to the industrialists.

More and more industrialists would go to the advanced States or areas. As a result of it the gap between the developed and backward States will widen. It will not be possible to reduce the gap. Backward areas will always remain backward. Central Government should make provision so that all the incentives are given in the backward areas. Facilities and incentives may be given to the industrialists in the backward areas so that industrial work can be speeded up.

There is a proposal from Assam Government to set up units for utilising downstream production of Bongaigaon Refinery. I hope Government will take action.

About 2 million cubic metres of Natural Gas is available from Upper Assam oil Field. This is being wasted or is being flared up. This should be utilised. There is a proposal to establish petro-chemical complex with Naphtha cracking arrangement. Because gas has been flared up for a long time, therefore, this should be established.

I come to the Railway communication system. Road-rail communication system in Assam is far from satisfactory. The State occupies a very strategic position. So, many of the important roads may be taken up as the National Highways. There is a long border with Bangla Desh. Though this work can be taken up by the Border Roads Organisation. It will help in checking infiltrators across the border for which agitation has been going on. Whether there is agitation or not, influx across the border from Bangla Desh has got to be stopped. Steps have to be taken even by constructing barriers at various places.

I come to the Railway Communication System. The Railway communication system is far from satisfactory. Government has decided to extend the line upto Gauhati but the progress in the work has been very slow. The target fixed has been postponed year after year. I hope the Government will see

that the work is speeded up and it is completed as early as possible.

In Assam there is only one railway line and it was constructed during British days to serve their own interest, particularly to serve tea industry. Many of the important areas, towns and places are not linked up. I appeal to the Government to construct railway line from Gauhati to Dibrugarh. It must be constructed in such a way that it links up all important towns, commercial and other important places and industrial areas.

There is the mighty Brahmaputra. There is only one bridge over it. Second bridge is being constructed. I am happy that the third bridge at Jogigoppa is being thought of. It will be road-cum-rail bridge. The length of the river is 729 kilometres. It is felt that there is urgent need for another bridge-road-cum-rail at Dibrugarh. This will help Assam to a large extent.

I must congratulate the Finance Minister for the concession he announced yesterday, considering the economic situation in the States. Whatever steps the Government has taken, they have taken in the right direction to achieve productivity and self-reliance.

With these words, I support the Finance Bill.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam) : Thank you Mr. Chairman for giving me an opportunity to speak.

The hon. Finance Minister announced certain concessions regarding taxation and programmes of the Government which I welcome on behalf of the people. Sir, this is the last stage in the process of passing this Finance Bill, here. One wonders how much effective we are in the formulation of the policies and the programmes, collection of taxes and income and expenditure. It has come to a state that what used to be the control of Parliament over the purse is slipping away or rather going out of the pocket now. This is a serious matter which requires a very careful consideration, according to me. The decline of Parliament is a very serious concern in every respect. However, this is not an occasion to speak on that subject as such,

Sir, I have only one submission to make in my speech regarding the trusts and the income thereof. If you may refer to paragraph 103 of the Budget speech at page 31, the hon. Finance Minister has said : "Many charitable and religious trusts and institutions, no doubt, do laudable work". But he has failed to distinguish between those trusts which do the laudable work and whose funds are used for the proper and effective social, educational, religious, charitable research and other national developmental activities and those trusts which do not. Now, the hon. Finance Minister has said yesterday that the donations by the companies to the trusts will be exempted. Now the income from the companies are exempted. But the income derived by the trusts in investment is not exempted. Had the Minister applied his mind to the distinction between the "laudable trusts" and "non-laudable trusts", this would have been avoided. My submission is that there should be a distinction between the two.

Now, I refer to page 32. It is stated that all trust funds should be invested in specified modes such as Government security, Unit Trust of India etc. Out of curiosity, I asked one question on this issue though Unstarred Question No. 8505, dated 22-4-1983. I asked what is the total trusts' funds invested; how much money they derived from them; and how much are taxable as per the policy envisaged in the Budget speech and in the Finance Bill? The question is :

- “(a) what were the total trust funds of such religious and charitable trusts during the assessment years 1980-81 and 1981-82;
- (b) what were their annual income and tax during the assessment years 1980-81 and 1981-82; and
- (c) what is going to happen to the investment in the 'capital' and buildings etc., of such trusts ?”

I am so sorry to go through the answer which I have received.

It reads :

“The number of charitable and religious trusts on the records of the

Income-tax Department is very large. Any exercise to collect the information regarding the total trust funds of such trusts with reference to returns filed for assessment years 1980-81 and 1981-82 as well as collection of the information regarding annual income and tax for the two assessment years will be an enormous task requiring considerable time and labour which will not be commensurate with the results."

This is the answer I have received. When they impose the tax like this on the income of the Trusts, should not the Department have the facts and figures of the amount to be collected, the amount to be taxed? This is a serious matter which the Hon. Minister should take into account. Therefore, I confine myself to this main submission. There are various Trusts which do lot of social work, charitable work, research work, in various fields of life. My submission is this: Trusts should be exempted on condition that their accounts should be scrutinised, not harassed, by the proper authority because there is lot of misuse. I do admit it. To throw away the baby with bath water is not accurate is not a remedy. For example, one good example, I shall cite and I will conclude. Arya Vaidyasala is a famous Ayurvedic Centre. They invest all their income for the development of indigenous medicines. Now they come under the tax survey. There are other Trusts. I can cite examples after examples on this issue. But time does not permit. Those trusts invest their income. The criterion should be how the income is utilised, not how the income is produced or obtained, but how it is utilised. The theory of utility should be taken into consideration. That is the main submission I have to make before the Hon. Minister. I am sure he will consider it properly and give answer on this point.

The last point is this. That is in Kerala. Out of 1,362 villages, 1,322 villages are affected with drought. A Commission has gone there. They have submitted a report. The State Government has said that over Rs. 1,000 crores worth damage is there, especially in the cash crops. My question is this. How is the Government going to tackle

this issue? When are you going to do it? If you intend to give some aid, help, grant, whatever it may be, that should be expedited as early as possible.

I am sure Government will take into consideration these points. Of course, I still stick to the earlier premises of my submission that this debate on the Finance Bill should not be treated as a ritual but the involvement, reformation of the existing system and the members should also be considered in the larger extent.

With these words, I thank you once again.

*SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat) : Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill. The Budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister has been widely welcomed in the country. He has adopted an approach by which he could find resources for the developmental plans and at the same time he did not have to put more burden on the common man. Thus he has been able to present a balanced budget. The hon. Minister has been able to provide Rs. 10,000 crores for the implementation of the 20-point programme of our Prime Minister. His basic approach is to accelerate the developmental process of the economy. I compliment him for that.

While discussing the Finance Bill I would like to say one word about the steps that he has taken, to mobilise resources from the corporate sector. There are more than 80 big companies in our country who had only zero tax liability. The hon. Finance Minister has provided for taxing 30% of the profits of these companies. This is a welcome step, particularly because these companies have been making huge profit year after year. When people in middle income group are paying income tax, it is only fair and proper that these companies also should be made to part with a part of their profit. I congratulate the hon. Minister for this step. The Finance Bill contains another provision by which 20% of the expenses incurred by the companies on advertisement, entertainment etc. are sought to be disallowed for giving exemption from tax on this score. When he replied to the budget, the Finance Minister

had given the reasons and justifyability of such a measure. Those companies spent large amount on unnecessary advertisement and entertainment and thus try to get out of the Therefore, the Minister is perfectly justified in compelling them to pay a little more tax. The monopoly press has of course criticised this measure. But we can't but congratulate the Finance Minister for his efforts in finding resources for the development of the country without burdening the common man.

The concessions given to the income tax payers particularly to those who are in lower and middle income brackets are welcome. Raising of standard deduction by Rs. 1000 will certainly give some relief to these sections of the tax payers. However, I would like to make one point in this connection. Two years ago the basic exemption from the payment of income tax was raised to Rs. 15,000. When the inflation has gone high and the prices have increased majority of the income tax payers in the middle income bracket find it difficult to pay income tax. Taking into account their difficulties I would request the hon. Finance Minister to raise the basic exemption to Rs. 25,000.

The hon. Minister deserves compliment for a concessions he announced for the agricultural sector. Excise duty concessions have been given on a variety of items which are being used by the farmers in the country. Similarly, agricultural land has been exempted from the purview of the Estate duty. These measures will certainly help the farm sector.

Sir, while we are discussing the Finance Bill I find it my duty to bring to the notice of the Govt. certain very serious problems that our country is facing. Many parts of our country are in the grip of unprecedented droughts. Crores of rupees worth of crops have been damaged. It will certainly effect the food production in the country. In many States rivers, wells and tanks have dried up and there is acute shortage of drinking water. The problem of scarcity of drinking water in Tamilnadu was raised in the House some time ago. In my State of Kerala we are facing the worst ever drought in the last four decades. Kerala which is famous for its inexhaustible water resources and

greenery is turning into a desert because of the drought. The North East Monsoon has totally failed this year and that is why the State is facing such a situation. Crops on three lakhs twenty three thousand hectares are completely damaged. The loss on this count is estimated to be around Rs. 107 crores. The loss on account of the damage of cash crops like coconut, rubber, cardamum, tea coffee, cocoa will be more than this. The economy of Kerala is in a shambles. Therefore, I request the Central Government to provide financial assistance to the State Government so that it can meet the drought situation. The Government of Kerala has asked for Rs. 202 crores which should be released immediately. Of all the districts of Kerala, Palghat which is the rice bowl of that State is the worst hit. Rainfall in this area was less by 40% in 1982-83. Water level in the dams at Malampuzha, Mangalam, Pothundi has come down by 70%. There is absolutely no water in Meenpara, Chuliar, and Walayar dams. 62 villages of Palghat districts have been declared drought effected. In Kharif season the total loss in production was of the order of 12,500 mt. tonnes. In rabi season, the loss is estimated to be around 25,300 mt. tonnes. I am happy that the Central Government has sent a study team to the State to assess the impact of drought in Kerala. Sir, in this connection, I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the negative attitude being adopted by the Marxist Party in Kerala. When the whole State is facing such a serious crisis on account of drought the Marxist Party is launching an agitation with a view to taking political advantage of the situation. This agitation will only hamper the relief that the Government has undertaken. I would request them to desist from this as such a step will only add to the miseries of the people of Kerala.

The 20-point programme of our Prime Minister lays emphasis on streamlining and strengthening the public distribution system in the country. Kerala is a model State with regard to the public distribution system. The efficiency of the public distribution system of Kerala has been lauded by all concerned. However, we have to depend upon the allocation of rice by the Centre to maintain the distribution network in that

State. If the Centre fails to provide enough rice the whole distribution system in Kerala will be thrown out of gear. On this occasion I thank the Central Government for giving adequate quantity of rice to Kerala when the State was facing serious food shortage. The Central Government has a responsibility to help the State of Kerala in respect of Food. Kerala is a deficit State in food production.

But we are producing cash crops which earn us foreign exchange. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the Centre to fulfil the requirements of food of the people of my State.

I want to draw the attention of the Government to another problem which Kerala is facing. The traditional industries of Kerala are facing a serious crisis. Take the case of cashewnut. Cashew nut is a very important industry which sustains the economy of Kerala. This industry is in a crisis today. Soviet Union was purchasing bulk of the cashew kernel processed in Kerala. In 1980 it purchased 22,780 mt. tonnes of cashew valued at Rs. 94.78 crores. In 1981 it purchased 21183 mt. tonnes valued at Rs. 124.94 crores. However, in 1982-83 they did not come into the market at all. The result is that today about 10,000 tonnes of cashew kernel are lying unsold in various factories. This has not only resulted in loss of foreign exchange but it has pushed two lakhs of families on to the verge of starvation. It is very surprising that the Soviet Union should have completely withdrawn from the market. I do not know whether it has got something to do with the political changes that took place in Kerala. I also do not know whether they will purchase Kerala's products only when a party in whom they have interest comes to power there. Any way I can't help saying that this attitude on the part of the Soviets is very unfortunate. Therefore, I request the Central Government to persuade the Soviets to come into the market and buy the cashew. Sir, there are many major and medium hydro electric projects which are awaiting clearance by the Centre. Kerala used to be a surplus State in power but now that situation has changed. Today we are borrowing power from the neighbouring States. Kerala has imposed power cut to the extent of 40% and has seriously affect-

ed industries. The Silent Valley Hydro Electric Project, Kuriarkutty Karapara project are some of the major projects which are awaiting clearance. I request the Government to give speedy clearance to these projects so that the State can get over the present problem of power shortage.

The 20-point programme lays emphasis on many and micro hydle projects. According to an estimate we are utilising only 10 or 11% of the total hydle potential in our country. Withot much investment this vast hydle potential can be utilised for power generation by installing many and micro hydle engines. States like Kerala have a vast potential and so the Centre should encourage them to go in for these projects in a big way. Adequate financial assistance should be made available to the States for taking up this work.

Sir, budget is the instrument of planned development of the economy. It is a difficult task to Mobilise resources for the development of the country on the basis of well laid priorities. This year's budget can be considered to be a bold step in this direction. The hon. Finance Minister deserves compliments for this. I wish that he would be able to take more effective steps to strengthen our economy. With these words I conclude my speech.

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं वित्त विधेयक के समर्थन के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

विश्व की बिगड़ती हुई अर्थ-व्यवस्था को देखते हुए माननीय वित्त मन्त्री और उनके सहयोगी जिस सूझ-बूझ से, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अर्थ-व्यवस्था का ध्यान रखते हुए, जो बैलेंस बनाकर चल रहे हैं, ताकि हमारे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था बिगड़ने न पाए, उसके लिए मैं वित्त मन्त्रालय के तीनों मन्त्रियों को बधाई देता हूँ। अतिवृष्टि और अनावृष्टि ने, और पिछले पांच सालों में कई राज्यों में जो अकाल पड़ा है, उसने भी हमारे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर बड़ा प्रभाव डाला है। उससे भी निपटना अपने आप में एक बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण बात है।

यह बजट बड़ी समझदारी से तैयार किया गया है। 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम का, जिसका हर वर्ग और हर राजनैतिक पार्टी ने स्वागत किया है, समावेश करने, सस्ते भाव की दुकानों की स्थापना करने, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों की स्थापना पर ध्यान दे कर ग्रामीण लोगों और नौजवानों के शहरों की तरफ भागने पर रोक लगाने का प्रयास किया गया है। ग्रामीण विकास बैंकों में 25 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हमारी प्रगति का प्रतीक है। इससे प्रकट होता है कि गांवों की तरफ हमारी नजर गई है। जब तक हमारे गांवों का विकास नहीं होगा, तब तक इस देश का विकास नहीं हो सकता।

इस बजट में मध्यम वर्ग के लोगों का ध्यान रखा गया है, महिलाओं तथा गृहिणियों की दिक्कतों को सामने रखा गया है और सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए वेतन आयोग बनाया गया है। ये सब भी स्वागत योग्य कदम हैं।

विरोधी पार्टियों के सदस्यों ने इस बजट के बारे में जो आपत्तियां उठाई थीं, उनको ध्यान में रख कर वित्त मंत्री ने कल करों में राहत देने के बारे में जो घोषणा की है, मैं उसका भी स्वागत करता हूँ और उसके लिए उनका अभिनन्दन करता हूँ। कुछ परिस्थितियां अभी-अभी पैदा हुई हैं, जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश में गन्ने के सम्बन्ध में कठिन स्थिति बनी। स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उसमें रुचि ली, और भारत सरकार की तरफ से राहत देने की घोषणा तथा उसको तुरन्त लागू भी किया गया। साथ ही साथ महाराष्ट्र में कपास की जो स्थिति पैदा हुई, उसको भी ध्यान में रखते हुए माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने रिजर्व बैंक को आदेश दिया 12 करोड़ की मदद देने की बात कही। यह ऐसी परिस्थितियां हैं जो अचानक खड़ी हो जाती हैं लेकिन वित्त मन्त्रालय बड़ी समझदारी से तात्कालिक कार्यवाही उनके सम्बन्ध में करता है।

इसी प्रकार से जो बे-मौसम की बरसात हुई, उसका गेहूँ की फसल पर प्रभाव पड़ा।

उस पर भी भारत सरकार ने ध्यान दिया तथा प्रदेशीय सरकारों ने भी ध्यान दिया है। यह ऐसी बातें हैं जिन पर टीका करना बड़ा सरल है। हर व्यक्ति अपने क्षेत्र में विकास चाहता है लेकिन दूसरी ओर टैक्सों की आलोचना भी की जाती है। घर से निकाल कर तो कोई राष्ट्र का उद्धार कर नहीं सकता है। देश में जो उत्पादन होगा और जो कर वसूल होगा उसी के द्वारा देश के हर क्षेत्र का विकास हो सकता है। यदि कर बढ़ते हैं तो विरोधी दल उसकी आलोचना करते हैं। परन्तु यदि हम सारे बजट पर निष्पक्ष होकर विचार करें तो हम देखेंगे कि यह बजट हर दृष्टि से बहुत सुन्दर है और जो मांगें रखी गई हैं उनका भी मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

यहां दिल्ली के विकास के लिए बहुत सा खर्चा किया गया तथा यहां पर एशियाड और निर्गुट सम्मेलन के आयोजन किए गए। यह ऐसे सम्मेलन थे जिनके यहां पर किए जाने की कोई कल्पना भी नहीं कर सकता था। आज दिल्ली का जिस प्रकार से विकास हुआ, जो बड़े-बड़े स्टेडियम बने, बड़ी-बड़ी प्रदर्शनियां, बड़े-बड़े आयोजन तथा बड़े-बड़े सम्मेलन यहां पर किए जा रहे हैं, उनसे जो लाभ होगा उसकी कल्पना इस समय संकीर्ण विचारधारा वाले व्यक्ति नहीं कर सकते हैं। यदि आप घरती में बीज नहीं डालेंगे तो उत्पादन कैसे होगा? जो खर्च करना नहीं जानते वे उत्पादन नहीं कर सकते। यह खर्चा अभी किया गया है परन्तु इसका जो लाभ आने वाले युग में देश को मिलेगा उसका अनुमान देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था की गहराई में गए हुए व्यक्ति ही कर सकते हैं। यहां पर जो बड़े-बड़े सम्मेलन हुए या आगे होने वाले हैं उनमें विदेशी लोग आते हैं और उनके आने से इस देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है उसकी ओर कोई नहीं देखता है। छोटे से देश जर्मनी ने प्रदर्शनियां तथा मेले लगाकर अपने देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को सम्हाला है। हमारी माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी तथा युवा नेता श्री राजीव गांधी ने स्वयं इनमें रुचि ली थी और

उसका लाभ देश को मिल रहा है। प्रगति मैदान में बहुत से मेलों का आयोजन किया जा रहा है। उनमें विदेशी कम्पनियां, विदेशी प्रतिनिधि एवं प्रान्तीय सरकारें भी भाग लेती हैं। इनका प्रभाव हमारे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर पड़ता है। साथ ही साथ विदेशों को हमारे देश की प्रगति के बारे में भी जानकारी होती है। इसकी ओर विरोधी पार्टी के लोग ध्यान नहीं देते हैं— यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है।

जहां तक राजस्थान का सम्बन्ध है, वहां पर पांच साल से जो अकाल पड़ रहा है और पेय जल की जो समस्या है, उससे हमारी माननीय प्रधान मन्त्री बहुत चिंतित हैं। इसी सप्ताह वे वहां पर राजस्थान नहर को देखने के लिए गई भी थीं। इसी बात से हम अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि हमारी माननीय प्रधान मन्त्री जो देश के कोने-कोने में जाकर वहां की जनता की दिक्कतों को दूर करने का प्रयास स्वयं कर रही हैं। राजस्थान नहर का विकास करना अभी बाकी है और जब राजस्थान कैनल का काम पूरा हो जायेगा तब मैं समझता हूं कि राजस्थान एक सरसब्ज बन जाएगा और जो समस्या हमारे सामने है वह भविष्य में खड़ी नहीं होगी। इस संबंध में मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि रिटायर्ड सैनिक वहां रहे जायेंगे। रिटायर्ड सैनिक बड़ा बहादुर व्यक्ति होता है, वह घरती को हराभरा करना चाहता है, उत्पादन पैदा करना चाहता है, क्योंकि वह जानता है कि राष्ट्र के गौरव को कैसे बढ़ाया जा सकता है। वहां से नहरें निकाले जाने की नागौर तक योजना बनाई गई है। सभापति जी, मैं अजमेर जिले से चुनकर आया हूं। अजमेर एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। वहां ख्वाजा की दरगाह है, वहां संसार भर के मुस्लिमान यात्री आते हैं। विश्व में एक मात्र पुष्कर में ब्रह्मा जी का मंदिर है, वहां संसार भर के हिन्दू यात्री आते हैं। महर्षि दयानन्द जी की निरवाणस्थली है। अजमेर में गंतवर्ष हजारों व्यक्ति आते हैं, लेकिन वहां पेयजल की समस्या बड़ी भयंकर और विकट है। मैं जहां का रहने वाला हूं, वहां

चार-पांच दिनों तक लोगों को पानी नहीं मिल पा रहा है। सरकार ने प्रयास करके हैण्डपम्प लगाए हैं, परन्तु उससे गुजारा नहीं हो रहा है। वहां नीमास की योजना पर दो करोड़ रुपए किए गए, परन्तु पता नहीं वहां सरकार के अधिकारी क्या कर रहे हैं। जो पाइपलाइन वहां लगाई गई है, वह टूट जाती है और पानी बेकार चला जाता है। जनता को पानी नहीं मिल रहा है। मैं चाहता हूं कि भारत सरकार उसकी जांच कराए कि उस पाइप लाइन में क्या खराबी है और जनता को पानी क्यों नहीं मिल रहा है, उसका दुरुपयोग क्यों हो रहा है?

ब्यावर के सम्बन्ध में भी हम प्रधान मंत्री जी से मिले। बीसलपुर की योजना राजस्थान सरकार ने केन्द्र सरकार के पास भेजी है। अजमेर बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है, जहां पर अन्तर राष्ट्रीय यात्री आते हैं, लेकिन उनको दो-तीन दिन तक पानी नहीं मिलता है। पानी के अभाव में अनेक प्रकार की समस्याएँ पैदा हो जाती हैं और बीमारियां पैदा हो जाती हैं। स्थान के गौरव को ध्यान में रखते हुए, बीसलपुर की जो योजना कई सालों से बनाई जा रही थी, उस योजना को बनाकर राजस्थान सरकार ने केन्द्र के पास भेजी है। यह पहला मौका है, जबकि राजस्थान सरकार ने योजना बनाकर केन्द्र के पास भेजी है। उस योजना को भारत सरकार को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिए और जितनी जल्दी हो सके, उसको पूर्ण कराना चाहिए। राजस्थान नहर से जो छोटी-छोटी कैनल बनाई जा रही हैं, उनको नागौर से होते हुए अजमेर और सरोही तक ले जाया जाए, जिससे पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले लोगों की जो पेयजल की समस्या है, वह खड़ी न हो। इससे वहां की खेती हरी-भरी होगी।

राजस्थान एक रेगिस्तानी और पहाड़ी क्षेत्र है। वहां की बहनें, मातायें सिर पर मटका रखकर बहुत दूर तक पानी भरने के लिए जाती हैं। यह इतनी विचित्र स्थिति है कि इसको आंखों से ही देखने से पता चल सकता है कि

यह कितना करुणामय दृश्य है। अजमेर के पानी की समस्या का समाधान करना बहुत ही आवश्यक है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार राजस्थान कैनाल को अजमेर तक ले जाए और बीसलपुर की योजना को जितनी जल्दी हो सके, उसको क्रियात्मक रूप दे, ताकि वहाँ अजमेर जिले के लोगों की पीने के पानी की समस्या का समाधान हो और लोगों को राहत मिले सके।

इसके साथ-साथ अभी कुछ दिन पहले पेपर में यह बात आई थी कि भारत के कुछ इने-गिने चार-पाँच-छ : उद्योगपतियों ने सारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर कंट्रोल कर रखा है, एक पंजा जमा रखा है।

विदेशों में रहने वाले जो प्रवासी भारतीय हैं, जो चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में आकर हम उद्योग खड़ा करें और इस देश को खुशहाल करें, उनके सामने आने वाली अड़चनों को देखते हुए माननीय प्रधान मंत्री और माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना की है। प्रवासी भारतीय चाहते हैं कि हम हिन्दुस्तान में आ कर के उद्योग लगाएं। परन्तु उनको कुछ सुरक्षा चाहिए, कुछ सुविधाएं चाहिए। भारत सरकार ने उस बात की तरफ ध्यान दिया, स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस में रुचि ली। मैं बधाई देता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री जी और वित्त मन्त्रालय के अधिकारियों ने इस में रुचि ली और एक योजना बनायी जिससे कि प्रवासी भारतीय अपनी मादरे वतन में, जन्मभूमि में घन लगाने को प्रेरित हों। परन्तु चन्द मुठ्ठीभर उद्योगपति, सामंतशाही व्यक्ति इस बात को पसन्द नहीं कर रहे हैं। उनके हाथ में पेपर हैं इसलिए वे इस बारे में तरह तरह की बातें करते हैं और देश को गुमराह करते हैं। यह एक बहुत बड़ा दुर्भाग्य का विषय है।

हिन्दुस्तान के लोग खुशहाल हों, यहां की तरक्की हो, अर्थ-व्यवस्था अच्छी बने, इसके लिए हिन्दुस्तान के हर नागरिक को खुश होना चाहिए। दुर्भाग्य है कि चम्पू पूंजीपति लोग इस

देश को खुशहाल नहीं देखना चाहते। वे यह चाहते हैं कि यहां की प्रजा गरीब रहे और वे एयर कंडीशन कमरों में बैठ कर, एयर कंडीशन कारों में घूम कर आराम करें। वे यह नहीं चाहते कि इस देश में से असमानता दूर हो। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश में यह असमानता देर तक नहीं चल सकती है। इस असमानता को दूर करने के लिए माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी और वित्त मन्त्रालय कार्य कर रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन चन्द उद्योगपतियों की तरफ ध्यान न दे कर के उन प्रवासी भारतीयों को जो कि इस देश में पैसा लगाना चाहते हैं अधिक से अधिक सुविधाएं दी जाएं ताकि वे इस देश में आ कर के उद्योग लगाए जिससे कि इस देश के गरीब लोगों को रोजी-रोटी मिल सके। भारत सरकार का इस तरफ ध्यान है, इसके लिए मैं उसको बधाई देता हूँ।

हमारे मिलों के जो मजदूर हैं जिनके सम्बन्ध में यह घोषणा की गयी है कि मिलों के प्रबन्ध में मजदूरों का सहयोग लिया जाएगा, यह एक बहुत बड़ा अभिनन्दनीय कार्य है। मेरे क्षेत्र व्यावर में एक कृष्णा मिल है जिसको प्राइवेट व्यक्ति चला रहा है। मुझे सूचना मिली कि जो वहां उत्पादन हुआ है, वह बाजार में मन्दी के कारण बिक नहीं पा रहा है। कोई माल उठा नहीं पा रहा है। मालिक के पास माल पड़ा है जिसके कारण वह मजदूरों को पेमेंट नहीं कर पा रहा है। जब मुझे इस बात की सूचना मिली तो परसों मैं वहां गया और मजदूर यूनियनों जिनमें कम्युनिस्ट लोगों की यूनियन भी शामिल है, उनके नेताओं को ले कर मालिक से मिला और उस से इस महीने की पेमेंट मैंने मजदूरों को करा दी। मजदूरों ने मुझे को यह भी बताया कि अगले महीने भी यह स्थिति आयेगी और जून तक यह स्थिति चल सकती है। इसलिए मैं भारत सरकार से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार से उत्तर प्रदेश की गन्ने की स्थिति के बारे में और महाराष्ट्र की

कपास के बारे में सरकार ने कदम उठाये, उसी प्रकार के कदम यहां के बारे भी वह उठाये। महाराष्ट्र की कपास के बारे में रिजर्व बैंक से 12 करोड़ रुपये का प्रबन्ध किया गया। मैं चाहता हूं कि कृष्णा मिल में जो माल पड़ा हुआ है, जो कि बिक नहीं रहा है, उस माल को भारत सरकार खरीद ले। उस माल को चाहे दुःखी जनों में वितरित करना पड़े लेकिन उस माल को खरीद कर भारत सरकार इस मिल के मजदूरों की सहायता करे।

इसके साथ-साथ वहां दो मिलें और चल रही हैं। एक एडवर्ड मिल और दूसरी लक्ष्मी मिल। उन मिलों की अर्थ-व्यवस्था भी बिगड़ी हुई है। उनमें लाखों रुपये का नुकसान हो रहा है। उन मिलों के बारे में भी बड़े-बड़े कमचारियों की शिकायतें प्रधान मंत्री तक पहुंची हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि इन मिलों के जो बड़े-बड़े अधिकारी हैं, जो उत्पादन की तरफ ध्यान नहीं देते हैं, मजदूरों को परेशान करते हैं, ऐसे लोगों को वहां से हटा दिया जाए ताकि मजदूरों के सामने इनकी वजह से जो दिक्कतें आती हैं वे दूर हो सकें।

इन मिलों में अनेक प्रकार का कपड़ा बनता है। परन्तु वह बाजार में बिक नहीं रहा है। अतः करोड़ों, लाखों रुपये का नुकसान इन मिलों को हो रहा है जो कि सरकार के अधीन हैं। यह बड़े-बड़े अधिकारियों की अज्ञानता, व्यवहारिकता, अकुशलता के कारण होता है? कृष्णा मिल में 35 लाख रुपये का कपड़ा पड़ा है, इसको सरकार द्वारा खरीद लिया जाए। जिससे वे मिलें बन्द न हो पाएं। मुझे विश्वास है कि भारत सरकार इस बात पर ध्यान देगी। 35 लाख रुपए की रकम कोई बड़ी रकम नहीं है। भारत सरकार माल खरीद लेगी जिससे मिल बन्द नहीं होगी और मजदूरों पर इसका प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं वित्त मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए जिस कुशलता के

साथ इस मन्त्रालय को तीनों साथी चला रहे हैं, इसके लिए उनको बधाई देता हूं।

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस)। माननीय सभापति जी, वित्त विधेयक का मैं समर्थन करता हूं। मैं अपनी बात प्रारम्भ करने से पहले अपनी नेता और देश की प्रधान मन्त्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को बधाई देता हूं। उन्होंने वित्त मन्त्रालय जैसे महत्वपूर्ण मन्त्रालय का भार श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी जैसे अनुभवी, सुयोग्य, सक्षम और समझदार मन्त्री के मजबूत कंधों पर डाला है। जब से मुखर्जी साहब वित्त मन्त्री बने हैं, देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था में काफी सुधार हुआ है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि उनके कुशल नेतृत्व में देश आर्थिक रूप से और भी तरक्की करेगा।

श्रीमन्, किसी भी देश के सम्पन्न, खुशहाल और विकसित होने के लिए उसका आर्थिक रूप से मजबूत होना बहुत जरूरी है। 15 अगस्त 1947 को हमने राजनीतिक आजादी हासिल कर ली। उस वक्त अंग्रेज हमें टूटा फूटा, गरीब, पिछड़ा हुआ भारत देकर गए थे। उस वक्त सुई ब्लेड जैसी चीज भी हम बाहर से आयात करते थे। आज 35 वर्षों के बाद जो तरक्की हुई है उसे देखकर हम अपने आपको गौरान्वित महसूस करते हैं। उस वक्त हम किसी भी क्षेत्र में आत्म-निर्भर नहीं थे। औद्योगिक दृष्टि से अब बहुत सुधार हुआ है। आज हम आर्थिक रूप से मजबूत हुए हैं। आज हम हवाई जहाज से लेकर रेल के इंजिन, डिब्बे, मोटर साईकल, ट्रक, ट्रैक्टर आदि बड़ी-बड़ी चीजों का उत्पादन अपने यहां करते हैं। ये चीजें हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था की मजबूत की निशानी हैं।

आजादी के बाद हमने कृषि के क्षेत्र में भी बहुत तरक्की की है। हम पहले एक एकड़ में मुश्किल से 8 या 10 मन अनाज पैदा करते थे। आज हम एक एकड़ में 50-60 मन अनाज पैदा करते हैं। इससे हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था मजबूत हुई

है। हमने कितनी तरक्की की है इसका भी इस बात से पता चलता है।

पहले खेती के काम में आने वाली बहुत सी चीजें हमारे यहां नहीं थीं। आज हमने बीज और खाद के क्षेत्र में बहुत सी उपलब्धियां हासिल की हैं। आज अगर कोई दैवीय विपदा या प्राकृतिक विपत्ति नहीं आती है तो आज हम संसार में सर उठाकर कह सकते हैं कि अनाज के मामले में हम आत्म-निर्भर हैं। बशर्ते कि बेमौसम बरसात न हो जिससे खेती को नुकसान उठाना पड़े। बहुत से इलाकों में सूखा भी पड़ रहा है। यह प्राकृतिक विपदा है, इसके लिए मैं नहीं कह सकता। इतना अवश्य है कि हमने कृषि के क्षेत्र में तरक्की की है जिससे अनाज के मामले में हम आत्म-निर्भर हो गए हैं। सिंचाई के लिए पहले हम बरसात पर निर्भर रहते थे। कुछ जगहों पर नहरें बम्बे भी थे। आजादी के बाद हजारों-लाखों की संख्या में नलकूपों का निर्माण हुआ। नए बम्बे और नहरें भी खोदी गईं पं० नेहरू ने भाखड़ा डैम बनाकर एक ऐसी चीज मुल्क को दी जिसकी सराहना पूरी दुनिया ने की है। प्रधान मन्त्री श्रीमती गांधी के समय में भी बहुत डैम बने हैं और विकास के काम हुए हैं और हो रहे हैं।

मैं पहले भी निवेदन कर चुका हूँ कि औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में हमारी उपलब्धियां नगण्य थीं, जिसकी वजह से हर चीज के लिए हम विदेशों की तरफ देखा करते थे। लेकिन, आज ऐसा कोई उद्योग नहीं है जिसमें हम आगे न हों। आज हमारे देश का बना हुआ कपड़ा विदेशों के लोग बड़े शौक से पहनते हैं। यहां से साईकिलें, मोटर-साईकिलें, टेलीविजन और ट्रांजिस्टर आदि ऐसी चीजें हैं जो एक्सपोर्ट होती हैं। इनका हम स्वयं ही उत्पादन करते हैं। मुझे विश्वास है कि जल्दी ही इसमें और मजबूती आयेगी। बहुत सी चीजों के एक्सपोर्ट होने से हमें विदेशी मुद्रा भी काफी मिलती है। जितनी अधिक से अधिक विदेशी मुद्रा मिलेगी,

उतनी ही आर्थिक स्थिति में मजबूती आयेगी। बिजली, पेट्रोल और कोयले के क्षेत्र में हमने बहुत बड़े-बड़े केन्द्र स्थापित किए हैं। कोयले के नए भण्डार का भी हमने पता लगाया है। आधुनिक मशीनों से काफी कोयला निकाला जा रहा है जो कि हमारे उद्योग-धंधों और रेलों आदि के काम में आता है। पेट्रोल के क्षेत्र में भी हमारा सागर सम्राट बम्बई हाई में काम कर रहा है। अरुणाचल और सिक्किम ऐसे इलाके हैं, जहां पर काफी मात्रा में तेल मिल रहा है। मुझे विश्वास है कि सरकार जल्दी से जल्दी उन क्षेत्रों से तेल निकालने का काम शुरू कर देगी। इसके शुरू होने से हम आत्म-निर्भर हो जायेंगे। उम्मीद है, निकट भविष्य में पेट्रोल के लिए किसी भी देश की तरफ नहीं देखना पड़ेगा।

हमारी प्रधान मन्त्री ने जो 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम बनाया है, वास्तव में यह इस देश के गरीब, शोषित, सर्वहारा, अछूत और अनुसूचित जाति-जनजाति के लिए एक तरह से वरदान साबित हुआ है। इसको नियमपूर्वक और अच्छी तरह से कार्यान्वित किया जाना चाहिए। हमारी सरकार और हमारी नेता के द्वारा बैंकों को बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत यह निर्देश दिए गए हैं कि जो समाज के कमजोर वर्ग के लोग गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे का जीवन बसर कर रहे हैं, उन्हें लोन और अनुदान दिया जाए जिससे वे अपनी आर्थिक स्थिति को मजबूत कर सकें। इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि यह कार्यक्रम गरीबों के लिए एक वरदान है। मैं गांव में रहता हूँ, जन प्रतिनिधि हूँ भूखी और गरीब जनता की आवाज मेरे कान तक पहुंची है उसको मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार तक पहुंचाना चाहता हूँ।

पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश में ही नहीं बल्कि पूरे देश में यह शोर है कि गरीबों, मजदूरों, अछूतों की सरकार अनुदान देगी ऋण देगी लेकिन ऋण लेने के लिए जिस मुसीबत और परेशानी का उसको सामना करना पड़ रहा है, गरीब, शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और ट्राइब के लोगों को, कमजोर

वर्ग के लोगों को सामना करना पड़ रहा है वह मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। जब से ये आदेश गए हैं कि बैंकों से गरीबों को, दलितों को उनको ऋण मिलेगा जिससे वे अपनी माली हालत को अच्छा बना सकते हैं तब से उन लोगों ने अपना काम धंधा छोड़ कर ऋण लेने के पीछे भागना शुरू कर दिया है। आजकल कटाई का वक्त है। लोग लाई कर रहे हैं। दस पन्द्रह किलो एक दिन की मजदूरी उनको गेहूँ के रूप में मिल जाती है, ऐसे वक्त में लोगों ने अपना काम धंधा छोड़ कर कभी हरिजन कल्याण अधिकारी के यहां और कभी वित्त निगम के अधिकारियों के यहां और कभी बैंक वालों के यहां चक्कर काटने शुरू कर दिए हैं। उनको फार्म दिए जाते हैं और उसी के साथ उनकी मुसीबत भी उसी वक्त से शुरू हो जाती है। शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों को कहा जाता है कि आप तहसीलदार से या कलेक्टर से शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट होने का सर्टिफिकेट लाइये तब उस आदमी की परेशानी शुरू हो जाती है। जिस गरीब आदमी पर, उसकी दयनीय दशा पर तरस खा कर प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी और हमारी सरकार ने उसको कर्ज और अनुदान देने के लिए बैंकों को आदेश है, वैसे लोगों से कहा जाता है कि आप सर्टिफिकेट लाइये और एम० पी० और एम० एल० एज० तक का भी सर्टिफिकेट नहीं माना जाता है, तभी से उसकी परेशानी शुरू हो जाती है। वकील है, कातिब है, मुंशी है, तहसील का कर्मचारी है, इसके लिए उनके द्वारा उस गरीब आदमी के 70-80 और 100 रुपये तक खर्च करवा दिया जाते हैं। उसके बाद प्रक्रिया शुरू होती है, उसके बाद लोन देने की बात चलती है। बैंक कर्मचारी से ले कर ब्रांच मैनेजर तक मिल-मिल कर वह थक जाता है लेकिन उसको कर्ज नहीं मिलता है, हरिजन कल्याण अधिकारी के दफ्तर वित्त निगम के दफ्तर के चक्कर वह लगाता रहता है लेकिन उसको रुपया नहीं मिलता है ये कठिनाइयां इन गरीबों के सामने आ रही हैं। हमारी नेता ने बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम इसलिए दिया है ताकि

गरीबों, मजदूरों, छोटे-छोटे काम धंधे करने वालों, कुटीर उद्योग चलाने वालों का लाभ पहुंचे। इससे सरकार से प्रति लोगों के दिलों में श्रद्धा और आस्था की भावना पैदा हुई है। लेकिन जो उद्देश्य है वह पूरा नहीं हो रहा है। जब उन्हें इतनी मेहनत और परेशानी के साथ भी रुपया नहीं मिलता है तो निराशा उनके मन में पैदा होती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इसकी जांच करवाएं, किसी भी एजेंसी से कराएं, खुफिया जांच करें या मन्त्री जी वेश बदल कर जा कर देखें कि वास्तव में जनता को कितनी परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि बैंकों को आप आदेश दे कि गरीबों के लिए जो ऋण की सुविधा है, इस सुविधा को लेने में उनको किसी प्रकार की कोई दिक्कत और परेशानी नहीं होनी चाहिये।

जिस आदमी के घर में बरतन नहीं है, खाने को रोटी नहीं है, जो रोज कुआं खोदता है और रोज पानी पीता है उससे गारंटी मांगी जाती है, कहा जाता है कि आप गारंटर लाएं गारंटी देने लायक उनकी आकात होती, हैसियत होती तो वे बैंक के दरवाजे पर जा कर भीख नहीं मांगते। इस पर आप गम्भीरता से विचार करें। ऋण लेने की जो प्रक्रिया है, जो प्रोसीजर है, इसको आप सरल और आसान बनाएं ताकि गरीब लोग इससे फायदा उठा सकें।

देश में एक सिलसिला चल रहा है कि यहां पर आर्थिक अपराधियों की संख्या बढ़ती चली जा रही है। वे सब से ज्यादा ऐश की जिन्दगी, आराम की जिन्दगी बिता रहे हैं और समाज और देश में उनका सम्मान भी है। बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपति, पूंजीपति, पैसे वाले, अमीर लोग टैक्सों की चोरी करते हैं, चाहे इनकम टैक्स हो या सेलज टैक्स हो या वैल्यू टैक्स हो या कोई और प्रकार का टैक्स ही, अरबों रु० सरकार का टैक्स की चोरी करने वालों की तरफ निकल रहा है और सरकार उसको बसूल करने के लिये कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठा रही है। दूसरी

तरफ एक मजदूर आदमी जिसने बैंक से लोन लिया है पम्पिंग सैट के लिये, बैलों के लिये, गाड़ी के लिये या अपना उद्योगधंधा चलाने के लिये उसको तरह-तरह से परेशान किया जाता है। किसान किसी मुसीबत की वजह से लगान या आबपाशी वक्त पर नहीं दे पाता है जिस पर 1000, 500 रु० का कर्ज ही होता है, उसको सरकारी अधिकारी तरह-तरह से परेशान करते हैं, कुर्की करते हैं, पैसा न देने पर हवालात तक में डाल देते हैं और इस प्रकार जोर जबरदस्ती कर के सरकारी देयों की वसूली करते हैं। लेकिन जो बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपति टैक्स चोर हैं जिन पर अरबों रु० सरकार का टैक्स का बकाया है उनके खिलाफ सरकार कोई सख्ती नहीं करती है जो कि उसको करनी चाहिये। मेरा विश्वास है कि अगर सख्ती से उनसे पेश आया जाय तो अरबों रु० सरकार को मिलेगा। ऐसे लोगों के लाइसेंस और कोटे कैंसिल कर देने चाहिये और कानूनी कार्यवाही उनके खिलाफ करनी चाहिये ताकि भविष्य में इस तरह के काम न कर सकें।

मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि सरकारी क्षेत्र में अधिक से अधिक अन्डरटेकिंग्स हों। लेकिन प्रेक्टिकल रूप में देखा जाय तो जितने भी सरकारी उपक्रम हैं उनमें उत्पादन कम और कीमती होता है बनिसबत प्राइवेट सैक्टर की अन्डरटेकिंग को इसके पीछे कारण क्या है यह आपको देखना चाहिये। जहां तक मेरी अपनी जानकारी है मैं कह सकता हूँ कि सरकारी उपक्रमों को सारे के सारे सरकारी अधिकारी चसाते हैं उनकी अपनी मोनोपली होती है उनको इसकी चिन्ता नहीं हमारा देश कहां जा रहा है, उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है या कम हो रहा है, संसार में हम कहां पर खड़े हुए हैं। उन्हें तो समय पर आना और समय पर जाना, काम की तरफ कोई तवज्जह नहीं, कौन कर्मचारी क्या काम कर रहा है इससे उन्हें कोई मतलब नहीं। और चेयरमैन, मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर, डायरेक्टर्स स्वयं जानते हुए भी कि उनकी क्या जिम्मेदारी है,

सरकार हमको किस बात की तनख्वाह और अन्य सुविधायें देती है, यह जानते हुए भी मजदूरों से काम नहीं लेते हैं और उनका नियन्त्रण ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर न के बराबर है जिसके कारण का अच्छी क्वालिटी का माल और कौन्सिली माल तैयार होता है, अब कि प्राइवेट सैक्टर में मालिक हस्तैदी से बैठा रहता है। और अपने कर्मचारी पर पूरी नजर रखता है कि कौन क्या कर रहा है और गलती करने वालों के खिलाफ ऐक्शन लेता है जिसकी वजह से लोग दिल लगा कर काम करते हैं। इसलिये सरकारी उपक्रमों के जो मिसमैनेजमेंट हैं उन पर सरकार को गौर करना चाहिये और उसमें सुधार करना चाहिये।

अभी बेमौसम की बरसात हुई है। जिन किसानों की फसलें नष्ट हो गई हैं या जो लोग आज सूखे से पीड़ित हैं, सरकार को उन्हें ऋण देकर उनकी अधिक से अधिक सहायता करनी चाहिए।

बहुत से सदस्यों ने बम्बई की कपड़ा मिलों की हड़ताल का जिक्र किया है। यह हड़ताल एक साल से ज्यादा समय से चल रही है और अभी तक उस समस्या का हल निकलता नजर नहीं आता है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमने अपने देश में डेमोक्रेटिक सेट-अप अस्तित्वार किया है, लोकतांत्रिक प्रणाली को स्वीकार किया है। हमारे संविधान में हर आदमी को काम करने, बोलने और लिखने आदि के कुछ फंडामेंटल राइट्स दिए गए हैं। मगर हम एक विकासशील देश हैं, हमको बहुत आगे बढ़ना है, बहुत काम करना है, बहुत से मामलों में सेल्फ-सफिशेंट होना है। इस लिए सरकार को इस बात पर गम्भीरता से गौर करना चाहिए कि सब लेबर यूनियन्ज को काम करने का पूरा मौका दिया जाए, चाहे वे किसी भी पार्टी से सम्बन्धित हों, चाहे उनकी विचार-धारा कोई भी हो। लेकिन जो यूनियनें कोई ठोस काम नहीं करतीं, केवल भाषणबाजी और नेतागिरी

करती हैं, जो हड़ताल और बन्द कराती हैं, उत्पादन में रुकावट डालती हैं और मजदूरों को गलत काम करने के लिए बरगलाती हैं, उन पर सरकार को अंकुश लगाना चाहिए। मुझे विश्वास है कि अगर सरकार बम्बई की कपड़ा मिलों की हड़ताल के बारे में सख्ती से काम ले, तो यह हड़ताल खत्म हो सकती है।

इसमें दो राय नहीं हो सकती कि इस देश का पूंजीपति वर्ग हमारी सरकार और हमारी पार्टी का विरोधी ही नहीं है, वह देश के प्रति भी वफादार नहीं है। उन बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों और इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स को केवल पैसे से मतलब है। उनकी जेहनियत और मनोवृत्ति बन चुकी है कि उन को ज्यादा से ज्यादा इंडस्ट्रीज के लाइसेंस दिए जाएं, ज्यादा से ज्यादा क्वोटा और परमिट दिए जाएं, लेकिन जब देश की एकता, देश के निर्माण और उत्पादन की बात आए, तो उनसे कुछ न कहा जाए और उनको पूरी ढील दी जाए कि वे जो चाहे करें। हमने देखा है कि आजादी के बाद टाटा, बिड़ला, डालमिया और मोहन, मोदी, सिंहानिया आदि गिने-चुने परिवार कल कहां थे और आज कहां हैं, और अगर सरकार की यह ढीली नीति जारी रही, तो पता नहीं, वे कल कहां पहुंचेंगे।

इस देश में ऐसे बहुत से घराने हैं, जो बहुत ज्यादा मालदार हैं, जिनकी दौलत का कोई शुमार नहीं है। लेकिन इस देश के ज्यादातर लोगों को दो जून रोटी भी नहीं मिलती है। हमारे देश में मध्यम वर्ग और बीच की श्रेणी के लोग बहुत कम हैं। कुछ लोगों की इस मानोपली को खत्म करना चाहिए। हमारे देश में अच्छे से अच्छे डाक्टर और इंजीनियर बन कर निकलते हैं, लेकिन उन्हें यहां पर नौकरी नहीं मिलती है, इस लिए वे विदेशों को मांगते हैं। यही नहीं, आज अनपढ़ भी विदेशों की तरफ भाग रहे हैं। अगर हम चाहते हैं कि हमारी शक्ति चाहे वह शारीरिक हो या मानसिक, हमारे देश में ही रहे और हमारे देश के नव-निर्माण में काम आए, तो इसके लिए जरूरी है

कि लोगों को रियायतें दी जायें, परमिट दिए जायें, कोटे दिए जायें और नयी नयी इण्डस्ट्रीज के लिए लाइसेंस दिए जायें तथा आसन तरीके से ऋण मोहैया किया जाए ताकि हमारी क्षमता हमारे देश में ही रहे।

यदि हमें मजबूत भारतवर्ष बनाना है, यदि एक विकसित, सम्पन्न और खुशहाल भारत बनाना है तो हमें गांवों की ओर भी जाना होगा क्योंकि हमारे देश की 80 फीसदी आबादी गांवों में ही रहती है। हम चाहते हैं कि बड़े-बड़े उद्योग खोले जायें, शहरों का भी विकास हो लेकिन शहरों के विकास के साथ-साथ देहातों का विकास होना भी जरूरी है। देहातों के विकास से मेरा मतलब यह है कि वहां पर कुटीर लघु ग्रामीण उद्योग खोले जायें। चाहे कोई चमड़े का काम करने वाला हो, लोहे का काम करने वाला हो, टोकरी या डलिया बुनने वाला हो या लकड़ी का काम करने वाला हो इस प्रकार के छोटे-छोटे उद्योग-धंधों का जाल देहातों में बिछाया जाना चाहिए। 35 साल की आजादी में आज बहुत से गांवों में बिजली भी पहुंची है, सड़कों से भी गांवों को जोड़ा गया है, छोटे-छोटे कारखाने भी लगाए गए हैं लेकिन अभी जिस रफतार और जिस तरीके से काम होना चाहिए वह नहीं हुआ है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि देहात के लोगों को आर्थिक रूप से सम्पन्न करने के लिए तरह-तरह के उद्योग-धंधे लगाने की सुविधा प्रदान की जाए। इस सम्बन्ध में जो पहाड़ी, आदिवासी तथा पिछड़े इलाके हैं, उनको तरजीह दी जानी चाहिए।

इसके साथ-साथ मेरा निवेदन है कि हमारे देश की किताबी शिक्षा ज्यादा कारगर साबित नहीं हो रही है इस लिए शिक्षा प्रणाली में भी सुधार करने की आवश्यकता है। एम० ए० बी० ए० पास करने के बाद लड़के कलक्टर और एस० पी० बनना चाहते हैं और इंजीनियर व डाक्टर भी अच्छी नौकरी चाहते हैं ताकि वे अपनी जिन्दगी शान से बसर कर सकें लेकिन हर

आदमी को तो नौकरी नहीं मिल सकती है। बेकार रहने पर लोगों का पारिवारिक जीवन बिगड़ जाता है। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि शिक्षा प्रणाली में परिवर्तन करके शिक्षा को जाब-ओरिएण्टेड बनाया जाए, किताबी ज्ञान के साथ-साथ उनको दस्तकारी भी सिखाई जाए ताकि बिना नौकरी के भी वे अपनी गुजर बसर कर सकें।

अन्त में मैं अपने क्षेत्र के सम्बन्ध में भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। जिला अलीगढ़ और मेरा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र हाथरस ऐसे इलाके हैं जो एक अरसे से विश्व में ताले के लिए मशहूर हैं लेकिन वहां पर टैक्सों के कारण या माल न मिलने की वजह से संकट आया हुआ है और उसके परिणामस्वरूप पहले जिस पैमाने पर यह उद्योग चल रहा था, अब नहीं चल रहा है। फिर भी वह उद्योग अभी जिन्दी है। अलीगढ़ और हाथरस ने अन्य क्षेत्रों में भी तरक्की की है। ताले साथ-साथ वहां पर बिजली की फिटिंग का अच्छी क्वालिटी का सामान भी बन रहा है। बिल्डिंग फिटिंग का सामान भी वहां पर बहुत अच्छा बनता है। डेकोरेशन के लिए वहां से सामान एक्सपोर्ट भी किया जाता है। यह बड़े पैमाने पर तो नहीं है लेकिन छोटे उद्योग की संज्ञा उसको दी जा सकती है। मेरा सुझाव है कि सर्वे करा कर वहां पर अधिक से अधिक सहुलियतें दी जायें जिससे कि यह उद्योग आगे बढ़ सकें।

हाथरस में दाल मिल है, तेल मिल है, फिर भी आपने वहां पर तरह-तरह के टैक्स लगा रखे हैं। जिसकी वजह से लोग अच्छी तरह से अपने उद्योग धन्धों को चला नहीं पाते हैं। यह पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है। हमारी नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने हमारे क्षेत्र के लिए एक एरोमैटिक काम्पलैक्स प्लान दिया है, जो करीब करीब तीन अरब रुपए का है। उसकी फारमैलिटीज भी करीब-करीब पूरी होने जा रही है। इस संबंध में मेरा माननीय वित्त मन्त्री जी से

निवेदन है कि उसके निर्माण पर जल्दी से काम शुरू किया जाए।

अन्त में, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए सैल्फ-सिफिशियेंट बनाने के लिए, उसको आर्थिक रूप से मजबूत बनाने के लिए अर्थ की काफी जरूरत हुआ करती है। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि माननीय वित्त मन्त्री जिस मुस्तेदी से और हिम्मत से काम कर रहे हैं, यदि वे इस प्रकार काम करते रहे तो एक दिन देश को आर्थिक रूप से मजबूत बनायेंगे। माननीय उपवित्त मन्त्री जी सदन में विराजमान हैं, वे बैंकों को डील करते हैं। बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लोगों के सामने जो परेशानियां आ रही हैं, उन परेशानियों को दूर करने के लिए वे अधिकारियों के ऊपर जिम्मेदारी डाले। जो इन समस्याओं का अध्ययन करके गरीब लोगों को, मजदूरों को, किसानों को और अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों को अधिक से अधिक फायदा पहुंचाने की ओर ध्यान देंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं बजट प्रस्तावों का समर्थन करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI D. P. YADAV (Monghyr) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Finance Bill of the Government represents and speaks of the directions in which the future planning will take place. I rise to support this Bill. While supporting the Bill, I must thank the trio—the Finance Minister, the Minister of State for finance and the Deputy Finance Minister—who are leading the team.

I have spoken on the general budget also at that time and I gave my suggestions. Again, I would like to speak and deal with some of the chapters which I feel I should place before this House. The new technology, the advancement of science and the modern technology are meant for harnessing the energy to its optimum and the conservation of energy. Water is one of the main sources of energy and it is the main life-line of the human race for which we have to develop and prepare a

long-term plan. I will just remind my hon. friend, the Deputy Minister in the Ministry of finance, Shri Janardhana Poojary that a time will come when the Finance Ministry will have to devote maximum of its time and energy on the conservation of water and development of its resources are to be developed.

For the last three or four years, we have found that right from Kerala to Bihar via Orissa and Uttar Pradesh, we are facing drought and this has broken our economy. But inspite of the fact that there is drought, at many places large quantities of rain water flows to the sea. It is quite immense and this has to be dealt with properly.

The ground water resources, the surface water resources, all these are to be assembled together and a perspective has to be prepared. For that purpose, one of the modern uses of water is through sprinkler system of irrigation. In this Budget, the Hon. Minister has given some weightage, preference and facilities to the farmers for sprinkler irrigation system. Haryana, Punjab and some parts of Maharashtra are using this system.

I am a student of biology. I know something about the biological and ecological processes, oxidation and reduction processes and I know that sprinkler irrigation is fast irrigation. It is an irrigation system of tomorrow. Not only it serves water conservation but biologically it is more efficient and more useful. You granted some concessions to the sprinkle irrigation system so that its benefit can reach the farmers. Has Shri Poojary, after a month's time, assessed whether the farmers have been benefitted? In the Ministry, senior officers do not realise the actual position. They do not care to go to the farmers, assess their grievances and there is no feed-back is not coming. This has to be done. Farmers are the main persons who need the help. It is not the manufacturer. It is not the supplier. It is the farmers and I feel my friend Shri V. K. Patil was very right in his observation that the facilities you have given to the sprinkler system of the aluminium pipes, has not percolated to the farmers. It might have been diverted. It might have gone to a particular type of manufacturer. There also, this needs deep study. What are the types of sprinkler irrigation, ERW and other systems? I feel that there has been a discrimination

while assessing the excise duty. One farmer is getting the largest benefit while the other farmer is getting the least benefit. So manufacturing process has to be rationalised. Until and unless you rationalise the process of manufacturing, benefit cannot reach to the farmers. I am thankful to you for your consideration for the farmers. But Rs. 275/- concession per tonne is not going to make any dent on the problem. I will just say something about pipes for sprinkler irrigation system. My suggestions I have already given for the purpose of passing on this relief to the farmers. The position even today is that though the excise duty has been removed from the aluminium pipes for still paying the pre-budget prices because of the excise duty applicable on the raw material of these pipes manufactured under both ERW and extrusion process. This has been pointed by Mr. V. K. Patil also that the farmers have not been benefitted by this exemption of duty on Aluminium pipes.

I would again suggest that as the intention of the Government is to give relief to the farmers the excise duty on raw materials of aluminium pipes that is strips and ingots should be completely withdrawn as the Government has done in the case of pressure cookers where the Government had earlier removed duty on the cookers but now the duty on raw materials also has been removed in order to benefit the consumers. Same should be adopted in case of aluminium pipes.

The Hon. Finance minister has allowed a relief of Rs. 275/- per tonne to the manufacturers of aluminium pipes using ERW process. This hardly provides any relief as the extra burden of discriminate duty is about Rs. 2,500/- per tonne. In this context, the Hon. Finance Minister should note that the manufacturers using extrusion process and selling complete sprinkler irrigation system themselves, are making almost three times more profit than the manufacturers of ERW process.

It should also be noted that 90 per cent of aluminium pipes for sprinklers all over the world is made of ERW process. In order to remove this discrimination and to prevent the factory of ERW process from racing closure, the Government should either remove the excise duty from aluminium strips or increase the duty on the raw material of extrusion process to bring both the types of raw mate-

rials at par in order to avoid unfair competition due to indirect protection to the extrusion manufacturers due to the excise duty.

I would make a further suggestion that, in order to remove the discrimination and to prevent extrusion pipe manufacturers from selling sprinkler system and making unreasonably high profits at the cost of farmers, the Government should increase the duty on ingots for making extruded aluminium pipes which will also bring extra revenue to the Government. This is a technical suggestion which I am making for the consideration of the Minister.

I would now come to the general points. The Finance Bill, you can say, indirectly speaks of the planning process, what shall be the plan, what shall be the direction for the country. Nothing is very important here. I remember, when we became a free country, in 1947, in my district of Monghyr, there were only one collector, one Additional collector and one SP. But now there are three Collectors. The district has been divided into three parts and there are more than 20 Additional Collectors in place of one Additional Collector. There are more than ten IPS officers in the three districts. In my State, the number of officers has gone up very much; the number of officers of the rank of Commissioners is 70 now whereas in 1947 or 1950 or 1960, there used to be only five Commissioners. If you go to the technical department, formerly there used to be one Chief Engineer in one department, but now we have a Director-General, Engineer-in-Chief and dozens of Chief Engineers, and the result is that right from 1966 to-date not even ten per cent of the medium irrigation schemes and one per cent of the major irrigation schemes have been completed by these so-called big engineers. They have got their promotions, but I am very sorry to say that whatever money is collected by way of revenue on excise duty and other duties is not spent on welfare schemes; it is all spent on these officers. Their bungalows are there, air-conditioners are there and all other facilities are there, but still no work is done. We have to plan now a resource mobilisation process where the optimum use of the manpower has to be done. What the big officers are doing is only file work. Take the case of Japan, a tiny country. It has 44 times more income than ours. Why?

Because it is not the file work they believe in. Here Mr. Poojary would sign volumes every day. If you go to that country, you will find that they do not do any file work, they do real work. Here what we do is only file work. This division or distinction between file work and real work has to be clearly understood. Unless and until we understand this, I do not think we are going to make any headway.

As to where we should invest the money, that planning also has to be made after assessing the requirements at the grassroot level. We make plans on the advice of some big economists. Yes, we respect the big economists. We respect the big scientists but there are occasions when these scientists and economists also do Commit mistakes. They do not have the feel of the poor people-how the economy of the poor will develop. I will cite one example. On the River Thames in London; there are about 24 over-bridges and 24 underground river bridges. It means that there are 48 bridges and they span hardly 20 km. Here in Delhi there are 4 or 5 bridges over the river Yamuna to cater to a population of 70 lakhs. But in the case of river Ganga, right from Mokamch to Farakka, a stretch of 271 km, there is no bridge. The Government of Bihar has proposed the construction of a bridge, a high-level bridge over the river Ganga in the district of Monghyr or Bhagalpur or wherever it is possible. But the Finance Minister says there are financial constraints. Why? Do you not feel that the millions of people who live below Mokamch upto Farakka in the State of Bihar are also people, they are also humanbeings and that they should have safe road bridges as the Delhiwalas or Kanpur or Lucknowwalas have? No, since they cannot cry, they cannot make *hangama*, they are neglected, Poojariji. I will appeal to, you, not for my sake, but for the sake of the economic development and economic growth of North Bihar and South Bihar to develop a reciprocal transportation system. That means big industries have to go to North Bihar and the agriculture-based industries have to be developed in South Bihar. For this, at least immediately as a central plan sector, I will appeal to you to grant a special assistance for the construction of a road bridge between Mokamch and Bhagalpur. I hope you will agree.

One thing. I represent a constituency where there is a cigarette factory also. I had been the

President of the Union also. I have also studied it from close quarters and I have found that this is one of the best revenue giving industries in the country. The Indian Tobacco Company paid you Rs. 500 crores by way of taxes during the last year. There is no tax-default. They have not defaulted. They have got five factories. One of them is in Monghyr and 2000 workers are working there. Now, there has been a series of taxes. Even on the cigarette packets there is a tax in view of the fact that it is called a packet and you have levied a tax. The labour is unhappy about this tax on packets. The company says, 'we shall not manufacture cigarette packets. We shall take them from some other factory.' This will lead to unemployment and consequent labour unrest. That is what is worrying me. There will be a tax on the packet, there will be a tax on the retail price. You can call me a selfish member of Parliament from that area. But I will appeal to Poojaryji—please stop extracting it to such an extent that they cannot pay it and they use some unfair means. If they are good paymasters, well and good, they should be patted and encouraged and given some concessions. On the filters also you have imposed excise duty. On the tissue paper there is an excise duty. On tobacco they have to pay excise duty. If they remove tobacco from one place to another place, you have to pay excise duty. It is very difficult for them and as a Member from that constituency, I make this appeal. Thousands of people are just maintained due to that industry.

I will appeal that something has to be done. Now, Shrimati Krishna Sahi has been very vociferous and vocal for the establishment of a petro-chemical industry in Barauni and Monghyr. I share her anxiety. I would like that some financial allocation may be made out of the plan funds.

Further, Sir, the State of Bihar is reeling under poverty—People are stark naked, hungry and poor. They need special assistance from the Central Pool. The State Government has demanded Rs. 75 crores for relief measures from the Central sector and I will appeal to the Finance Minister to accord his approval to this.

Sir, recently we have seen the Report of the public Accounts Committee on irrigation

system. I am very pained to see that the cost of irrigation schemes has escalated from five to fifteen times. This has to be analysed by some scientific institutions as to why the cost is going up. The number of engineers only for irrigation system in my own fruncated district of Monghyr are—8 Superintending Engineers; 40 Executive Engineers; 160 Assistant Executive Engineers and 480 Assistance Engineers and I am very sorry to say that from 1973 onwards not a single major or medium irrigation scheme has been completed. This is a searching question not only for Mr. Poojary but for this whole House that with so much of man-power at our command so much of water is going waste to the sea. It creates havoc. There is soil erosion problem. I will appeal to the Finance Minister that a special cell in the Finance Ministry should be created in collaboration with institutions like Indian Institute of Business Management Indian Institute of Technology and Indian Institute of Applied Economic Research. Scientists and economists from these institutions should be brought and an experienced person in the Finance Ministry should go to the site and study the situation not merely by noting down from the files of the engineers but by contacting the person in the field. They should ask the farmer why the schemes are not being completed even with so much of man-power. Until and unless we harness the existing man-power of our nation we cannot make any dent on poverty.

Sir, you have commanded so many Army Regiments and officers. I feel the end-product which you must have assessed at time of retirement is that it is the man which makes the subject and it is not the subject which decides the fate of the country.

Sir, what is real wealth Mr. Poojary, you are circulating the printed money. I say you should distribute the sweat of this country—the peoples' sweat. If you have the ability and capacity to distribute the sweat of the millions of the people then you will find that the construction of another few Bhakra Dams will not be impossible.

Sir, the technology of irrigation and technology of power projects has developed very much. We have sent SLV III in space. We must congratulate our scientists like Mr. Dhawan and his colleagues. A country which

can send SLV III in space can easily construct any number of Bhakra Dams. We can make Ganga-Cauvery link scheme a success. It is the manpower harnessing which needs a dynamic approach.

Now, Sir, a word about the money which is distributed under NRP and IRD schemes. Money is wasted on the purchase of buffaloes, cows and goats. The Finance Ministry should investigate this aspect of the problem. Goats, buffaloes and Cows are going from one 'khunta' to the other 'khunta'. Mr. Minister the bank employees are very rich people now. You just assess the wealth of those people. A simple cashier of a *Gramin* bank is earning lakhs of rupees.

AN HON. MEMBER: Not all.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: I will give you an example of my own district. There one of the veterinary doctor was in the habit of extracting Rs. 300 from every applicant. A young boy was so irritated on account of this that he took out his revolver and shot him dead. He said that either you give back my money or I will shoot you and he did shoot him. These small and big managers of the banks are living very lavishly. You go and see in the rural areas. Under the NRP and IRD schemes the 100, the Mukhiya, the fair price shop dealer, etc. all these vested interests combine together and the money which should go to the poor goes to the vested interests. It goes to the कलम वालाज एंड नाट कुदाल वालाज. So a distinction has to be made whether the money is meant for the खुरपीवालाज, कुदाल-वालाज or कलमवालाज who are exploiting. This system has to be wiped out completely. This needs a drastic and a bold measure.

(Interruptions)

Sir, I has talking about the percolation of the resources to the last person in society. The last person in society has to get the benefit and not the intermediaries. Sir, I am a farmer in my own place. Can anybody say that the cost of wheat, rice, pulses, vegetables and milk is commensurate with labour deployed there? It is not, Sir. I feel the milk cost is the lowest. It is sold in the rural areas at the rate of Rs. 2 or Rs. 1.50 per kilo,

But the milk product, what is called 'chhenas' paneer etc. which are prepared out of milk are sold after refrigeration, at much higher price. But the actual persons who are milching the cows and buffales who are very poor are not getting the reasonable price for their products. You cannot find any among the milk man a rich person. He is just maintaining his house and his cattle. That is all. So also you cannot find a farmer to be a rich person. Those who indulge in "number two business" are of course well-to-do persons. My elder brother, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad is here. He also knows that most of the middle class farmers are leaving their villages and they are trying to get shelter in the urban areas. Why? This has to be studied. The middle class farmers, the progressive farmers, out of fear in the rural areas due to goonda elements, unruly elements in the rural areas, who have a lot of unlicensed arms, who are the meanest people in the society are creating a dangerous situation for these middle-class farmers in the rural areas. They do not care for the development of the nation, especially in economic sphere. So, a system has to be developed where these meanest persons could be put on the right track and in the right direction.

Now, I come to the economic thrust, especially in regard to the Indian economic thrust. Sir, Punjab has reached the saturation point in agricultural production. Haryana has reached the saturation point in agricultural production. Sir, as a student of Science, I would like to stress on the point that the optimum level of production of both wheat and rice has already touched the saturation point in Punjab and Haryana. You can only have a marginal increase in these States, that too, after employing so much of inputs. But the vast stretch of lands beyond Kanpur, Aligarh and right upto Assam through Uttar Pradesh and Bihar need special care for future economic development and economic thrust. I would like to remind the hon. Minister kindly to plan for the future. You must plan according to the availability of potentialities and optimum use of earth and water resources. If land and water resources are properly utilised, then the State of Uttar Pradesh can become the granary not only for Uttar Pradesh not only

for India but it can feed other countries also. I thank the hon. Minister for his patient hearing. Sir, whenever you are in the Chair, you give me ample opportunities which enable me to touch on many points. I thank you very much. With these words, I support the Finance Bill.

प्रो० सत्यदेव सिंह : (छपरा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं वित्त विधेयक का हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूँ। देश की आजादी के बाद विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में काफी प्रगति हुई। जैसा शैलानी जी ने कहा पहले हमारे देश में सुई और ब्लेड तक तैयार नहीं होता था, लेकिन आज औद्योगिक प्रगति इतनी अच्छी हुई है जिसके चलते हर प्रकार के उपकरण हमारे देश में तैयार हो रहे हैं और हम आत्म निर्भरता की स्थिति में लगभग आ चुके हैं। चाहे पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू हों, उन्होंने अपने प्रधान मन्त्रित्वकाल में इतनी दूरदर्शिता के साथ उद्योगों के स्थाईकरण के लिये प्रयास किया कि आज उसका सुन्दर परिणाम हमें मिल रहा है। भिलाई, टिस्को, बोकारो अनेक प्रकार के कल कारखानों की स्थापना के द्वारा देश की काफी आर्थिक प्रगति हुई है औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में और जहाँ पर पहले हम विदेशों से अन्न मंगाते थे आज कृषि में भी हम आत्म निर्भर हैं। यह संतोष का विषय है। शिक्षा हो या सुरक्षा, हर क्षेत्र में हमारा देश काफी आगे बढ़ा है। लेकिन जिसकी आलोचना करने की प्रवृत्ति हो, वह कभी भी चतुर्दिक और बहुमुखी प्रगति की ओर ध्यान नहीं देता। विरोधी दल के सदस्यों के लिए यह स्वाभाविक है कि वे सरकार की बराबर आलोचना करें और संभव है कि उस आलोचना से सरकार अपनी त्रुटियों को दूर करने और अपनी नीति तथा व्यवस्था में सुधार लाने की कोशिश करे। प्रजातंत्र में विरोधी दल का यह अधिकार है कि वह सरकार की आलोचना करे। लेकिन आलोचना स्वस्थ होनी चाहिए, ताकि उससे सरकार को कुछ प्रेरणा और शिक्षा मिल सके।

जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य, प्रो० डी० पी० यादव, ने कहा है, हमारे देश में राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण

नियोजन कार्यक्रम — एन० आर० ई० पी० — और समेकित ग्रामीण विकास योजना — आई० आर० डी० पी० — आदि कई योजनाएं चल रही हैं, जिन पर केन्द्रीय सरकार और प्रदेश सरकारों की ओर से अरबों रुपया लगाया जाता है।

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) : योजनाएं कागज पर चलती हैं, जमीन पर नहीं।

प्रो० सत्यदेव सिंह : इन योजनाओं का परिणाम भी अच्छा हुआ है, लेकिन सब से बड़ी कमी और त्रुटि यह है कि राष्ट्रीय चरित्र का स्वलन हुआ है। जो अधिकारी योजनाओं में काम करते हैं, वे निरंकुश और परम स्वतंत्र हैं “न सिर पर कोऊ”। जब भारत सरकार पैसा देती है, तो उसका नियंत्रण भी होना चाहिए। केवल प्रदेश सरकार के अधिकारियों पर निर्भर करना और सब कुछ उनके जिम्मे छोड़ देना बहुत घातक है। इससे देश की विपुल धनराशि का अपव्यय होता है और विकास का जो काम एक पंच-वर्षीय योजना के काल में हो जाना चाहिए था, वह काम दो तीन पंच-वर्षीय योजनाओं के पूरा होने के बाद भी नहीं हो पाता है। इससे राष्ट्र को बहुत बड़ा आघात पहुंचता है और राष्ट्र की प्रगति नहीं हो पाती है।

इस लिए यह परमावश्यक है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ऐसा प्रावधान करे, जिससे हमारे पैसे का दुरुपयोग न हो सके और सरकारी अधिकारियों को, खासकर प्रदेश सरकारों के अधिकारियों को, स्वतंत्र न रहने दिया जाए, अपितु उन पर कुछ न कुछ अंकुश हो।

मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे बिहार प्रदेश में रोहतास जिले में दालमिया नगर एक स्थान है, जहाँ पर रोहतास इंडस्ट्रीज कई बरसों से बन्द हैं। नतीजा यह है कि हजारों हजार श्रमिक और उनपर आश्रित उनके परिवारों के सदस्य वर्षा से मुखमरी के शिकार हो रहे हैं। यह प्रदेश सरकार का दायित्व है कि वह इस सम्बन्ध

में प्रयास करे, जिससे रोहतास इंडस्ट्रीज खुल जाएं और लाखों गरीब मजदूरों को रोजी-रोटी मिले।

एक दो पूंजिपतियों की मनमानी के कारण यह कारखाना बन्द हो गया है। उन्होंने श्रमिकों को सबक सिखाने के लिए यह काम किया है। लेकिन इसमें केवल उन्हीं का दोष नहीं है। यह स्थिति पैदा करने के लिए हमारे विरोधी दल के साथी भी उत्तरदायी हैं, क्योंकि उन्होंने बार-बार हड़ताल कराने की साजिश की—हड़ताल होने से उत्पादन नहीं होता और उस कारखाने के मालिक को क्षति होती है—और अन्ततोगत्वा रोहतास इंडस्ट्री बन्द हो गई। इस लिए मैं भारत सरकार के वित्त मंत्री, उपवित्त मंत्री और श्रम मंत्री से अनुरोध करता हूं कि वे इस समस्या की ओर ध्यान दें। मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से, जो राष्ट्र को नेतृत्व दे रही हैं, जो गरीबों की रहनुमा हैं, जिनके दिल में उनके लिए बहुत बड़ा दर्द है और जो गरीब और पिछड़े हुए वर्ग को ऊपर उठाने के लिए सदा प्रयत्नशील हैं, कहना चाहता हूं कि वह रोहतास इंडस्ट्रीज के मजदूरों की रोजी-रोटी की समस्या को शीघ्र सुलझाएं, क्योंकि वे आज एक भीषण संकट के शिकार हो रहे हैं।

हमारे क्षेत्र, हमारे जिले और कमिश्नरी के मुख्यालय छपरा से राजेन्द्र बाबू ने स्कूली शिक्षा ग्रहण की थी। उनकी राष्ट्रीय सेवा और त्याग को ध्यान में रखते हुए उन्हें भारत के प्रथम राष्ट्रपति के आसन पर बिठाया गया था। उनके नाम पर 1934-35 में छपरा में एक महा-विद्यालय की स्थापना की गई थी। तब से लेकर आज तक वह शिक्षण संस्था उत्तर बिहार में शिक्षा का प्रसार करती चली आ रही है। गत 35 वर्षों से बराबर उस क्षेत्र के जन-जन की यह मांग रही है कि वहां पर राजेन्द्र विश्व-विद्यालय की स्थापना की जाए। छपरा के लोग 3 दिसम्बर को प्रति वर्ष राजेन्द्र जयन्ती एक राष्ट्रीय पर्व के रूप में मनाते हैं और इस बात की मांग करते हैं कि वहां पर राजेन्द्र विश्वविद्यालय

की स्थापना की जाए। सभी ने इस मांग का समर्थन किया है परन्तु इधर हम सुन रहे हैं और आज के अखबार में भी आया है कि वहां पर राजेन्द्र विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना नहीं हो रही है। राजेन्द्र बाबू की तपस्या को देखते हुए और उनकी राष्ट्र के प्रति सेवा और निष्ठा को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह परमावश्यक है कि छपरा में, जोकि जिला मुख्यालय है और जहां पर राजेन्द्र महाविद्यालय विद्यमान है और जहां पर बच्चे से लेकर बूढ़े और स्त्री से लेकर हर पुरुष की यह लालसा है, वहां पर राजेन्द्र बाबू के नाम पर राजेन्द्र विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की जाए। दुःख की यह बात है कि ऐसा नहीं किया जा रहा है। मैं इस सदन के एक-एक सदस्य, शिक्षा मंत्री जी, वित्त मंत्री जी तथा माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से अनुरोध और निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि राजेन्द्र बाबू की जन्म शताब्दी के अवसर पर राजेन्द्र विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना करके राजेन्द्र बाबू के प्रति सम्मान प्रदर्शित किया जाए तथा साथ ही साथ उस क्षेत्र की जनता की लालसा की भी पूर्ति की जाए। मुख्य मंत्री जी ने निर्णय किया है कि जयप्रकाश नारायण जी के नाम पर विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की जाए। इससे मेरा कोई विरोध नहीं है क्योंकि जयप्रकाश जी अगस्त क्रांति के अग्र-दूत रहे हैं, उनके नाम पर भी विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की जाए।

आज “इंडियन एक्सप्रेस” के 5वें पृष्ठ पर प्रथम कालम में छपा है :

“Four New Universities : for Bihar—

The Government of Bihar on Tuesday sanctioned Rs.2/-crores for the establishment of four more universities in Bihar.

Briefing newsmen after a Cabinet meeting, the Chief Minister, Mr. Jagannath, said the idea was to create assets of Rs. 2/-crores for each of the four Universities to fulfil the eligibility requirement for the UGC grants.

The Universities will be located in chhapra (to be named after Jayaprakash Narain), in Saharsa (after Bharati Mundam, a renowned Sanskrit scholar), in Hazaribad (after Acharya

Vinoba Bhawe), and in Patna (after Mazharul Haq, a well-known freedom fighter ?”

He was not only a freedom fighter, but he was also a symbol of Hindi-Muslim unity.

“Of the, one at Patna, will be known as the University for Arabic and Persian studies. Mr. Jagannath said, the Government was examining the possibility of making the other three Universities, exclusively for technical studies in medicine and surgery and for women.”

मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो तीन नये विश्वविद्यालय खुलने वाले हैं उसमें जय प्रकाश बाबू के नाम पर भी विश्वविद्यालय खुले परन्तु राजेन्द्र विश्वविद्यालय खोलने की व्यवस्था भी की जाए।

उद्योग के मामले में बिजली की कमी की वजह से अपार क्षति होती है। मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि बिजली उत्पादन को बढ़ाया जाए और बिजली का उत्पादन बढ़ाकर उनको समय पर बिजली उपलब्ध कराई जाए। इस पर भी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब की दयनीय दशा को देखकर सतर्कता से कदम उठाये, जिससे हिंसा का साम्राज्य न पंजाब में पैदा हो और न भारत के किसी कोने में। इसके लिए वह बघाई की पात्र हैं। अभी कुछ ही दिनों पहले पंजाब में व्याप्त हिंसा की वजह से ही एक पुलिस अधिकारी की स्वर्ण मन्दिर में निर्मम हत्या कर दी गई है। हिंसा का वातावरण कहीं पर पैदा होना किसी के लिए भी अच्छा नहीं है। इस पर भी सरकार को अधिक ध्यान देना चाहिए।

श्री चित्त बसु जी ने कहा कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि बजट डवेलपमेंट ओरियेंटेड है और यह उनकी एक ट्रिक है। उनकी विचारधारा बड़ी संकुचित है। सरकार द्वारा अब तक जितने भी बजट प्रस्तुत किए गए हैं, वे राष्ट्र के हित को ध्यान में रखकर ही प्रस्तुत किए गए हैं। इससे यह प्रमाणित होता है कि

सरकार ने अब तक जो काम किए हैं, वे बड़े ही प्रशंसनीय हैं। माननीय सदस्य चूंकि विपक्षी दल के हैं, इसलिए उनको इस प्रकार की आलोचना करने का अधिकार है। उन्होंने एक बात टैक्स के बारे में भी कही। अगर टैक्स न लिए जायें, तो साधनों की उपलब्धि कहां से होगी। राष्ट्र के विकास के लिए देश के नागरिकों को टैक्स तो देना ही चाहिए। उसी के आधार पर योजनाएं बनती हैं और योजनाओं के बनाने से राष्ट्र का विकास होता है। ऐसा कहना कि इससे सामान्य जनता को कोई लाभ नहीं होगा, यह भ्रमात्मक विचार है।

श्री डी० पी० यादव जी ने भी कहा है कि सिग्रेट पर टैक्स बहुत बढ़ा दिया है। मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह टैक्स का पैसा कहां जाता है, यह हमारे पास तो नहीं रहता है, इस से हमारे देश की सरकार द्वारा बनाई गई योजनाएं पूरी होती हैं? सिग्रेट जीवनयापन का कोई अनिवार्य साधन नहीं है। इसलिए कर बढ़ाकर साधन उपलब्ध कराना, अधिक सम्पन्नता लाना और साधनों की उपलब्धि के लिए साधनों को मुहैया कराना बड़ा आवश्यक है। अगर सिग्रेट पर से टैक्स हटा दिया तो इससे पूंजीपतियों को लाभ होगा। इसलिए सिग्रेट पर से टैक्स हटाना पूंजीपतियों के लिए उत्साहवर्धक है। मैं उनकी इस बात का समर्थन करता हूँ कि बैंकों द्वारा किसी भी काम के लिए जो ऋण लिया जाता है, उसका खुलकर दुरुपयोग होता है, इसमें बैंकों के कर्मचारियों का हाथ है। मवेशियों के लिए वहां के डाक्टरों का गोलमाल हाथ है। वहां के प्रखण्ड पदाधिकारियों का हाथ है। इस प्रकार सरकार द्वारा जो राशि दी जाती है, ग्रंथदान दिया जाता है, उसका खुलकर दुरुपयोग होता है। किसानों को कोई लाभ नहीं मिलता है। मैं चाहता हूँ।

माननीय उप मंत्री उनको आप काम दिलायें आपने साधन तो दिए, आवंटन भी दिया, लेकिन उस आवंटन का लाभ बैंक के कर्मचारियों की सांठगांठ

से उनकी जेब में चला जाता है। वे लोग मालामाल हो रहे हैं और गरीबों की स्थिति ज्यों की त्यों बनी हुई है। इस पर ध्यान देना परमावश्यक है श्री यादव जी ने कहा कि दूध का दाम नहीं बढ़ा और सब का दाम बढ़ गया? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि दूध बाजार में शुद्ध मिलता ही कहाँ है। वह तो अपने आप ही दूध में पानी मिला देता है और इससे उसको दुगना और तिगुना लाभ होता है। मूल्य भले ही मंहगा न हो, लेकिन आज शुद्ध मिलना मुश्किल है...

श्री डी० पी० यादव : मैंने प्रोड्यूसर्स के बारे में कहा है, इस में बिचौलियों को ज्यादा लाभ होता है।

प्रो० सत्यदेव सिंह : उत्पादक कौन है? जो उत्पादक है वही अपना माल बाजार में ला कर बेचता है और पानी मिला कर लाता है। कई सदस्यों ने कहा है कि शुद्ध दूध नहीं मिल रहा है, शुद्ध दूध मिले कैसे? इस में उन का दोष नहीं है—आज हमारे राष्ट्रीय चरित्र में जो गिरावट आई है यह उस का परिणाम है हर चीज में आज मिलावट होती है, इस लिये वे भी सोचते हैं कि उन को बहती गंगा में हाथ घोने का मौका मिल रहा है, इस लिये वे भी लाभ क्यों न उठा लें।

मैं तो यह कहूँगा कि जब हम लोग अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र में जायें तो वहाँ जनता में ऐसा प्रचार करें कि भाइयों, अपने लाभ के साथ कुछ देश का भी भला होने दो। जब तक देश के प्रति वे अपने कर्तव्य को नहीं समझेंगे, हमारे वित्त मन्त्री जी, वित्त राज्य मन्त्री जी और उप मन्त्री जी, चाहे जितना पैसा दे दें उस का सदुपयोग नहीं हो सकेगा।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद)
सदुपयोग नहीं हो रहा है।

प्रो० सत्यदेव सिंह : इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विषयक का हार्दिक अनुमोदन करता हूँ।

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi)

I rise to welcome some of the measures announced by the Finance Minister Yesterday, particularly the *status quo* which has to be maintained in relation to the small scale industries. In the original Bill this exemption has been reduced to Rs. 5 lakhs. But now this has been restored back to Rs. 7.5 lakhs. Because of various representations including from my Party, the Finance Minister was gracious to concede the demands of the Members.

Secondly, another important matter which has been stated in the Finance Bill is the National Fund for Rural Development. It has been stated here that the corporate sector or any individual who desires to invest a particular amount in a particular region particular purpose, that will be exempted from the tax. This is also a welcome measure.

On a previous occasion, the monopolists and the corporate sector were given a similar concession that if they earmark a particular portion of their profit towards development, that will be exempted from tax. But that concession was misused by many. This issue was raised in the Consultative Committee of the Finance Ministry and the Members there unanimously suggested that it should be withdrawn.

I must also appreciate the fact that the Finance Minister had on many occasions pointed out the shortcomings of this scheme and misuse of the clause by the corporate sector. I also would like the Government to go into details and find out some other formula in this direction.

Another important point is about the investment by non-resident Indians in this country. Of course, it is a delayed decision by the Government. They should have taken this decision long back so that we could attract investment from Indians who are living abroad and our foreign exchange reserve also would have increased. Now it has been allowed. Some concessions have been given in the Finance Bill as well as in the Budget Speech also as our Finance Minister has stated, but I personally feel that whatever concessions have been given in this regard, they are not sufficient, there should be more concessions. Secondly, when we allow this foreign investment to flow in India, care should be taken to see whether that amount is going to be utilised for productive purposes. Another thing is that already

monopolists and big houses are there, they can attract many. They can go to foreign countries and take the shares but again we will be helping the monopolists in indirect way. That should be curbed. Only new entrepreneurs should be encouraged. There are any technicians, scientists, administrators, they can be encouraged. They can be asked to form companies so that the foreign investment should go only to the new entrepreneur and not to the *benamis* of the monopolists. The Government should bear in mind in future while allowing or permitting them to get these shares from foreign countries. So, suggest that these things should be borne in mind. yesterday, our friends, particularly our CPI Members have stated that this Government is tilting towards monopolists and capitalists but, on the other hand, the industrialists say that the Government is tilting towards the public sector. I read a news item in a newspaper which has stated:

“The budget leaves a general impression behind that it is a public-sector-oriented budget. The entire slant of the budget is biased in favour of public sector”

But as far as I am concerned, the Government should encourage the public sector. The Government should nationalise many of the core sectors. The Government of India should rather come forward with the clear economic policy. All these days we have been supporting mixed economy, open economy. We have seen one system of economy, we must find out some other way also. Either we must go in for private enterprises or we should completely go in for public sector. All these years we have seen one system, why cannot we analyse, why cannot examine the other system also?

Once the question of land distribution came. Many people put questions to Dr. Ambedkar about the distribution of land. He said: “I can give land to all”. He was asked: “how can you give land to all because the land is lesser than the population?” He said: “I will nationalise the land. The entire land, the cultivable land will be under the control of the Government so that all people will have an opportunity to cultivate land and work in the field”. “Therefore, I request the Government to think over that. All these days we have given power to the industrialists, private industrialists. You can compare the employment opportunities in the private sector

and the employment opportunities in the public sector. You will see that the employment opportunities provided by the capitalist will be lesser, they will be declining because of various considerations—caste considerations, common considerations and various other considerations. So, the public sector alone can provide employment to common people. I would, therefore, appeal to the Government that all core sectors in the initial stage should be nationalised.

I can put a question to myself as to whether all the public sector undertakings are working well or making profit or not. The policy is not bad, only the management is bad. The person who is sitting there is bad. We have to choose a better person to manage the factory. It is not like any office where anybody can go just like in the banking industry. In respect of banking industry, Mr. Poojary knows well that anybody can do the job of a Managing Director because it is a routine work. The Managing Director can do some favour at the most, but beyond that he cannot do anything.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Dhanda-pani, if public sector undertakings are to be a success, the workers in the public sector undertakings must work like in Communist countries. Then only your public sector undertakings will be a success.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: And you have also to motivate them for it.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Participation of labour in the management is very important.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, when the public sector is having so many strikes and all that, the private sector only will come up.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Mr. Bhagawat Jha Azad is a great advocate of that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The workers must be prepared to work like in Communist countries.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: I appreciate your sentiments, but may I say, you should allow the workers to choose their own way of working; give the right to the workers to go

on their own, do not impose anything through the bosses from outside. Leave it to the workers, they will do the work in a better way. (*Interruptions*). I agree with you on this point. I am also heading two or three trade unions, but this is the advice which I used to give to the workers. First, we will show the production, then we will claim our rights. The public sector belongs to the people of this country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is what I am saying. The Government is not the employer in the public sector. It is the people's wealth.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: It is correct. Everybody should realise your statement, particularly the Managing Directors of the public sector undertakings, but not the workers.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: You tell why the concept of workers' participation in the management at various levels is not accepted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It will come in the long run.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: I am sorry to say that an estimate has been given even for 1982-83 and that is that the public sector will earn a profit of Rs. 360 crores or something like that. But what do we see? (*Inerruptions*). Many of the public sector units never publish their annual balance sheets. Even the Bureau of Public Enterprises, the organisation which is controlling the administration of our public sector has published a study report also wherein it has been stated:

"It is extremely unfortunate that the recently published three-volume study of the financial performance of public sector enterprises prepared by the Bureau of Public Enterprises should suffer from so many conceptual and methodological flaws. It is even more unfortunate that the BPE study should fail to provide enough detailed information about individual public sector companies to enable others to analyse the performance of public sector companies along accepted lines, or for that matter along any other lines desired on the basis of the usual building blocks of financial information."

They have stated :

"In its assessment of the overall performance of the public Sector in the first volume of this study, one important conclusion presented by the Bureau of Public Enterprises relates to the rate of growth of sales. According to the study, sales grew by 27.27 per cent in 1981-82 as compared with 22.95 per cent in 1980-81. What value can one attach to this conclusion when one finds that the growth rate of 27.27 per cent in sales for 1981-82 has been calculated by comparing the sales of 187 companies in 1981-82 with those of 168 Companies in 1980-81 ? Obviously, Some part of the growth in 1981-82 was due to the sales of the 19 companies that were not in existence, or were not included in the public Sector, in 1980-81. This defect in computing growth rates is allpervasive. It runs through all the financial indicators-investment, capital employed, value of production, profits, export earnings, tax payments, etc."

Again it says :

"Nowhere does the study give the company-wise figures of excise duty payments or of net sales. It is true that in calculating the ratio of sales to capital employed or that of profits to sales, the calculation has been made on the basis of net sales. However, the actual figures of net sales are not given anywhere in the study, in relation to the financial ratios, the flaw arises not from the sales concept used-which is the net concept as it should be-but from the concept of capital employed."

This is the observation made by the BPE itself.

So, there should be a deep analysis in this matter so that the public Sector undertakings can be put in a proper way so as to earn profit. Public money is being invested to the tune of several thousand crores in the public sector undertakings. But the profit is very negligible. I do not know how and where it is going. I do not want to take that subject in detail because it will take much more time. On this occasion, I would urge upon the Government to have some sort of a cell to do all this. I do not know what type of cell, it should be. In 1975-76, the very same public sector undertakings did well. That means it

needs some sort of stringent action against the officers. Even the Prime Minister stated in a function that responsibility should be fixed on the Managing Directors or the officers at the top. Then only they will realise their responsibility and deliver the goods.

Generally the people say that the economic condition is not good. People say so, but I do not agree with that. If you compare the general condition with that of the global situation, I may say that we are in a stable position. Price rise and some thing like that are inevitable because our economy is inter-linked to international economy. It cannot go alone. But another important matter has been generally stated by all friends. One of the newspapers says : It starts with the heading "Critical Year-1983-84". Set back on many fronts in 1983-84. Economic outlook is uncertain. Formation of capital outlay bleak. Export Performance poor. Import bill is mounting. No let-up in inflation. Banks in dilemma. Credit, deposit & growth-rate dip, etc. All negative sentences have been printed in the paper. Though these are exaggeration but at the same time, we cannot reject them totally. We must analyse it in a proper way whether it is correct or not.

As far as I am concerned, I must congratulate and appreciate the efforts which have been taken by the Ministers, particularly, Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee and other Ministers who have taken a very keen interest in the Ministry as well as the officials of the Ministry. But I want to tell one thing here. While preparing the Budget, the Ministry of Finance should be given a free hand, whichever Government may be in power. The Ministry should be given a free hand, because they only know the exact situation and the financial implications. There are various pressures. For example, I may say political pressure. There are many lobbies, whether it is industrial lobby or whatever it may be and they are trying to influence the Ministry of Finance. I do not know whether they have succeeded or not. But I know that there are some lobbies working. Sometimes, they have to yield to the pressure. I do not say that they have yielded to it. I should not make a wild allegation against the Government. But there are some lobbies. What I mean to say is that the Government should give a free hand to the Ministry of Finance, particularly

the Finance Minister and his colleagues and officers to prepare the Budget. There are many committees constituted by the Government to give suggestions and some ideas. I do not know whether they are going to be useful. But as far as the financial position and the fiscal policies are concerned, every body knows. It is not necessary for the Finance Minister that he should get some assistance from outside. That is my humble suggestion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : I will conclude within five minutes' time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You require still five minutes ?

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : Yesterday, our hon. friend, Shri Somnath Chatterjee, CPM Member has stated that Shri Poojary used to visit some banks and it may irritate the employees. I do not know whether it irritates the employees or not. Even if it irritates, that may be negligible. Many of the employees would welcome such visit.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : He said it in the other context.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : Any way, particularly, the public welcome such a surprise visit. Shri Janardhana Poojary who is in charge of the Department of Banking should visit banks whenever he finds time.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri) : He should visit without disclosing his identity.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : He does it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : As a former employee also, I think, you welcome it.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : Yes, Sir. I know what is bank.

About rural development, the Government is also taking much interest. But, I have spoken many times in this House. The amount is earmarked for IRDP and other self-employment programmes. I would like to know whether the Ministry or any other Ministry in the Government of India or any monitoring Cell is watching over the perfor-

mance of the State Governments whether the money was properly spent or not.

This is an article which appeared in "The Hindu" dated 26th December, 1982. This is the position in Chingleput. I would like to read this :

"Driving out of Madras city beyond Porur and Kunnathur into the heart of Chingleput district, one would have to be very alert to notice a left fork off the main road...

Rural Reconstruction Project inaugurated by the Prime Minister, Mrs. Gandhi in 1976. The project was intended to prove the effectiveness of the 20-point programme in the task of rural upliftment.

More than one crore of rupees was poured into the area in the form of bank loans and subsidies on instructions from the Government, and several lakhs of rupees went into setting up of the machinery to transform a sleepy backward village into what was described as "a showpiece for the rest of the country". And yet more than six years after the inception of the programme, the Somangalam of today seems a desert of despair, and it is a weather-beaten tottering signboard on an obscure village road which stands as a symbol of experience."

"Outside in the square, the villagers gather in idle groups for want of anything better to do. "There is no work for any of us," they say explaining that drought conditions have intensified the burden of unemployment...

The worst affected residents seems to be the inhabitants of the Harijan colony who allege that there is caste discrimination even when it comes to getting a day's work on somebody else's field and this compounds their burden of poverty. Seetharaman a Harijan labourer, says that if and when he gets work he is paid about Rs. 4.50 a day and with rice selling at more than Rs. 3 per kilogram...

The amount is distributed by the Central Government. The State Government spent the amount Rs. 1 Crore. This is one example. You can go anywhere in Tamilnadu, anywhere in villages, Money was not at all

spent. What is the use of giving money without proper investigation, without proper monitoring to any State, Tamilnadu or any other State, without knowing whether it goes to the people or not? Kindly you see. Mr. Makwana and I am here. We visited the Ramanathapuram district. Harijans were affected. He was very kind enough to visit that place. Just a day before his visit, a big Board was exhibited, everything in English, not in Tamil "IRDP". Wherever he goes, he used to see the sign-boards. IRDP words only in English, Ramanathapuram villages are very remote. There is nothing written in Tamil. Everything is written in English. That Board also was actually prepared the day before. It was installed there. This is the act of the Government there. Therefore, I would urge upon the Government to create some Cell to find out this. Before I conclude...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Instead of Central Government monitoring, what the legislators of various states are doing ?

Why cannot they do it ?

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : Legislators of course, legislators are of two types, one is Members of Parliament and another is MLAs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please try to conclude.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: I need more time to discuss all those things, but I have no time at all.

I must request the Government to find out some way. The judiciary is coming in the way of implementing excise and customs Acts and rules. For example, yesterday a judgment was delivered in Jammu & Kashmir High Court. against a Central law, Central wealth tax law that has been stayed or quashed by the Jammu & Kashmir High Court. There are many cases. As far as central excise cases are concerned, there are 13,838 cases pending in courts. Government must see how the Acts can be amended and how the tax-evaders could be brought to book and punished.

I will conclude by saying this. I read out something about the present economic condition. Finally I would like to say, as I have already stated, that Government should try

to find a solution to have a proper and sound financial condition. I suggest that Government could even go in for a Financial Emergency at this juncture. That would be better for the Government and also for the people, including the poor people. Some Financial Emergency should be there; otherwise, the growers are the sufferers and the consumers are also the sufferers; only the middle-men are the beneficiaries. So, there should be a Financial Emergency. That should be imposed immediately so that Government can tackle the financial and economic condition prevailing now and create some confidence in the minds of the people.

With these words, I welcome the measures taken by the Finance Minister and which he announced yesterday and I also welcome the Finance Bill.

श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी (शिमला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय फिनांस मिनिस्टर ने जो फिनांस बिल पेश किया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

जहाँ तक हमारी सरकार ताल्लुक है, उसने बड़े अच्छे पग उठाए हैं। जैसे, बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का सारा श्रेय प्रधान मन्त्री, श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी, और हमारी सरकार को है। हमारे देश के बड़े-बड़े पूंजीवादियों की इच्छा थी कि बैंकों का काम इस तरह से चले कि लोगों की लूट-खसूट चलती रहे। लेकिन प्रधान मन्त्री ने इस बात की परवाह न करते हुए कि कौन उनके साथ हैं, गरीबों को फायदा पहुंचाने के लिए बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया। यह एक बहुत बड़ी उपलब्धि है।

सदन के उस तरफ बैठे हुए माननीय सदस्य इस बजट को अच्छा नहीं मानते, क्योंकि वे तो ऐसा बजट चाहते हैं, जिससे सरकारी खजाने में एक पैसा भी जमा न हो और गरीब आदमियों की मदद करने की आड़ में बड़े-बड़े सरमायादारों की मदद की जाए। हमेशा से उनका यह बतीरा है और आज भी है। थोड़े से दिनों के लिए शासन इनके पास गया तो इनकी तरफ से कोशिश यह हुई कि जो नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक्स हैं

वह किसी तरह से पूंजीपतियों के हाथ में फिर चले जायें। आज जिस प्रकार का वातावरण देश में है, कुछ देश विरोधी तत्व देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था को खराब करना चाहते हैं उनसे निपटने के लिए जिस प्रकार का संतुलित बजट और फाइनेंस बिल माननीय वित्त मन्त्री जी ने यहां पर पेश किया है उससे अच्छा और कुछ हो नहीं सकता था। लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ जरूरत इस बात की भी है कि जो इनकम टैक्स की चोरी करने वाले हैं, जो कम्पनियों के बड़े-बड़े मालिक हैं जो टैक्सों की चोरी करते हैं उनपर भी फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर को कड़ी नजर रखनी चाहिए। जो लोग भी इस देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को खराब करना चाहते हैं उनके लिए किसी प्रकार की कोई छूट नहीं होनी चाहिए तभी आय गरीबों को फायदा पहुंचा सकते हैं।

हमारी माननीय प्रधान मन्त्री ने जो बीस-सूत्री कार्यक्रम रखा है उसके अन्तर्गत आप सारे देश में बैंकों का जाल बिछाना चाहते हैं। हमारे जो फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर हैं और जो पुजारी जी हैं वे बड़े अच्छे ढंग से इस मन्त्रालय का काम चला रहे हैं। जहां भी किसी प्रकार की कोई कमी है उसको भी दूर करने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में पहले कोई बैंक नहीं हुआ करती थीं, पहले वहां पर रियायतें थीं, लेकिन आज वहां पर बैंकों का जाल बिछा हुआ है। यूनाइटेड कामर्शियल बैंक की 100 से ज्यादा ब्रांचें वहां हो गई हैं। इसी प्रकार से सारे देश में किया गया है। लेकिन कुछ शक्तियां ऐसी हैं जो इस देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को खराब करना चाहती हैं। जिस प्रकार से इस देश के मजदूरों को उकसाया जाता है और कारखाने बन्द कराए जाते हैं और उत्पादन रोका जाता है उसकी जिम्मेदारी उस तरफ बैठे हुए लोगों पर ही है क्योंकि एजिटेशन वही कराते हैं। काम के जो दिन होते हैं उनको यदि आप देखें तो पायेंगे कि ज्यादातर हड़ताल ही रहती है।

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के जो हमारे कारखाने हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में मैं ऐसा महसूस करता हूँ कि

वहां पर मैनेजन्ट ठीक नहीं है। आपने वहां पर ब्यूरोक्रेट आफिसर्स लगा रखे हैं जोकि मजदूरों पर अपना एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन चलाते हैं जिसका नतीजा यह होता है कि वहां पर पूरा काम नहीं होता है। वहां पर टेक्नोक्रेट्स को रखा जाना चाहिए ताकि हमारे सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्योग अच्छी तरह से काम कर सकें। हमारे जो कार्पोरेशन्स हैं उनमें भी घाटा हो रहा है। जो एलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड हैं या फाइनेंशियल कार्पोरेशन हैं उनमें घाटा हो रहा है। सरकार को उनको और समुचित ध्यान देना चाहिए।

आज हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार हर प्रकार से अनाज इकट्ठा कर रही है और आबादी के लिहाज से हर स्टेट को सार्वजनिक वितरण के लिए देती है लेकिन राज्य सरकारों का भी फर्ज है कि वे उसको सही प्रकार से बांटें। केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा बनाई गई नीतियों को लागू करना राज्य सरकारों का काम है। जोगिया बाना पहन कर उपदेश देने से काम नहीं चलेगा। आज किसान इस देश की रीढ़ की हड्डी हैं लेकिन उनकी दुर्दशा हो रही है। अगर किसान कमजोर होता है, तो सारा देश कमजोर होता है। हमारे पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के जो किसान हैं, वे चट्टानों को चीर कर खेती करते हैं। वहां आलू पैदा होता है, लेकिन उन को उनके उत्पादन का पूरा पैसा नहीं मिलता है। हमारी आर्थिक दशा अभी सुधर सकती है, जब किसानों के उनकी मेहनत के हिसाब से उनके उत्पादन का पैसा मिले। मेरी समझ में एक बात नहीं आती है कि हम लोग यहां पर कहते रहते हैं कि यह होना चाहिए, वह होना चाहिए, लेकिन होता कुछ भी नहीं है। यह लोकसभा जो इन्साफ का एक मन्दिर है, यहां पर से जो आवाज उठती है वह सारे देश के अन्दर और संसार में जाती है। हम किसानों को सच्चे ढंग से उनको सुविधायें नहीं देते हैं। उद्योगपतियों की तरफ देश का करोड़ों रुपया बकाया है, लेकिन कोई बता सकता है कि क्या किसानों की तरफ भी बकाया है? किसानों की तरफ पैसा बकाया नहीं है।

किसान ईमानदार हैं, मेहनतकश हैं, और उसने खून और पसीना बहाकर देश की रक्षा की है। इसलिए सरकार को सब से ज्यादा किसानों को देने के लिए सोचना चाहिए।

इसके बाद आती है, गरीब लोगों की समस्या। बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्दर हमने उनको सुविधायें प्रदान करने का वायदा किया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जहां-जहां विपक्षी दलों की सरकारें हैं, वहां पर अवश्य ही हरिजन मारा जाता है। लेकिन जहां पर कांग्रेस की सरकारें हैं, वहां हरिजनों को फायदा पहुंचता है। हमारी सरकार, हमारी नेता के दिल में हरिजनों, गिरिजनों और ट्राइबल लोगों को फायदा पहुंचाने के लिए बहुत जगह है। हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिए बजट में अलग से प्रावधान दिया गया है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या वह फायदा हरिजनों को मिल रहा है, आदिवासियों को मिल रहा है? मैंने आपसे प्रार्थना करता हूं कि जब तक आप मिनिस्ट्री इसके लिए अलग से नहीं बनायेंगे, तब तक उनको फायदा नहीं मिल सकता है। जो उनके उत्थान के लिए पैसा रखा गया है, उसका फायदा उनको नहीं मिल रहा है। सरकारी स्टाफ को उनके उत्थान के लिए नियुक्त कर दिया जाए, तो इससे बात बनने वाली नहीं है। इस तरफ भी माननीय मन्त्री जी को ध्यान देना चाहिए। हरिजन, गिरिजन, आदिवासी और जो पिछड़ा हुआ वर्ग है, वे सब कांग्रेस के साथी हैं। एक डिप्टी फाइनांस मिनिस्टर जब इधर थे, तो बड़ा गुण गाते थे, लेकिन जब उधर चले गए तो उन्होंने आलोचना शुरू कर दी। हमारी सरकार ने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है और अधिक अच्छा काम करने के लिए सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

एक बात मैं उद्योगपतियों के बारे में भी कहना चाहता हूं। उद्योग लगाने के लिए उन्होंने नक्शा बनाया, यहां के आफिसरों से मिले, मन्त्रियों से मिले और अपना उद्योग

रजिस्टर्ड करके बैंकों से पैसा ले लिया। हरियाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश और हिमाचल में गए, वहां भी पैसा ले लिया। इस तरह से सारा पैसा बैंकों से निकाल कर बैंकों का दिवालिया करते हैं। जहां पर इन्डस्ट्री लगती है, वहां मजदूरों के ग्रीवांसेस होने की वजह से वे भी हड़ताल करते हैं। इसका असर देश पर पड़ता है। यहां पर चाइना का उदाहरण दिया गया। चाइना में डंडा चलता है। वहां कोई हड़ताल पर जाने की सोच भी नहीं सकता है। वहां किसी की आवाज को सुना नहीं जाता है। वहां डिक्टेटरशिप है। हमारे यहां प्रजातन्त्र है, इसी लिए यह सारी स्थिति यहां पर पैदा होती है।

मैं आपको यह भी बतलाना चाहता हूं—हिमाचल प्रदेश एक बाडर एरिया है। हमारे प्रदेश का बाडर हरियाणा, पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ लगता है। हमारे बाडर के नजदीक दूसरे राज्यों में औद्योगिक बस्तियां हैं, तरह-तरह की इन्डस्ट्रीज लगी हुई हैं लेकिन हिमाचल प्रदेश, जहां से हम लोग चुन कर आते हैं, कोई औद्योगिक बस्ती नहीं है, कोई इन्डस्ट्री नहीं है। बाडर एरिया होने की वजह से आज पंजाब में जो अकाली और भिण्डरान-वाले का एजीटेशन चल रहा है, उस का असर हमारे यहां भी पड़ता है।

हमारे एरिये में कोई रेल्वे लाइन नहीं है—मंत्री जी से कहते हैं कि हमारे यहां भी रेल्वे लाइन बना दीजिए। मंत्री महोदय का जवाब आता है कि 45 करोड़ रुपया लगेगा। हमारे यहां जो रेल लाइन पहले उखाड़ दी गई थी उसको बनाने पर 8 करोड़ रुपया और शिमला-रामपुर की लाइन बनाने पर 45 करोड़ रुपया लगेगा। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं—अगर हिमाचल प्रदेश की डेवलपमेंट के लिए यह 50-53 करोड़ रुपया खर्च कर दिया जाय तो इस में क्या हज़ है? हमारे सैनिक इसी इलाके से होकर बाडर पर जाते हैं, हमारे यहां कई पन-बिजली योजनायें बन रही हैं उसका जो मैटी-

रियल जाता है वह ट्रकों से जाता है, जिसके कारण वह बहुत मंहगा पड़ता है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है अगर रेल्वे लाइन बन जाय तो एक ट्रक के बजाय जो चार ट्रक दिखाये जाते हैं, वह नहीं हो सकेगा। हमें इस बात को ध्यान में रखना चाहिये कि किसी भी प्रदेश की तरक्की उस प्रदेश में सड़क और रेल्वे के विस्तार पर निर्भर करती है इस लिए इस ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये।

आज कल हमारे यहां सरकारी कर्मचारियों के जो एजीटेशन होते हैं—उनमें कहा जाता है कि स्केल नहीं बढ़ाये, यह सरकार झूठे वायदे करती है। मैं सरकारी कर्मचारियों को कोई भी लाभ देने के खिलाफ नहीं हूँ, आप उनके स्केल जरूर बढ़ाये, लेकिन उन किसानों को भी देखें जिनको साल भर मेहनत करने के बाद भी पूरी रोटी नहीं मिलती है। सरकारी कर्मचारी तो कहते हैं कि हम तो गवर्नमेंट के जमाई हैं, सरकार ने उनको नौकरी दे रखी है, उसके बाद वे काम करें या न करें कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है। जो बड़े अफसर हैं वे तो कुछ भी काम नहीं करते, जो क्लर्क ने, टाइपिस्ट ने, काम कर दिया, वे सिर्फ उस पर दस्तखत करते हैं। 40 फाइलें हों, 50 फाइलें हों, उनका काम सिर्फ दस्तखत करना है। वे न ला-एण्ड-आर्डर को जानते हैं और न एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को जानते हैं। पहले जमाने में पूरे जिले का एक डिप्टी कमिशनर होता था जो सारे काम को संभालता था, लेकिन अब एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन इतना ज्यादा बढ़ गया है कि बी० डी० ओ० तक आई० ए० एस० आफिसर हो गये हैं। रोजाना तरह-तरह की खबरें आती हैं, कहीं पर लाठी चार्ज हो रहा है, कहीं कुछ हो रहा है। हमें देखना चाहिये कि कहीं हमारी जड़ में तो कोई कमी नहीं आ गई है।

हमारे देश में जो हमारे पढ़े-लिखे लड़के हैं वे ईमानदारी से काम करें तो कोई एजीटेशन नहीं हो सकता। लेकिन होता क्या है—मां-

बाप बच्चों को कालिज में पढ़ने के लिए भेजते हैं, अपना पेट काट कर उनको पढ़ाने की कोशिश करते हैं और यह उम्मीद करते हैं कि लड़का पढ़-लिख कर आयेगा तो उसे कहीं नौकरी मिल जायगी जिससे परिवार के पालन-पोषण में कुछ मदद मिलेगी। लेकिन कालिज में जा कर वह एजीटेशन सीखता है और वहाँ के प्रोफेसर लोग, जिनको बुद्धिजीवी कहा जाता है, वे सब उसको ऐसी बातें सिखलाते हैं। हमें ऐसी बातों पर गम्भीरता से विचार करना होगा।

जंगल किसी भी राष्ट्र की महत्वपूर्ण सम्पत्ति है। उनको लगाने के लिए आप को ज्यादा रकम देनी चाहिये। किसी भी पहाड़ी क्षेत्र की उन्नति के लिए जरूरी है कि वहाँ जंगल लगाने के लिए स्पेशल प्रोग्राम चलाना होगा। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि वन-महोत्सव मनाने के लिये मंत्री जी को बुलाया जाय, कन्जर्वेंट्स और फारेस्ट आफिसर्स के साथ मंत्री जी की फोटो खिंच जाय, उसके बावजूद कुछ न हो। इस लिए यदि आप को जंगल ठीक ढंग से लगाने हैं तो उस के लिए ज्यादा पैसा खर्च करना होगा और यह देखना होगा कि वह पैसा कहाँ पर लगाया जाय जिससे उसका पूरा लाभ मिल सके। मैं आपसे यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहाँ हिमाचल प्रदेश में जो सेब का प्रोडक्शन होता है, उनके लिए पेटियों का कोई बन्दोबस्त नहीं है। सेब पेटियों में भर कर बाहर भेजा जाता है लेकिन आज तक सरकार ने इसके लिए कोई उद्योग स्थापित करने की चेष्टा नहीं की है। इसलिए अब यह सोचना होगा कि हिमाचल प्रदेश, काश्मीर और दूसरे जो पहाड़ी रीजन हैं, जहाँ पर सेब पैदा होता है, उनके लिए जो पेटियों की जरूरत होती है, उसके लिए कोई कारखाना लगा कर वहाँ पेटियाँ पहुँचाई जाएं वरना दरस्तों का जो कटना है, वह बन्द नहीं हो सकता। एक हजार दरस्त हर साल कटते हैं और आप चाहे

जितना सस्त कानून बना लें, इनका कटना वहाँ पर नहीं बन्द हो सकता। लोग रात को दरस्त काटने की कोशिश करेंगे। इसलिए मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करूँगा कि हिमाचल प्रदेश और दूसरे जो हिली एरियाज हैं, उनकी दशा को सुधारने के लिए, जहाँ भी सेब या दूसरे फल पैदा होते हैं वहाँ पर कोई कारखाना लगा कर पेटियाँ भारत सरकार अपने तौर पर सप्लाई करे ताकि उन लोगों को कोई फायदा पहुँच सके।

एक बात मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिमाचल प्रदेश बोर्डर एरियाज में कारखाने लगाने का कोई फायदा नहीं है और वहाँ पर जो सब्सिडी इनके लिए दी जाती है, उसको बन्द किया जाए। हिमाचल, पंजाब और दूसरी जगहों पर जहाँ पर बिजली काफ़ी मिकदार में मिलती है, वहाँ पर कारखाने लगाने के लिए सब्सिडी के रूप में ज्यादा से ज्यादा मदद की जाए। 50 पर सेंट आप को मदद देनी पड़ी लेकिन आज जो मदद दी जा रही है, उसका दुरुपयोग होता है। उसके दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए एक ही तरीका है कि हाँ पर ऐसे कारखाने न लगाए जाएं बल्कि वहाँ लगाए जाएं जहाँ पर बिजली मिल सकती है और पहाड़ी उन क्षेत्रों में जो बीच में हैं उसमें हिमाचल में उद्योग लगने चाहिए ना कि सीमा पर।

एक और बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपके हाऊसिंग बोर्ड बने हुए है। यहाँ पर बने हुए है और स्टेटों में भी बने हुए है लेकिन क्या है कि अफसर अपने लिए जमीन या मकान एलाट करवा लेते हैं, सेक्रेटरी करवा लेते हैं और एम० पी० और एम० एल० एज० करवा लेते हैं लेकिन गरीब आदमी जो है, वह वांसुरी ही बजाता रहता है और उसको मकान एलोट नहीं होते हैं। जब हम समाजवाद की बात करते हैं और कहते हैं कि हमें समाजवाद लाना है, तो हमें यह करना चाहिए कि सबसे

पहले गरीब आदमी को वे मिलने चाहिये, जिसके पास कुछ नहीं है। अगर ऐसा नहीं हुआ, तो एक तूफान आने वाला है और तूफान का लोगों को इन्तजार है और वह तूफान हम को नहीं छोड़ेगा और हम सबको मार देगा। इसलिए इस बात को पूरी तरह से समझिये और इस तरफ आप अपनी तवज्जह दें।

इसके अलावा मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी जो खेती की पैदावार होती है, उसके लिए भी उचित दाम मुकर्रर किया जाए, जिससे किसान लूटा न जा सके।

इसके बाद मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि जहां तक पब्लिक सेक्टर का सवाल है, मैंने पहले भी कहा है कि हमारा पब्लिक सेक्टर तब तक कामयाब नहीं हो सकता जब तक कि आप उसको ठीक ढंग से चलाने की कोशिश नहीं करते हैं। आज हिमाचल प्रदेश में जितनी भी इण्डस्ट्रीज हैं, वे सब घाटे में जा रही हैं और हिमाचल प्रदेश ही नहीं बल्कि सारे देश की यही हालत है। उनमें सही ढंग से काम नहीं होता है। आप उनके लिए टार्गेट्स बनाइए और एक टाइम-बाउन्ड प्रोग्राम बनाइए। जब ऐसा आप करेंगे, तभी पब्लिक सेक्टर कामयाब हो सकता है।

पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों के बारे में यहां बहुत बात होती है। अभी मंत्री जी ने निणय किया है कि पेट्रोल पम्प आदि देने के लिए एक जज इन्टरव्यू करेगा और इधर का आदमी साऊथ में इनको एलोट करेगा और साऊथ का आदमी यहां पर इनको एलोट करेगा। आगे के लिए ऐसी व्यवस्था की गई है। मैं आप को बताऊ कि जनता पार्टी के जमाने में यह हुआ कि उन्होंने अपने अपने आदमियों को ये दे दिये और हमारे लोगों को कोई एलोट नहीं किया। सारे पेट्रोल पम्प उन्होंने अपने आदमियों को दे दिये या फिर ट्रान्सपोर्ट कंपनियों के आदमी उसमें लगे हुए हैं। मैं उनके नाम तो नहीं बता सकता। लेकिन वे भी उसमें हिस्सेदार हैं। अब आप का यह कहना है कि गरीब आदमियों को भी पेट्रोल पम्प दिये जायेंगे। मैं चाहता हूँ

कि इसके लिए आप जल्दी प्रबन्ध करें ताकि गरीब लोगों को फायदा पहुंच सके।

मैं यह भी प्रार्थना करूंगा कि पहाड़ों में जो कर्मचारी काम करते हैं, जो सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के एम्पलाइज शिमला और लाहौल-स्पीती में काम करते हैं, उनकी वदियों को आप चैन्ज करें। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने तो कर दिया है लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनको भी इसका फायदा पहुंचे ताकि वे यह समझें कि हम लोगों में विभाजन नहीं है और हम एक जैसे हैं। उनकी तनखाहों से हमारी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के टेलीफोन डिपार्टमेंट में काम करने वाले एम्पलाइज के लिए मैदानी इलाकों का भी वही मापदण्ड रखा है और पहाड़ी इलाकों का भी वही मापदण्ड रखा है। पहाड़ी इलाकों में उन्हें काफी मेहनत से काम करना पड़ता है। उपाध्यक्ष जी मैं आपसे कहता हूँ कि अगर आप पहाड़ पर दस किलोमीटर चढ़ जाएं तो मैं सारी उम्र आपकी सविस करूंगा। आप पहाड़ पर दस किलोमीटर नहीं चढ़ सकते हैं। इससे आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि पहाड़ों में जो आपके मुलाजिम काम करते हैं वे कितनी कड़ी मेहनत से काम करते हैं। सरकार को उनकी वदियों का इंतजाम करना चाहिए और राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारियों को जो तनखाहें मिलती हैं उनको भी वही तनखाहें मिलनी चाहिए जिससे कि वहां टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था ठीक हो सके।

मैं अपने यहां की रेलवेज के बारे में जिक्र कर रहा था। मुझे रेलवे मिनिस्टर की चिट्ठी आई है। जिसको पढ़ कर मुझे बहुत असन्तोष हुआ। इस चिट्ठी को पढ़कर हमारे हिमाचल प्रदेश के लोग तो यह महसूस करेंगे कि सरकार हमारे लिए कुछ नहीं करती है। आप सब की रक्षा करते हैं, आप हमारी भी रक्षा करो। मैं यहां सबसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि आप सब हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिए रेलवे लाइन के लिए बोलिए ताकि वहां उद्योग लग सकें और हिमाचल प्रदेश के लोगों को फायदा हो सके।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS
AND HOUSING : (SHRI BUTA SINGH) Mr
Deputy-Speaker, Sir, may I make a submiss-
ion ! Most of our Members are very keen to
take part in the discussions today. Tomorrow
being Private Members' day, it will not be
possible for us to accommodate all the hon.
Members. I would, therefore, request you
to kindly prolong the sitting for some time
more today.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Do I take it
that it is the sense of the House that we sit
late today, let us say, up to 7.00 p.m. ?

MANY HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right;
Shri Lakkappa now.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : Mr
Deputy-Speaker, Sir. I rise to support the
Finance Bill presented to this House by the
Finance Minister. While participating in this
discussion, many hon. Members, belonging
to both the sides, have made many useful
suggestions. However, there has been a
mixed reaction to the proposals contained
in the Finance Bill. I would not like to
repeat what has already been said.

Let us analyse the economy which has
been injected in the country over a period of
years right from the introduction of the plan-
ned economy. The take-off stage with no
problems and challenges in different sectors
of the economy has not yet been reached
fully, but of course, our achievements can-
not be belittled. We could have still gone
ahead, but we could not do so because of
many constraints and a variety of reasons as
far as our economy is concerned.

If we analyse the growth of our national
income from the year 1950-51 to 1981-82, it
has been on an average 3.5% per year. The
agricultural production has grown at a rate
of 2.7% during that period. Though the chan-
ges are not spectacular, we cannot at the
same time belittle the importance of the
economy of our country in the background
of our accepted philosophy of mixed econo-
my. Sir, time and again we have been empha-
sising that in a developing economy varied
factors come in the way of its growth. There-
fore, these factors have to be examined and

analysed. Not only that, we have also to
analyse the economic system that we have
adopted. Apart from that we have also to
analyse the economic structure that has dev-
eloped over these years. Sir, this type of
analysis is most important while considering
every Budget. The reason why I say this is
that in spite of all these planned economic
efforts, we have been unable to remove
poverty from the country. Therefore, the
Government of India's the frames of the
Budget-responsibility becomes more onerous
because the gigantic problem of eradica-
tional the mass poverty still persists.

Now, let us see why we were not able to
halt or remove the growing unemployment
problem, the growing tendency of poverty,
the growing tendency of instability and indis-
cipline in the whole of our economic struc-
ture. The whole thing has to be probed.

Sir, after the presentation of every Budget
while discussing the demands for grants of
the various Ministries, time and again, the
Members and various experts give their sug-
gestions on the floor of the House as well as
outside the House. Therefore, let us analyse
what are that most important factors contri-
buting to the stagnation in our economy. One
such factor is the natural calamity which has
been persisting in this country over the
years. But, Sir, the main problem is that we
have not been able to take any remedial
measure against these natural calamities
whether they are droughts, or floods or
tornadoes or any other natural calamities.
Sir, we have got the experience of these
calamities and we know at what particular
time in a particular region or area of this
country a particular type of natural calamity
would be occurring. But, Sir, the tragedy is
that we have not taken any permanent
measure to face it. Even the measures that
were injected in the areas were not properly
implemented. Therefore, I will take this
opportunity to say that the concerned Minis-
try has to take not only responsibility, but
also it has to be accountable for its failure to
discharge its responsibility. If that is taken
care of, we will be able to inject discipline in
the economy. Without discipline in the econo-
my, whatever the resources may be available,
whatever the incentive that we may be given,
whatever investment that we have made,
whatever controls that we have got and wha-

tever operations that we undertake, they will not be of any use and will not be helpful in the growth of the economy of the country. Therefore, what we need is to inject discipline and accountability. That is the most important thing which the people of this country have to do.

Sir, the *per capita* income of this country has increased over a period of time. But at the same time the population growth has taken place at a galloping pace. Sir, we have been introducing a small family system in a democratic and peaceful manner. But, Sir, this has to be done in a disciplined manner over a long period of time. Therefore, the struggle for building up the nation is discipline in the system so that the galloping pace of growth in population is halted. Otherwise the growth of the country will be paralysed.

Let us now compare the vastness of the size of the country's problems and the natural calamities including the population problem which is the biggest menace working against the growth of the economy.

Therefore, remedial short-term and long-term measures have to be taken in order to take this country's economy forward, make it sound to suit the needs of our society where socio-economic changes are taking place so fast. We have to take care of indiscipline, instability and the political system which is operating in this country.

This country has accepted the democratic form of government. In a democratic system, we have to take into account the interest of various States because we have accepted the federal character. In this system, we have been witnessing various types of governments which are being formed from time to time. Then various types of economic systems are also in operation in various States. In order to make our economic system work successfully, we have to keep in view our national interest, national growth and national discipline. Let us take the example of the 20-point programme. It is a programme of the nation as a whole; it is not a programme of any one political party. In this programme, socio-economic changes have been envisaged. This program-

me has to be accepted, as far as structural changes and the political system in the various States are concerned. Unfortunately, this system has been diluted in various States due to some reasons. People in various States have taken up popular programmes in order to make political gain out of it and then squander away the money, and make the people lazy. This should not be tolerated and accepted. The idea is to make the free mid-day meals scheme successful in States where people are not even working. In every village, people go to the schools for this purpose and it has become as if they are coming with begging bowl. It is for the authority to take care of it. Instead of squandering away money, we want the State Governments to take the responsibility, because we have accepted it under the Constitution. Let us make our programmes according to the national policy envisaged under the economic system of this country. This is the most important thing—where the States are squandering away money and afterwards asking about Centre-State relationship, fiscal policies and every aspect of it. This has to be reorganised and scrutinised. Then they say that they want more money. But who is going to generate money? The States have got the responsibility under the Constitution to generate money and also develop the economy of the States. Then they have to contribute a certain portion of it for the development of the country as a whole. Instead of doing it, they are coming with a begging bowl to the Centre whenever natural calamities are occurring. Natural calamities are taking place in States like Orissa, Karnataka and others. We know the vagary of nature; we know at what point of time this kind of natural calamity will occur. Then these natural calamities can be controlled because there are expert's opinions. We also know where the natural resources are available, where water is available, where we can generate power and so on. But we have no programme to see how we can distribute the surpluses among the deficit areas.

Therefore, water is going to the sea, famine is persisting in various areas and natural calamities are happening. That is why I say that there should be equitable distribution of natural resources. In order,

to strike a balance between the economic structure and economic growth in various States, reorganisation is required. That is why, I say that structural changes have to be introduced in our Political system in order to avoid frequent occurrence of natural calamities in various States. Today, natural calamities have become the bane of the southern States. Because of this, an imbalance has been created there. And the political parties there are trying to exploit the situation. The emergence of regional political parties is a disastrous thing for national integration and sovereignty of this country. Because the resources are not distributed in an equitable manner, national imbalance has been created. That is why, this kind of agitation or parochial ideas have cropped up. So, it is better to take a caution and see that the natural resources which are exploited by the Centre, are distributed equitably among the States. This is equally applicable to the industry, agriculture and providing assistance to the States. Therefore, this change has to be made on the basis of natural resources available in the country.

The States should not be allowed to work to the detriment of the national policy. Today many of the States are squandering money like anything. The prime Minister has said that India is one of the few countries which have successfully contained inflation and achieved a reasonable growth rate in an uncongenial international economic situation. She has said this time and again. India is a vast country. Let us analyse the balance-sheet of the debt servicing that we have to make to the international system. We have to pay Rs. 1100 crores for annual debt servicing. Around 11 per cent of India's export earnings have gone towards debt servicing in the last five years. According to figures officially released here, the Government's foreign borrowings was of the order of Rs. 16,700 crore as on December 31, 1982. This does not include non-commercial Government loans or the IMF credit. Taking this into account, the debt liability is of the order of Rs. 20,533 crores, which would involve a repayment of loans and interests ranging from Rs. 900 crores to Rs. 1100 crores annually over the next ten years. The current year's budget provides for a principal repayment and interest pay-

ment totalling Rs. 917.67 crores. Therefore, the situation of the Indian economy cannot be judged in isolation. It has to be judged keeping in view the international system of economy.

The Opposition was very much attacking the IMF loan and they have also stated that India is not prepared or developed in order to take or to intake or even to meet the developmental activities for taking the IMF loan. I would like to say for the benefit of the House that when the IMF Team visited here, on 24-4-83, the matter is reported as under :

"The international Monetary Fund mission is reportedly satisfied with the management of the Indian economy despite widespread brought last year."

That is why I was repeatedly mentioning that these natural calamities should be controlled in a proper manner, the economy inducted in a disciplined manner and the squandering of public money even in private sector as well as in public sector controlled. That is why efficiency and discipline are necessary. I think this IMF loan is a boon for this country to make this country stronger and economically viable and enable it to stand among the community of nations.

The mission has completed its annual review of the Indian economy after discussions with Indian officials and others. India is scheduled to draw this year again from the IMF extended credit facility.

India has drawn SDR 2400 million between November 1981 and February 1983. The balance of SDR 300 million in the second year is due to be drawn some time next month.

For the third year beginning July next, the drawings will be SDR 2.3 billion.

The mission will now report to the executive board of directors before the third year's instalments begin to be drawn. So, I want to say that even the IMF team visited this country and they were satisfied with the atmosphere it has created and with the inbuilt resources available in this country and their analysis is that this country has created a congenial atmosphere not only

to intake this IMF loan but also to stand among the community of nations and has inducted a sort of satisfactory fiscal and economic growth and economic discipline in this country provided we continue to take the accountability and the responsibility of functioning of the institutions where the money is grown, where the money is taken, where money is being controlled by various Departments. Therefore, this fiscal control of each Ministry, functioning of various Ministries, is most important and we should control the faulty planning and also the indiscipline in the economic growth and create balance of economy in this country. Take, for example, the Finance Bill. The Finance Minister has given various concessions to various sectors. By experience, the Finance Ministry is trying to plug the loopholes, wherever they are, in each year's budget. At various times, the loopholes have been pointed out in respect of collection of taxes, and various suggestions have been given for structural changes in the taxation system. Even the Government of India had appointed the Jha Committee and that Committee has also suggested various measures with respect to five points—the indirect taxes, taxes in the Centre, taxes in the various Departments, taxes in the States and taxes in the Local Bodies. The various suggestions about taxation measures in this country in order to bring structural changes and the expert opinions are on record. The experts have suggested various measures. Therefore, I would like to ask the Finance Ministry why the various measures suggested which are very conducive to control the economic system of this country, have not been implemented.

Most of them have not been implemented by the Ministry. For example, every year we are coming with taxation measures. The Finance Minister, Mr. Pranab Kumar Mukherjee, has made it very clear about this when he was making suggestions. I quite appreciate the taxation measures, but they are criticised widely. Take, for example, what is called taxation on advertisements. He has also made it very clear that taxation on advertisements in some sectors is necessary and in some sectors it is not unnecessary. For instance, is there any necessary of excluding certain classes of advertisements

from certain business houses? It is most unreasonable. By this, some people will take advantage of the differential taxation and make huge profits where they are not expected to make. Madam Prime Minister has said that it is very significant that various austerity measures are to be taken so far as economic issues are concerned. Therefore, austerity measures in respect of various Ministries have been suggested. For example, where is the necessity of appointing more Directors from outside and set up huge establishments outside paying through the nose our hard earned foreign exchange? There is a colossal waste of money in various public sector undertakings. Even in regard to joint sector organisations and the public sector undertakings, they build huge establishments outside and incur expenditure lavishly. That can be drastically cut. But those measures have not been taken. By this the Finance Minister can bring back the money into the exchequer in order to make more investments for further growth of economy in this country.

About these austerity measures, the Prime Minister said that none of the suggestions made on various occasions about taking austerity measures have been implemented inside the country and also outside the country. Take, for example, even our Embassies that are functioning outside. Where the size of the Embassies is big, there is a huge expenditure involved and the workload given to them is sometimes irrational. Therefore, that workload can be rationalised to see that the expenditure is minimised. Of course, we have been seeing public exhibition of ugly wealth in various forms in this country. Therefore, it is absolutely very necessary to see that kind of ugly exhibition of wealth is curbed, to see that such a thing is not allowed. And even if a law is necessary for this purpose, we have to make such a law.

Now I would like to come to the point of developmental activities and investments in various States. It will not be parochial if I make a mention of Vijaya Nagar Steel Plant. I have been urging while speaking on the demands for grants of the ministry. There is steel imbalance in the South. It should be balanced. Natural resources are available in this country. Infra-structure has to be built.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Your demand is not parochial.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I think, I said that it is not a parochial demand. It is our national demand. I do not know why this matter has not been taken up. Probably, it is because of the expenditure involved. Had its implementation...taken place five or ten years before, the expenditure would have been less. Steps to implement were not taken well in time. Steel is basic for the growth of economy in this country. It may be irrigation ; it may be industry.

I want to quote. A very important demand was made when I spoke on the demand for grant of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : He has already taken more than half-an-hour.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is utilizing his own party's time.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : What is the set-up in the Public Sector? What is their internal functioning? The Administration has not been taking care of anything. There is no discipline in such a big organisation. ONGC is a hot line of our economy. Several million dollars have been spent. How have they been functioning?

"SEDCO 445 a drill ship arrived in the East Coast of India somewhere in January 1982. This drill ship was originally equipped to drill dynamically positioned and the quotations were U.S.\$ 85,000 per day. Commission decided to hire the drill ship at U.S.\$ 80,000/- per day without the DP. Surprisingly this drill ship basically meant for deep waters ranging from 900/1000 ft. is now being used in shallow waters."

What a mountainous error.' The machinery which was purchased for deep water had to be used in shallow water. Just imagine the loss that we have sustained. It is several crores of rupees. Had everything been done in an organised manner, several crores could have been saved.

"Shallow water drill ships presently are available with the Commission.

Drill ships were also available at the time of signing the contract at half the price of SEDCO 445. Commission could have easily saved U.S.\$ 1.2 million per month by using shallow water drill ships and deploy SEDCO to drill in deep water for which it was intended for. The gross negligence on the part of the Commission had resulted in having the country lose over U.S.\$ 7 million, by SEDCO drilling in shallow waters up to now."

Drill ship is laying there. It could not be put to use.

Sir, this is how the economy of this country and the discipline of the economy is being spoiled. The physical verification and physical handling of the situation in each Ministry and in each Department is very necessary to control such things. The administration should fix the responsibility for such lapses. The responsibility and accountability must be there.

Sagar Parbhat has been moved to the location from the outer anchorage where it remained for almost a month after its arrival from Germany in June, 1982. You see how the machine was put to use. What is the loss that they are going to sustain? Something like Rs. 40 lakhs to Rs. 50 lakhs worth of spare parts are required for the Sagar Parbhat to be commissioned. Now, because of the negligence on the part of the concerned officers of the ONGC, we are suffering. The Government wants to make the country self-sufficient in crude oil but people in the ONGC want that the game is nullified. The game is called self-sufficiency and self-reliance which the Government is aiming at. This is being delayed by a coterie of certain officers. There are some officers who may be experts and some who may not be experts.

I want the Finance Ministry to take note of another thing which happened in October 1982 because not only it appears in the Press but I have got all the information. Wherever it is possible, it was conveyed to me by the concerned people.

Bombay Customs officials are tight-lipped about a seizure of contraband goods from the jack-up rig "Sagar Shakti", which was

acquired by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission only in the last week of October, 1982. In quote the press report :

"According to unconfirmed reports, the value of the goods seized was over Rs. 60 lakhs. Customs officials, who are usually enthusiastic about releasing the details of their seizures, today pleaded their inability to talk about it.

"Sagar Shakti, the first jack-up rig built by Robin Shipyard, Singapore, was formally handed over to the ONGC on October 14, according to a press release issued by the ONGC.

"However, a press conference organized by the Robin Shipyard representatives the same day was postponed for unknown reasons to the following afternoon. It is not known whether the seizure was effected when the rig was still in the custody of Robin Shipyard or after it was handed over to the ONGC. It is equally unclear why such secrecy is being maintained over this seizure or whom the customs officials are trying to protect from negative publicity."

I am told that senior officers of the ONGC and high-ups are all involved in this case. That is why, goods worth over Rs. 60 lakhs were found from the jack-up rig "Sagar Shakti" which was brought to Bombay. I would request the Ministers to note how the officers and the people who are attached to this organisation have been misusing and abusing their powers and they are not executing the authority for the purpose of bringing out the desired results.

The other day also I referred to the ONGC. This is the most important thing because we are begging for oil in every country. We are also bringing petro-dollars through Indian working abroad. Even the foreign nationals are allowed in a way to bring and invest petro-dollars here. It may be a mixed reaction about the foreign nationals who are bringing the money and investing it here. But one thing I can say here. The companies which are functioning in this country are in no way managed in a better manner. They are all working detrimentally to the interests of this nation. I

would request the Minister that wherever such vested interests are there, he must find out, rationalise them and plug the loopholes. Even the flow of foreign money should not be exploited or misused. We must find out some solutions and we must rationalise the whole issue. Therefore, the Government of India is right in allowing the foreign nationals to invest money here. But at the same time, we must see and study the pros and cons of the internal economic situation of this country.

We have spent foreign exchange on these various organisations bringing machineries and all those machineries have not been put to use and we have not brought out the expected results, the envisaged results, in such organizations. Where do we stand? Therefore, how we should mobilise and also bring out what is called the hike in economy in this country by exploiting the natural resources? Therefore, it is very necessary that we must have a new look at structural changes of taxation system, the functioning of the administration and also the functioning of the various Ministries and to rationalise the whole issue wherever there is imbalance of industrial growth, agricultural growth, even sharing of water and all these things should be stream-lined and we have to see that full control and fiscal control and accountability and responsibility injected for the sake of promoting the security of this country. Even my own friends have referred to this subject, what is called, taxation on Trusts. How these people who are closely knitted companies are exploiting the situation? When they have experience in the Finance Ministry, why should they not plug the loopholes and, at the same time, you must see that millions of Trusts created for the benefit of the larger interests of the people, for the welfare of the people, bringing out what is called the economic uplift of the society, such kind of organisations can be given a little freedom. But where there are Trusts created by such vested interests and big companies and black-money people, Government should plug the loopholes and take stringent action. And, therefore, you must categorise and reorganise the whole system and that system has to be categorised, which is the evil forces working in which organisations and where no evil forces are working.

Therefore, this system has to be evolved and for the larger interests of the nation, I hope and trust many of the suggestions given may be introduced and a new face-lift can be brought about to the growing economy of this country and this country can be made a flourishing country in the near future.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Udipi): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this subject.

Time and again we people from Karnataka have been pressing for the establishment of an oil refinery at Mangalore.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Today is Karnataka Day. The Minister is also from Karnataka.

SHRI OSCAR FARNANDES : Initially, it was a pleasure for us to hear on the floor of the House, the then Petroleum and Chemicals Minister and now the Energy Minister Shri Shiv Shankar announcing that oil refinery at Mangalore and Karnal would be established during the Sixth Five Year Plan and the feasibility study was entrusted to Indian Oil Company.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Finance has to come from Mr. Poojary.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES : That is why I am raising the issue. But, subsequently, I was told why Hindustan Petroleum Company was entrusted with the study of the project. I raised this matter several times in the House, took it up with the Minister of Energy also and I am happy to learn from him—only recently he has written to me—that that the feasibility report has been received but our apprehension is that this Project should be commenced within this Five Year Plan so that at least they can complete it by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan. Otherwise, the cost escalation would be there as we have been seeing in every Project. My colleague Mr. Lakkappa has already referred to the Vijayanagar Steel Plant. The people of Karnataka have been demanding this and every time we are told, "Yes. It is very much there." But we never receive it. Something is hanging but it has not come to us. We must receive it. We must take it in our hands so that our people can have the benefit of this project not only for the State of Karnataka but

for the entire. Similarly, this oil refinery is not merely meant for the people of Karnataka. It is meant for the entire country.

Today we are exploring more and more oil and we have reached a stage where we have started exporting the crude because we do not have the refining facility or capacity for a particular grade of oil. That means there is a need for establishment of more and more oil refineries in the country today. We are exploring more and more oil in the country and maybe, within a course of another ten years, we will become self-sufficient in oil production in the country. That is why we need more oil refineries. So, I would like to emphasize today that an oil refinery at Mangalore must be established on a priority basis.

In Karnataka we have acute shortage of power. This matter also I have been taking up in the House time and again. We have yet to get a super thermal plant in our State. Our neighbouring States like Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh have been fortunate enough in getting more than one super thermal plant in their States. We must get in Karnataka either a 1,000 MW nuclear plant or a super thermal plant, and this could also be located at Mangalore because Mangalore is developing very fast. We have a major harbour there. We have a pelletisation plant coming up in Mangalore. The Mangalore fertiliser unit is also there. That is why we need a super thermal plant in Mangalore. It can benefit the entire State.

Then I would like to say something about taxation. In the taxation proposals this time the Government has decided not to extend the income-tax benefit to the charitable and religious institutions. I would like to request the hon. Minister that, whatever concessions were being extended to these charitable and religious institutions hitherto should be restored to them so that they may carry on with the good work that they are doing for the people.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Giridhari Lal Vyas. You may make your speech in English. This morning I heard your English. It was very good.

श्री गिरीधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) :
माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने मुझे समय

दिया मगर सब से आखीर में, इस के लिए मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। यह जो फाइनेन्स बिल प्रस्तुत किया गया है, मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It you do not conclude before 7.00 p.m., you can continue on the next day also.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : I would like to continue.

इस बार मन्त्री जी ने कुछ ऐसे मामलात पर टैक्स लगाया है, जिन की मैं तारीफ किये बिना नहीं रह सकता।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You should not repeat tomorrow what all you will be speaking Justfnow.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : वित्त मन्त्री जी ने ट्रस्टों के ऊपर, ऐसे ट्रस्टों पर जो व्यापार करते हैं, टैड करते हैं, टैक्स लगाया है और यह निश्चित तरीके से एक बहुत ही प्रशंसनीय कदम है। हम बहुत अर्से से कहते आ रहे हैं कि ये लोग धर्म के नाम पर जनता को लूटते हैं और पैसा इकट्ठा करते हैं और व्यापार कर के अपनी सम्पत्ति को बराबर बढ़ाते रहते हैं और उसका मजा कुछ लाग लते हैं और आम जनता को इस से कुछ फायदा नहीं है। इसलिए इस निश्चित रूप से टैक्स लगाना चाहिए। अब वित्त मन्त्री जी ने इस पर तवज्जह दी है और एक प्रशंसनीय कार्य इन्होंने किया है मगर इसके साथ ही साथ इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि कहीं गेहूँ के साथ धुन न पिस जाए। जो चेरिटेबिल ट्रस्ट धर्म के नाम पर प्रचार करते हैं, उस तरह के ट्रस्ट पर किसी तरीके का दखल न हो जाए, इसका ब्याल रखने की जरूरत है ताकि जो धर्मभीरु लोग हैं, उन के दिमाग पर ऐसा असर न पड़े कि सरकार ने उन के धर्म पर हस्तक्षेप कर दिया है। इसलिए इस पर निश्चित तरीके से ध्यान रखने की जरूरत है।

दूसरे, यह कि वित्त मन्त्री जी ने बड़े-बड़े पूंजपतियों पर जो टैक्स लगाया है, वह प्रशंसनीय है। पहले ऐसी 35 कम्पनी थी और अब वे 49 हो गई हैं। बहुत बड़े लोग, जो कि मल्टी नेशनल कम्पनी वाले लोग हैं और जो कि एम० आर० टी० पी० एक्ट के नीचे आते हैं उन पर कोई टैक्स नहीं लगता। वे करोड़ों रुपया अपने परिवार के पालन-पोषण पर खर्च करते हैं लेकिन इंडस्ट्रीज में अपने बिलों में उस खर्च को बता देते हैं। उनके खर्च पर आपने जो टैक्स लगाया है, वह एक प्रशंसनीय कदम है। ऐसी कम्पनी के ऊपर निश्चित तरीके से टैक्स लगना चाहिए। हमें इस से आगे बढ़ कर उन बड़ी-बड़ी कम्पनीज के ऊपर भी टैक्स लगाना चाहिए जिनके ऊपर आज तक आपने टैक्स नहीं लगाया है। उनके ऊपर भी इस प्रकार से टैक्स लगाना चाहिए। क्योंकि ये लोग ब्लेक मनी का रुपया इकट्ठा कर के देश के ऊपर अपना प्रभुत्व जमाये हुए हैं। जब तक आप इन लोगों के खिलाफ सख्त कदम नहीं उठाइयेगा तब तक आप जिस तरीके से अपनी अर्थ-व्यवस्था को कंट्रोल करना चाहते हैं वह नहीं कर पाइयेगा। यह व्यवस्था माकूल तरीके से होनी चाहिए वरना सारी व्यवस्था गड़बड़ हो जाएगी।

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त मन्त्री जी से मैं बराबर कह रहा हूँ कि राजस्थान एक पिछड़ा हुआ प्रांत है। वेस्ट बंगाल के लोग यहां बैठे हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उस प्रांत के लोग एक पैसा नहीं कमाते हैं और करोड़ों रुपया भारत सरकार से ले लेते हैं। जबकि हमारे प्रांत की यह स्थिति नहीं है। हम गरीब लोग हैं और पिस रहे हैं। कर्जा हमें आप देते नहीं तो किस तरह से हमारी आर्थिक हालत मजबूत बनायेंगे? इस पर आपको ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

हमारे यहां मिनरल रिसोर्सिज बहुत हैं जिनका दोहन नहीं हो पाया है। उनकी इंडस्ट्रीज वहां पर नहीं लग पायी हैं। अगर आप वहां पब्लिक सेक्टर में इन रिसोर्सिज पर आधारित

इंडस्ट्रीज स्थापित करते हैं तो राजस्थान की आर्थिक स्थिति मजबूत होगी और वहाँ पर जो लोग पावर्टी लाइन से नीचे रहते हैं तभी उनको रोजी-रोटी कमाने का अवसर प्राप्त होगा।

हमारे यहाँ पर तीन तरह के फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट बनने की बहुत बड़ी गुंजाइश है जिनमें से एक को आपने स्वीकार किया है—गैस बेस्ड प्लांट को। दूसरा पाइरीट्स पर आधारित और तीसरा राक फास्फेट पर आधारित फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट भी वहाँ स्थापित हो सकता है। मगर आपने आज तक एक प्लांट गैस बेस्ड ही स्वीकार किया है। वह भी कब तक बनेगा, कब तक चलेगा, यह पता नहीं है। दो और बड़े मिनरल प्लांट पाये जाते हैं। उन मिनरल्स पर आधारित प्लांटों के बारे में आपने कोई निर्णय नहीं किया है। उनके सम्बन्ध में भी आपको निर्णय लेना चाहिए।

आज हम सात सौ, आठ सौ करोड़ रुपये का फर्टिलाइजर बाहर से मंगाले हैं। आपके पास जब फण्ड मौजूद हैं तो क्यों नहीं यहाँ पर फर्टिलाइजर तैयार करते हैं। यह जो हमें आठ सौ नौ सौ करोड़ रुपये का फोरन एक्सचेंज फर्टिलाइजर पर खर्च करना पड़ता है वह हम अपने देश में फर्टिलाइजर तैयार कर और लोगों को उपलब्ध करा कर बचा सकते हैं। यह व्यवस्था आपको यहाँ पर करनी चाहिए जिससे कि हम तेजी से आगे बढ़ सकें।

अगर ये तीन प्लांट राजस्थान को मिल जाते हैं तो निश्चित रूप से राजस्थान फर्टिलाइजर के मामले में काफी आगे बढ़ेगा और निश्चित रूप से हिन्दुस्तान में जितनी फर्टिलाइजर की मांग है, उस लक्ष्य की पूर्ति हो सकेगी और हम अपने देश को फर्टिलाइजर के मामले में सेल्फ सफिशियेन्ट बनाने में आगे कदम रख सकेंगे।

हमारे यहाँ सेण्ड स्टोन मिनरल भी बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में मिलता है। आपने एक लाइन कोटा से चित्तौड़ और नीमच तक के लिए स्वीकार की है। ये तमाम जिले कोटा, बूंदी, भीलवाड़ा, चित्तौड़, मंदसौर (मध्य प्रदेश) हैं जहाँ सैंड स्टोन इतनी मात्रा में पैदा होता है कि 10-10 लाख टन की बड़े पैमाने की सीमेंट फैक्ट्रियां लगाई जा सकती हैं। इससे विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत होगी और सीमेंट के मामले में देश आत्म निर्भर होगा। इस ओर निश्चित रूप से ध्यान देना चाहिए। इससे देश की आर्थिक स्थिति मजबूत होगी। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था निश्चित रूप से की जानी चाहिए।

इसी प्रकार कापर का हमारे यहाँ बहुत बड़ा भण्डार है। खेतड़ी में प्रोजेक्ट लगाया गया है, इसका हम स्वागत करते हैं। अलवर, सिरौही और अन्य कई स्थानों पर राजस्थान में कापर का भण्डार है। इसके लिए करोड़ों रुपया विदेशी मुद्रा के रूप में बचाया जा सकता है। कई प्रोजेक्ट लगाए जा सकते हैं और देश की मांग की पूर्ति की जा सकती है। इस मामले में देश आत्मनिर्भर हो सकता है। देश उन्नति के रास्ते पर जाएगा। इसकी व्यवस्था करने की भी आवश्यकता है।

बेहतरीन साफ्ट स्टोन भी हमारे यहाँ मिलता है। दुनिया में इसकी सबसे ज्यादा कीमत मिलती है। भीलवाड़ा में इसके भंडार हैं। कोई फैक्ट्री नहीं है। अगर फैक्ट्री लगाई जाती है तो करोड़ों रुपए का फारेन एक्सचेंज बचाया जा सकता है। रा मटीरियल हमारे यहाँ से जाता है फिनिश गुड्स वहाँ से आयात किया जाता है। इससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च होती है इसका अन्दाजा वित्त मन्त्री जी को है। कौड़ियों के भाव इस रा मटीरियल को लूटा जा रहा है। इसकी फैक्ट्री यहीं पर खोल कर करोड़ों रुपया बचाया जा सकता है और देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को मजबूत किया जा सकता है।

इसी तरह से माइका के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। बिहार में माइका बेस्ट पेपर मिल की स्थापना की गई है। यह प्रशंसनीय कदम है। इसी तरह के उद्योग राजस्थान और आंध्र प्रदेश में भी दिए जाने चाहिए। यह माइका बेस्ट बेकार जा रहा है। इसका उपयोग करके करोड़ों रुपए का फारेन एक्सचेंज बचाया जा सकता है। इससे हम अपने देश को आर्थिक तौर पर सम्पन्न बना सकेंगे।

19 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have mentioned about soap-stone and mica. You can

continue tomorrow but don't mention about soap-stone and mica.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : I am still on mica.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I think you have mentioned in this House about mica more than ten times. You can continue Your speech tomorrow.

19.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on April 29, 1983/Vaisakha 9, 1905 (Saka).